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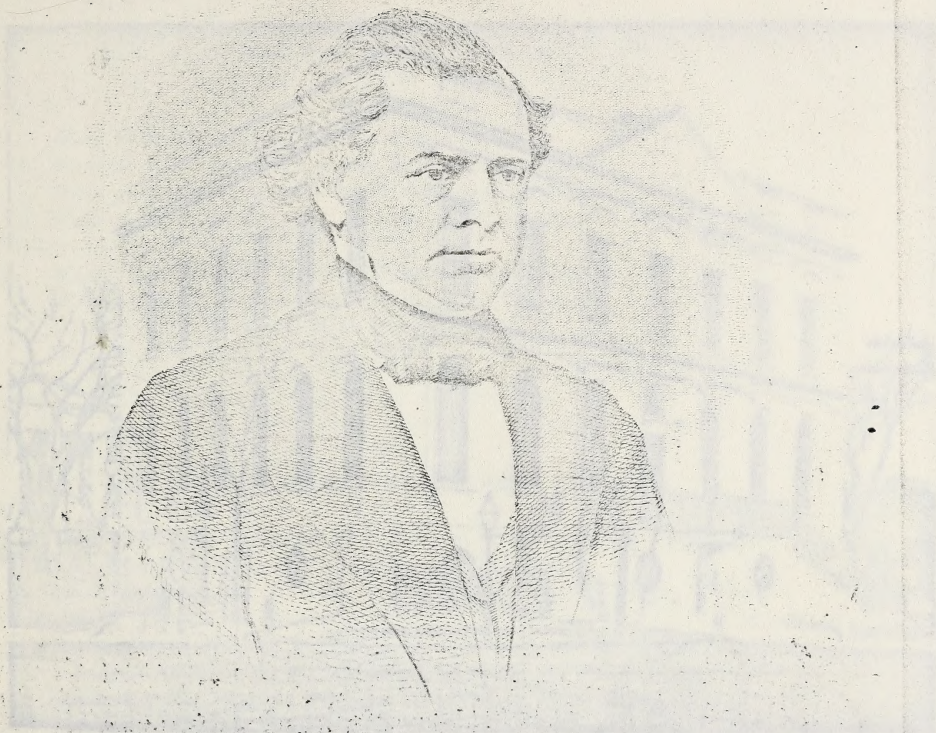




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*Charles D. B. Co.*  
YEAR BOOK 1882.



[The City Hall, Charleston.]

CITY *W. Weston* CHARLESTON.

S. C.



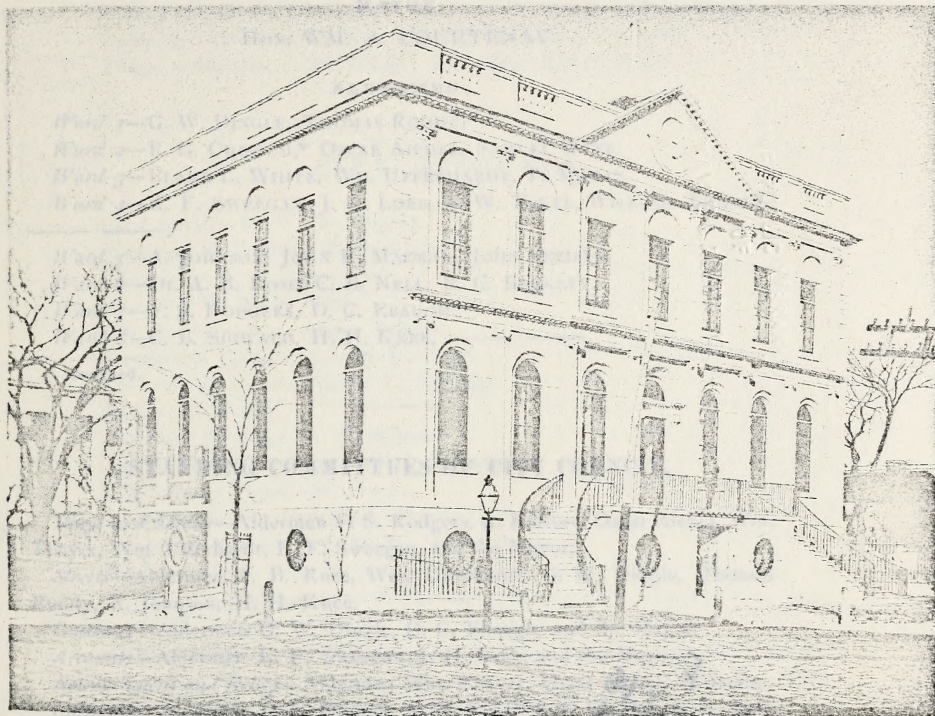


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CITY Charleston, S. C.

YEAR BOOK—1882.

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN 1881-1882

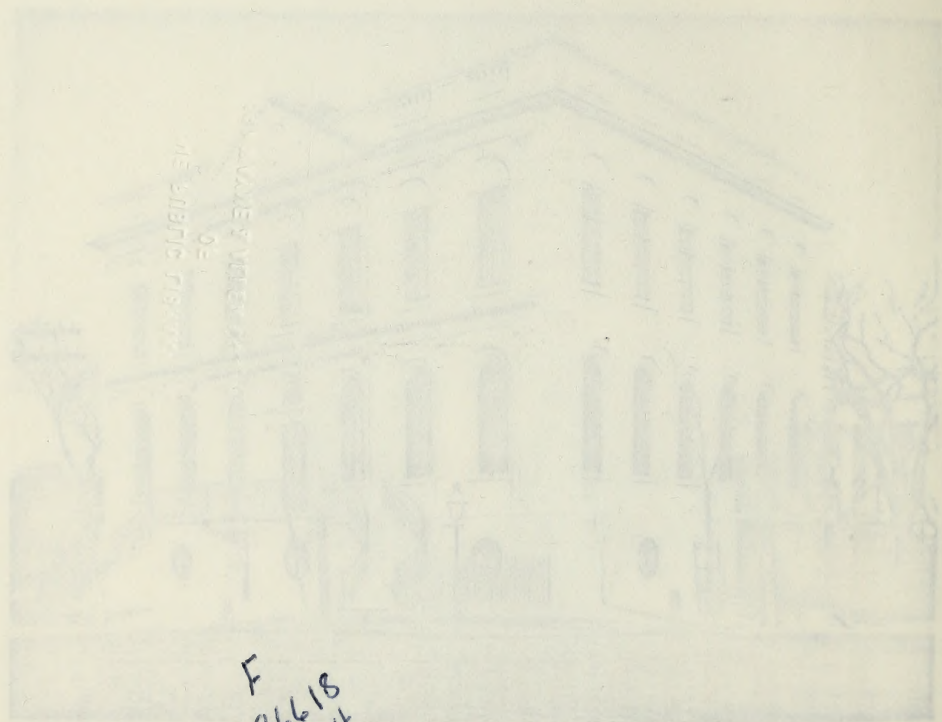


[The City Hall, Restored.]

CITY OF CHARLESTON,

S. C.

YEAR BOOK - 1882



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[The City Hall, Charleston, S. C.]

CITY OF CHARLESTON

S. C.



## CITY GOVERNMENT—1882.

## MAYOR AND ALDERMEN—1879-1882.

## MAYOR.

HON. WM. A. COURTENAY.

## ALDERMEN.

*Ward 1*—G. W. DINGLE, THOMAS RODDY.*Ward 2*—R. G. CHISOLM,\* OSCAR AICHEL, SAMUEL WEBB.*Ward 3*—BLAKE L. WHITE, WM. UFFERHARDT, P. MORAN.*Ward 4*—E. F. SWEEGAN, J. H. LOEB, A. W. ECKEL, WILLIAM THAYER.*Ward 5*—A. JOHNSON, JOHN R. MAURAN, JOHN FEEHAN.*Ward 6*—DR. A. B. ROSE, C. B. NELL, R. C. BARKLEY.*Ward 7*—F. S. RODGERS, D. C. EBAUGH.*Ward 8*—C. B. SIGWALD, H. H. KNEE, ————.

\* Resigned.

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF CITY COUNCIL.

*Ways and Means*—Aldermen F. S. Rodgers, A. B. Rose, Oscar Aichel, Wm. Thayer, Wm. Ufferhardt, E. F. Sweegan, and the Mayor.*Streets*—Aldermen A. B. Rose, Wm. Ufferhardt, G. W. Dingle, Thomas Roddy, A. Johnson, H. H. Kneec.*Contracts*—Aldermen G. W. Dingle, D. C. Ebaugh, and the Mayor.*Accounts*—Aldermen E. F. Sweegan, J. H. Loeb, and the Mayor.*Retrenchment and Relief*—Aldermen Wm. Thayer, Oscar Aichel, P. Moran.*Railroads*—Aldermen D. C. Ebaugh, A. W. Eckel, R. C. Barkley, C. B. Nell, and the Mayor.*Public Institutions and Grounds*—Aldermen A. W. Eckel, S. Webb, A. Johnson, R. C. Barkley, D. C. Ebaugh.*City Lands*—Aldermen P. Moran, Wm. Ufferhardt, R. C. Barkley.*Water Supply and Water-works Contract*—Aldermen Blake L. White, F. S. Rodgers, A. B. Rose, A. W. Eckel, E. F. Sweegan.*Wooden and Brick Buildings*—Aldermen C. B. Sigwald, A. Johnson, J. R. Mauran.*Lighting the City*—Aldermen Wm. Ufferhardt, Blake L. White, A. B. Rose.*Tidal Drains*—Aldermen J. Feehan, O. Aichel, P. Moran.*Journal and Vacant Offices*—Aldermen J. H. Loeb, Wm. Thayer, J. Feehan.



- Artesian Well*—Aldermen F. S. Rodgers, D. C. Ebaugh, Thomas Roddy.  
*Port and Harbor Improvements*—Aldermen A. Johnson, C. B. Sigwald, Thos. Roddy, C. B. Nell, Blake L. White.  
*Engrossed Bills*—Aldermen G. W. Dingle, C. B. Sigwald, A. Johnson.  
*Steam Engines*—Aldermen S. Webb, C. B. Sigwald, Blake L. White.  
*Fire Loan Bonds*—Aldermen J. H. Loeb, A. W. Eckel, F. S. Rodgers, and the Mayor.  
*Fire Department*—Aldermen R. C. Barkley, J. H. Loeb, E. F. Sweegan, S. Webb, J. R. Mauran.  
*Euston Donation*—Aldermen H. H. Kneec, P. Moran, and the Mayor.  
*Printing*—Aldermen Thomas Roddy, J. H. Loeb, C. B. Nell.  
*Police*—Aldermen G. W. Dingle, J. Feehan, and the Mayor.

### CITY OFFICERS.

- Clerk of Council*—W. W. Simons.  
*Messenger of Council*—G. E. Davis.  
*Treasurer*—W. L. Campbell.  
*Assessor*—W. Aiken Kelly.  
*City Recorder*—Wm. Alston Pringle.  
*Corporation Counsel*—George D. Bryan.  
*Clerk of City Court*—Francis L. McHugh.  
*Sheriff*—G. Follin.  
*City Civil Engineer*—L. J. Barbot.  
*Superintendent of Streets*—T. A. Huguenin.  
*Tidal Drain Keeper*—M. Hogan.  
*Keeper of Powder Magazines*—Steedman Yeadon.  
*Gaugers of Liquor*—C. L. DuBos, C. M. Olsen.  
*Flour Inspector*—John M. Baker.  
*Inspectors and Measurers of Timber and Lumber*—M. R. Cooper, C. S. Jenkins, H. B. Olney.  
*Chimney Contractors*—Ward 1, Scipio Jenkins; Ward 2, John M. Landers; Ward 3, Wm. Shelton; Ward 4, D. Lanigan; Ward 5, R. M. Smith, Sr.; Ward 6, Wm. S. Davis; Ward 7, Hugh Maguire; Ward 8, E. H. Halsall.

### POLICE DEPARTMENT.

- Chief of Police*—Alfred Rhett.  
*First Lieutenants*—Jos. Golden, R. Howard Snowden.  
*Second Lieutenants*—J. H. Fordham, F. J. Heidt.  
*Junior Second Lieutenants*—E. A. Mollenhauer, M. J. McManus.  
*Clerk*—M. W. Wigg.

### COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON.

- Trustees*—The Mayor and City Recorder are *ex-officio* members of the





Board; Hon. Geo. S. Bryan, Alderman A. W. Eckel, and Mr. S. Y. Tupper, with the *ex-officio* members, represent the City in the Board. The remaining members are: Messrs. Ch. Richardson Miles, President of the Board; Rudolph Siegling, Wm. Ravenel, G. W. Dingle, Henry Buist, T. M. Hanckel, Wm. Ufferhardt and Rev. C. C. Pinckney, D. D.

*Secretary and Treasurer*—Jacob Williman.

### HIGH SCHOOL OF CHARLESTON.

*Trustees*—Rev. C. C. Pinckney, D. D., President; R. Siegling, Henry Buist, C. R. Miles, Wm. Thayer, G. W. Dingle, A. B. Rose, E. F. Sweegan, Julian Mitchell, J. P. K. Bryan, Rev. Wm. F. Junkin, D. D., and the Mayor, *ex-officio*.

*Secretary*—Glenn E. Davis.

### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

*Board of Health*—John Hanckel, Chairman; Middleton Michel, M. D., F. Peyre Porcher, M. D., Allard Memminger, M. D., G. E. Manigault, M. D., Wm. Ufferhardt, Wm. Thayer, Jos. L. Tobias, C. P. Aimar, R. M. Marshall, P. C. Trenholm.

*City Registrar and Secretary of the Board of Health*—H. B. Horlbeck, M. D.

*Clerk of the Board of Health*—W. Peyre Porcher, M. D.

*Physicians to the Poor*—Health District No. 1, Stephen T. Lea, M. D.; Health District No. 2, Z. T. Reenstjerna, M. D.; Health District No. 3, T. Grange Simons, M. D.; Health District No. 4, B. M. Lebby, M. D.; Health District No. 5, C. H. Schroder, M. D.; Health District No. 6, Joseph Yates, M. D.; Health District No. 7, R. B. Rhett, M. D.

*Sanitary Inspectors*—W. P. Poulnot, Thos. F. McGary, Thos. S. McCarrell.

On March 1st, 1883, the Ordinance creating four Health Districts went into effect; (see Ordinance, page 93.) under which the following physicians were elected: Health District No. 1, Dr. W. P. Porcher; Health District No. 2, Dr. J. L. Dawson, Jr.; Health District No. 3, Dr. B. M. Lebby; Health District No. 4, Dr. S. T. Lea.

The Clerk and Sanitary Inspectors for 1883 are as follows:

*Clerk to City Registrar*—A. E. Gough.

*Sanitary Inspectors*—Health District No. 1, W. P. Poulnot; Health District No. 2, P. T. Keith; Health District No. 3, T. F. McGary; Health District No. 4, C. E. Heinsohn.

### CITY HOSPITAL.

*Commissioners City Hospital*—Bernard O'Neill, Chairman; J. N. Robson, A. Stemmermann, A. H. Hayden, J. R. Solomons, Harvey Cogswell, Henry A. DeSaussure.

*Steward of the City Hospital*—S. G. Proctor.





# FIRE DEPARTMENT.

*Board of Fire-Masters*—F. S. Rodgers, Chairman; G. H. Walter, E. F. Sweegan, A. Stemmermann, R. C. Barkley, C. R. Valk, and the Mayor.

*Chief*—F. L. O'Neill.

*First Assistant Chief*—W. H. Smith.

*Second Assistant Chief*—T. S. Sigwald.

*Clerk*—B. M. Strobel.

*Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph*—W. J. Malia.

*Foremen and Engineers Fire Department*—Engine No. 1, O. G. Marjenhoff, Foreman; H. A. Heickel, Engineer. Engine No. 2, J. O. Goutvenier, Foreman; S. Riley, Engineer. Engine No. 3, M. J. Lynch, Foreman; J. O'Brien, Engineer. Engine No. 4, J. J. Bonnoitt, Foreman; M. W. Webb, Engineer. Engine No. 5, A. Ax-on, Foreman; R. H. Sweeney, Engineer. Engine No. 6, S. G. Atkinson, Foreman; W. H. Sigwald, Engineer. Truck No. 1, T. F. Doyle, Foreman; M. Morris, Tillerman. Truck No. 2, W. T. Elfe, Foreman; R. O. Clyde, Tillerman.

# ORPHAN HOUSE.

*Commissioners*—L. D. Mowry, Chairman; Jacob Small, F. J. Pelzer, C. A. Chisolm, Dr. B. A. Muckenfuss, Geo. W. Williams, B. Bollmann, G. W. Egan, E. F. Sweegan, H. H. DeLeon, Geo. S. Hacker, Theo. D. Jervey.

*Secretary of the Board and Treasurer of the Private Fund*—E. M. Grinké.

*Physician to Orphan House*—W. H. Huger, M. D.

*Superintendent of the Institution and Principal of the School*—Miss Agnes K. Irving.

*Teachers*—Miss E. King, Miss S. Tarrant, Miss M. L. LeQueux, Mrs. A. L. Reilly, Miss E. Henderson, Miss K. Bullen.

*Sewing Mistress*—Mrs. M. Manno.

*Assistant Matrons*—Mrs. C. Bullen, Mrs. I. Henderson, Mrs. M. F. Perry.

*Hospital Nurse*—Miss S. Charriol.

# ALMS HOUSE.

*Commissioners*—Wm. L. Daggett, Chairman; Dr. A. P. Pelzer, Vice-Chairman; Hermann Klatte, Secretary and Treasurer; Morris Harris, A. Johnson, C. Wulbern, C. H. Muckenfuss, Hermann Bulwinkle, A. B. Murray, E. S. Burnham, F. Von Santen, Samuel Sanders.

*Master*—J. H. Campsen.

*Matron*—Mrs. A. S. Campsen.

*Clerk*—M. B. Ryan.

# MARKETS.

*Commissioners*—Wm. Ravenel, Chairman; H. H. Knee, Alva Gage, A. A. Goldsmith, T. P. Mood, T. R. McGahan, Samuel Wragg, James M. Wilson,



G. C. Schmetzer, L. J. Walker, Dr. Jno. L. Dawson, Lewis F. Robertson, Wm. Carrington.

*Chief Clerk*—H. L. Toomer.

*Assistant Clerk Centre Market*—Oskar Prause.

*Assistant Clerk Upper Market*—James Salvo.

*Clerk of Weights and Measures*—W. L. Campbell.

*Public Weigher*—John F. Steinmeyer.

## POLICE.

*Commissioners*—Wm. Thayer, Chairman; G. W. Dingle, A. W. Eckel, John Feehan, Samuel Webb, C. B. Sigwald, and the Mayor.

*Clerk*—Glenn E. Davis.

## PUBLIC LANDS.

*Commissioners*—R. C. Barkley, Chairman; T. B. Maxwell, Secretary and Treasurer; C. B. Nell, C. C. Leslie, J. R. Mauran, C. H. Behre, S. Yeadon, F. D. C. Kracke, Jno. Stoken, Wm. Robb, W. T. Elfe, Jas. C. Jervey.

*Gardener and Keeper of House of Correction*—Edw. Fordham.

*Steward*—S. H. Hare.

*Matron*—Mrs. Malvina O'Neill.

*Grave Digger*—S. Simpson.

## COLONIAL COMMON AND ASHLEY RIVER EMBANKMENT.

*Commissioners*—Caspar A. Chisolm, Chairman; S. S. Buist, Secretary and Treasurer; A. B. Rose, J. B. Campbell, A. W. Eckel, C. U. Shepard, Jr., C. R. Miles, Alex. McLoy, Eugene P. Jervey, F. P. Salas, and the Mayor.

## MARION SQUARE.

*Commissioners*—Col. J. P. Thomas, Chairman; Gen. W. G. DeSaussure, Gen. Rudolph Siegling, Maj. T. A. Huguenin, Capt. C. F. Hard, Secretary, Capt. James P. Lesesne, Capt. B. Mantoue.

## THE WILLIAM ENSTON HOME.

*Trustees*—Wm. A. Courtenay, Chairman; Alva Gage, F. S. Rodgers, E. H. Jackson, Wm. Thayer, Wm. Robb, A. B. Rose, J. H. Pieper, O. Aichel, J. P. K. Bryan, W. J. Miller, M. B. Paine, Secretary.





# INDEX.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT—

PAGE.

Cost of the City Government.....	2
Indebtedness of the City—December 31st, 1882.....	2
Old City Stock Outstanding.....	3
Bond Maturities—"7%," "6%," "4%,".....	5
Orphan House Fund.....	6
City College Fund.....	6
Sinking Fund.....	6
Forfeited Lands.....	7
Investment of Public Trust Fund.....	7
Bond Maturities—1884-1892.....	8
Taxable Values—1879-1882.....	9
Delinquent Taxes.....	10
Treasurer's Transactions—1882.....	12
Licenses Issued—1882.....	15
Cash Transactions—Orphan House.....	20
Cash Transactions—College Fund.....	21
Cash Transactions—Sinking Fund.....	22
Cash Transactions—Fire Loan Fund.....	23

## REPORT OF CITY ASSESSOR—

Taxable Values—December 31st, 1882.....	24
Plats of City made by Squares.....	26
Description of Personal Property Returned for Taxation.....	27
Assessments, Real and Personal—1879-1882.....	28
Comparison of Assessments with Sales ..	30

## REPORT OF CITY SHERIFF—

Statement of Taxes Collected.....	31-33
Amount Collected on Judgments.....	34-35

## REPORT OF CORPORATION COUNSEL—

Forfeited Lands Sold.....	39
General Cases in Court.....	41
Cases before the Master.....	42

## DEPARTMENT OF STREETS—

Review of the Year's Work.....	44
Superintendent's Report.....	45
Gross Expenditures 1882.....	46
Details of Expenditures.....	46-47
Stone Block Roadways and Cost.....	47-48





## DEPARTMENT OF STREETS—

PAGE.

Cobble Stone Roadways—Concrete Walls—Flag Stone Sidewalks .....	40
Curb Stones—Brick Pavements .....	50
Drains Built during 1882 .....	51
Scavenger Department .....	53

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—

Proposed Sewerage Works .....	54
Regulating the Slaughter of Meats .....	54
Quarantine Refuge, Sapelo Sound .....	55
Change in Dispensary Service .....	55

## REPORT OF CITY REGISTRAR—

Organization New Board Health .....	57
Dr. R. Leiby, Jr., Port Physician .....	57
Fumigation and Disinfection of Ships .....	57
Quarantine Fees .....	58
National Board of Health .....	60
Cost of Disinfectants, 1879-1882—Scavengering and Night Soil .....	63
Vaccinations—Sanitary Inspectors .....	64
Annual Expenditure .....	65
"Midwifery Practice"—by Dr. Prioleau .....	66
American Public Health Association .....	70
The Association's Resolutions .....	75
Action City Board of Health thereon .....	78
Mortuary Statistics—1882 .....	80-87
Report Marriages and Births—1882 .....	88
Table of Cases Treated and Deaths in the City Hospital and Health Districts—1882 .....	89
Number of Deaths each Month .....	90
Total and Comparative Mortality .....	91
Longevity Record .....	92
New Ordinance Governing Dispensary Physicians .....	93
Meteorological Summary—1882 .....	96
Meteorological Summary—1879 .....	97
Tidal Drain Reports—1881-1882 .....	98

## DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES—

William Enston Home .....	100
Lands on King Street, Ward 7, purchased .....	104
Restoration of Portrait of Mr. Enston to the Council Chamber .....	104
Thanks of Council to Mr. Bryan .....	105
An Ordinance Relating to Wm. Enston Home .....	105
A Bronze Statue to be erected to perpetuate the face and form of Mr. Enston .....	108
Act of Incorporation—Trustees Wm. Enston Home .....	109



## DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES—

PAGE.

Editorial of The News and Courier.....	111
Death of Mr. Enston—March 24th, 1860.....	115
His Funeral Ceremonies.....	116
Shirras Dispensary.....	119
The Orphan House Reports.....	120
The Roper Hospital.....	126
The Training School for Nurses.....	127
Reports for City Hospitals—1882.....	129
Contract with Medical Faculty.....	136
Reports for Alms House.....	138
Reports for Old Folks Home.....	142

## DEPARTMENT OF POLICE—

Reports of Paid Fire Department.....	146
Fire Alarm Telegraph.....	148
Inventory Fire Department Property—30th June.....	157
Cost of Organization.....	158
Fire Alarm Regulations.....	159
Record of Fires.....	161
Description of Fire Alarm Circuits.....	162
Location of Fire Alarm Boxes and Keys.....	166
Report of Board of Fire-Masters.....	169
Summary of Expenditures, July to December, 1882.....	171
Inventory Fire Department Property—31st December.....	172
Condensed Cost of Organization and Expenses—1882.....	173
Record of Fires—July 1st—December 31st.....	174

## CITY POLICE—

Annual Report of the Police Commissioners.....	176
Financial Exhibits.....	178
Report of the Chief of Police.....	182
Statement of Charges preferred—1882.....	183
Number of Persons Arrested—1882.....	184
Police Bells.....	186
Lighting the City.....	188
Water Supply.....	189

## PLEASURE GROUNDS—

White Point Garden—Proposed Iron Pier and Bathing Pavilion ..	191
Colonial Common and Lake.....	193
Annual Report of Chairman of Board.....	194
Washington Square—Cannon's Mall.....	195
Marion Square—Official papers from 1833-1882—Improvements Recommended.....	196-202
Ordinance Creating Board of Commissioners.....	203





## PUBLIC BUILDINGS—

PAGE.

Improvements of the City Hall: Building originally constructed for United States Bank.....	205
Bust of late Robert Y. Hayne ordered.....	209-211
Thanks to Governor Winthrop, for Restoration of Trumbull's Portrait of Washington, Painted from life in 1791.	215
President Washington's Diary of his visit to Charleston— May, 1791.....	216
Thanks to Col. T. Bailey Myers.....	220
James Barry, the Irish Artist.....	221
Roll of Intendants and Mayors—1783-1883.....	222
Reference to General Burns, U. S. A.....	223
List of City Lands and Buildings.....	224
Public Markets—Annual Reports.....	225

## PORT OF CHARLESTON—

The North and South Jetties.....	227
Effects of the Jetties—Swash Channel.....	228
Report of Harbor Commissioners.....	229
Port and Harbor Fees.....	233
Port Wardens Report.....	234
Harbor Master's Report.....	235
Statistics of Cotton and Rice.....	237
Statistics of Naval Stores.....	238
Timber, Lumber, Crossties, Staves.....	239
Manufactured and Crude Phosphates.....	240
Shipments 1st June, 1882, to 31st January, 1883.....	242
Shipments Crude Phosphates.....	243
Shipments Manufactured Fertilizers.....	244
Amount of Royalty paid to State.....	245
Shipments of River Rock.....	246
Statement of all Charters or Grants for Phosphate Mining issued by the State.....	247

## EDUCATION IN CHARLESTON—

Manual Training in Public Schools.....	250
Special features of it as shown in the Workingman's School of New York.....	254
Superintendent Simons' Report of City Public Schools.....	262
The New "Wm. Crafts" School opened.....	263
Number of Pupils Registered in City Public Schools—December 31st, 1882.....	265
Average Daily Attendance.....	266
Holy Communion Church Institute.....	267
Catholic Schools.....	268
Wallingford Academy—Avery Institute.....	268
Public Schools in South Carolina.....	269
Visit of Rev. A. D. Mayo, D. D.....	272





## HIGHER EDUCATION—

PAGE.

Act to provide a liberal education for Meritorious Pupils of Public Schools .....	273
The High School—Principal Dibble's Report—Classics and Physical Culture leading features.....	275
The College of Charleston—Facilities for Liberal Education at Home.....	282
The South Carolina Military Academy.....	289
Classical Learning—An Essay by the late Hon. Hugh S. Legaré—From the Southern Review, 1828 .....	289-312

## ACTS AND ORDINANCES—

Act Redistricting the City into Twelve Wards.....	313
Act Reorganizing the School Board.....	273
Act Relating to Wm. Enston Home.....	108
Act Relating to Training School for Nurses.....	127
Ordinance Relating to William Enston Home.....	105
Ordinance Relating to Commissioners Marion Square.....	203
Ordinance Relating to Glanders or Farcy.....	316

## MORTUARY, 1882—

Bishop W. M. Wightman, D. D. LL. D.....	317
Rt. Rev. P. N. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston.....	322
St. Julian Ravenel, M. D.....	328
Prof. F. S. Holmes.....	335

## APPENDIX—

An Account of the City of Charles-Town, and fac-simile view thereof .....	341
Original Letters 1775-1789 period, with introductory letter of Col. T. Bailey Myers.....	343
Col. John Laurens to Francis Kinloch.....	345
Henry Laurens to Col. John Laurens.....	348
The South Carolina Council of Safety to Joseph Kershaw...	350
Stephen Bull to President Laurens.....	351
D. DeSaussure to President Laurens.....	354
Col. John Laurens to Henry Laurens.....	354
Wm. Moultrie to Committee of Safety.....	356
Lord Howe's Proclamation 20th June, 1776.....	356
General Robert Howe's Letter.....	358
Lord Carlisle, Sir Henry Clinton and Governor Eden to Col. Campbell.....	360
Fac-simile of Proclamation—Sir Henry Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot—Charlestown, June 1st, 1780.....	360
Sir Henry Clinton to Col. Campbell.....	361
General Augustine Prevost in Charleston.....	362
Proclamation of General Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot as to prizes.....	362



## APPENDIX—

PAGE.

Lord George Germain's Instructions.....	364
His further instructions.....	367
Fac-simile of Sir Henry Clinton's Map of the Siege of Charlestown, 1780.....	368
Col. Nesbit Balfour to David Thomas. ....	369
Alexander Leslie, the last British Commander in South Caro- lina—Order No. 184—26th October, 1782—Lord Corn- wallis at Home, 1787....	370
General Tarleton Refers to his South Carolina Disaster.....	371
Some Reference to the Clinton Map.....	371

## CHURCH HISTORIES—

Historical Sketch of the Old "White Meeting" or First In- dependent Congregational, afterwards known as the Circular Church.....	373-396
Historical Sketch of the first (Scotch) Presbyterian Church.....	397-405
Historical Sketch of the Second Independent Congrega- tional, afterwards the Unitarian Church.....	406-426



# MAYOR COURTENAY'S ANNUAL REVIEW.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, }  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, January 1, 1883. }

*Gentlemen of the City Council :*

The third year of our term of service has just ended, and it is again my duty and pleasure to present the annual reports of the several departments and public institutions, accompanied with such suggestions as may conduce to the improvement of the City Government. The people expect of us, and have a right to require, a prudent, clean and economical City management, that shall care for the present with proper regard for the future. To secure this, it has been the steady purpose of the City Council during the past three years to conduct the City business strictly within the income of the year, and, as far as practicable, to enumerate in the appropriation bill each item of expenditure. I may say that this purpose is now an established fact, and in the detailed accounts hereto annexed, the cost of each department of the City Government is presented, and is within the income of this year, and is more fully itemized than ever before, inviting, as it should receive, the scrutiny of the corporators.

The accounts for the year show an unusual expenditure, which is represented by the cost of the paid Fire Department and Fire Alarm Telegraph, and this may be stated at \$70,000. The income of the year has, however, been ample and the treasury well supplied with money, enabling all the disbursements to be made on a cash basis. The coupons on the Thirty Year Four Per Cent. Bonds, due on first July last and on first January, 1883, were anticipated and paid in June and December respectively.





## COST OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

As appears from the net figures of the Treasurer's annual statement, the cost of the City Government in 1882 was \$698,806.90 as against \$609,623.52 (the types made this \$666,509.64 at page 5, Year Book 1881), and as against \$650,977.65 in 1880. The large outlay of 1882 was chiefly due to the cost of establishing the paid Fire Department and the new and complete Fire Alarm Telegraph. The actual outlays for the three years of the present administration are: 1880—\$650,977.68; 1881—\$609,623.52; 1882—\$698,806.90; or an average yearly expenditure of \$653,136.01.

## THE CITY DEBT.

The indebtedness of the City as of date December 31, 1882, is as follows:

Five Per Cent. Stock College of Charleston .....	\$ 23,000.00
Six Per Cent. Stock (old).....	29,050.98
Seven Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.....	500,000.00
Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.....	160,500.00
Four Per Cent. Thirty Years' Bonds.....	3,413,300.00
Total.....	\$4,125,850.98

There are outstanding Fire Loan Bonds amounting to \$103,400 and a credit in assets valued at about \$30,000.

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF CITY DEBT.

Five Per Cent. Stock, maturity May 6th, 1939... ..\$23,000.00

## Old Six Per Cent. City Stock and maturities:

1870—Due in April.....	\$ 40.00
1874—Due in April.....	10.00
1875—Due in March .....	20.75
1875—Due in July.....	1,052.60
1878—Due in April....	140.00
1879—Due in April.....	60.00



1880—Due in October.....	\$ 120 00
1881—Due in April.....	170.00
1881—Due in July.....	93.33
1882—Due in April.....	70.00
1882—Due in October.....	500.00
1883—Due in October.....	250.00
1884—Due in January.....	41.02
1885—Due in April.....	5,145.72
1886—Due in March.....	353.86
1886—Due in October.....	6,190.00
1887—Due in April.....	1,380.00
1887—Due in October.....	30.00
1888—Due in April.....	400.00
1888—Due in October.....	810.00
1889—Due in April.....	2,000.00
1889—Due in October.....	1,000.00
1890—Due in April.....	860.00
1890—Due in October.....	55.10
1891—Due in October.....	770.00
1892—Due in April.....	1,040.00
1892—Due in October.....	20.00
1893—Due in April.....	50.00
1896—Due in January.....	2,593.41
1897—Due in July.....	104.00
1897—Due in October.....	97.00
1898—Due in January.....	3,584.19

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Total amount outstanding December 31st, 1882 .....\$29,050.98

City Stock has been annually reduced as follows:

Amount Stock outstanding January 1, 1880.....\$603,150.93  
 Exchanged for Four Per Cent. Bonds in 1880..... 418,800.00

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Amount Stock outstanding January 1, 1881.....\$184,350.98  
 Exchanged for Four Per Cent. Bonds in 1881..... 114,900.00

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Amount Stock outstanding January 1, 1882.....\$59,450.98  
 Exchanged for Four Per Cent. Bonds in 1882..... 40,400.00

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Total amount Six Per Cent. Stock outstanding January  
 1, 1883.....\$ 29,050.98

At this writing these figures of old City Stock outstanding have been still further reduced, about \$10,000 being now in process of settlement. This will leave a very small





sum remaining unsettled, and when all is retired, the authority to issue Four Per Cent. Thirty Year Bonds ceases; this issue of bonds having been specially authorized by the General Assembly of South Carolina for funding Six Per Cent. City Stock. With the recent amendments to the City charter, limiting the creation of debt by the City Council, I may safely say that the total debt of the City is represented by present figures, and that the corporators may reasonably look forward to a gradual annual decline in debt figures. I append an extract from the Act of December, 1881:

"It shall not be lawful for the City Council of Charleston to create any debt beyond the municipal income of the current year, or to endorse or guarantee the notes, bonds or obligations, or accept the drafts of any company, corporation, person or persons, for any purpose whatsoever, unless the following terms and conditions be first observed and complied with: First, a resolution declaring the intention of the said City Council to create such indebtedness or incur such liability and specifying the amount thereof shall first be passed at a regular meeting of the said City Council by a vote of two-thirds of the whole body. Second, that the proposition, after being adopted in such manner by the said City Council, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the City of Charleston, at an election to be held under resolution of the said City Council, after ninety days' notice thereof, and should two-thirds of the number of qualified voters voting at the preceding municipal election vote affirmatively at said election the proposition shall then be submitted to the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina for approval; and should the proposition be approved by the said General Assembly the said City Council of Charleston shall have the authority to create the debt or incur the liability."

#### Seven Per Cent. Bonds and maturities:

1888.....	\$52,000.00
1890.....	43,000.00



1891.....	\$19,200.00
1892.....	70,000.00
1893.....	62,100.00
1894.....	73,700.00
1895.....	93,000.00
1896.....	67,000.00
1897.....	20,000.00
	<hr/> \$500,000.00

## Six Per Cent. Bonds and maturities:

1883—October 1.....	\$39,500.00
1884—January 1.....	11,500.00
1898—April 1.....	91,500.00
1898—October.....	18,000.00
	<hr/> \$160,500.00

## Four Per Cent. Bonds:

1909—Four Per Cent., January and July.....	\$3,413,300.00
	<hr/> \$4,125,860.98
1890—Seven Per Cent. Fire Loan Bonds January 1.....	\$103,400.00

## FIRE LOAN.

The amount of bonds outstanding January 1, 1882.....	\$138,200.00
Received and cancelled during the year.....	34,800.00
	<hr/>
Leaving in circulation January 1, 1883.....	\$103,400.00

## BOND MATURITIES OF 1883.

The following amounts of Six Per Cent. Bonds mature in the current fiscal year:

October 1, 1883.....	\$39,500.00
December 31, 1883.....	11,500.00
	<hr/> \$51,000.00

Provision will be made for the payment in full of these securities and timely notice given, that interest will cease at maturity.



## ORPHAN HOUSE FUND.

Assets 31st December, 1882, consist of:

City Four Per Cent. Bonds.....	\$172,000.00
City Six Per Cent. Bonds, '53 and '54.....	2,500.00
State Consols, Sixes.....	31,870.47

Total.....\$206,370.47

Showing an increase from previous year of \$8,000 Four Per Cent. Bonds and \$2,500 Six Per Cent. Bonds of 1853 and 1854; by the investment of the interest of the fund, yielding an annual income of \$8,942.23.

## CITY COLLEGE FUND.

There has been no change in this fund during the past year. The assets are as follows:

City of Charleston Four Per Cent. Bonds.....	\$38,500.00
City of Charleston Five Per Cent. Stock.....	23,000.00

Total.....\$61,500.00

Yielding an annual interest of \$2,690.

## THE SINKING FUND.

The assets of this fund on the 1st January, 1882, were as follows:

January 1, 1882—

City Stock.....	\$ 1,183.05
Four Per Cent. Bonds.....	32,900.00
	<hr/> \$34,083.05

Purchased in 1882—City Stock.....	\$ 412.80
Four Per Cent. Bonds.....	3,900.00
	<hr/> \$ 4,312.80

	\$38,395.85
Amount of Six Per Cent. Stock sold.....	48.44
	<hr/>

On hand January 1, 1883.....	\$38,347.41
Made up of—Four Per Cent. Bonds.....	\$38,200.00
Six Per Cent. Stock.....	147.41
	<hr/>

\$38,347.41





## FORFEITED LANDS.

The number of pieces of property originally conveyed to the City by the State Sinking Fund Commissioners was 263, assessed at \$273,100.

Number of pieces settled to 31st December, 1882, 132, assessed at \$156,075.

Leaving unsettled January 1, 1883, 131, assessed at \$117,025.

There has been received from this source \$28,460.56, out of which \$12,223.24 was paid to the State Sinking Fund Commissioners on account of purchase; the balance has been applied to the payment of all expenses of transfer of property, recording, printing, advertising and stationery, and to the purchase of the following securities, to wit: \$13,500 City Four Per Cent. Bonds, \$500 City Six Per Cent. Bonds.

This fund holds also personal bonds for balance of purchase, amounting to \$1,097.98, which bonds are secured by mortgage of premises sold.

## THE INVESTMENT OF PUBLIC TRUST FUNDS.

In former years it has been the custom of the public boards to make the investments for the several public trusts in the stocks and bonds of private corporations. By the result of the late war between the States considerable losses ensued. An examination of these accounts showed, above all other securities, those of the City of Charleston suffered no loss of principal. With this authentic information the City Council, at their meeting on the 25th of July, adopted unanimously the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That all investments by the trustees of any fund under control of Council shall be made in the bonds of the City of Charleston.

This action fixes the character of the future trust investments of the City and will be productive of much good. It is due to the several public boards of the past few years, to say that their investments have been well made,



After disposing, then, of the bond maturities of the present year, it will be seen by the following exhibit, that future maturities are not large in amount, and in the eight succeeding years aggregate only \$184,200, viz:

January 1, 1888. ....	\$52,000.00
January 1, 1890. ....	43,000.00
January 1, 1891. ....	19,200.00
January 1, 1892. ....	70,000.00

Total.....	\$184,200.00
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The advantage of making an annual appropriation of one-eighth of this sum, about \$23,000 a year, in the 1884-92 period, is so apparent, and may be so readily done, as to warrant the belief that it will become the fixed policy of the succeeding administrations. It is a wise public policy which makes preparation for and meets at maturity a City's indebtedness; in all cases such a policy gives increased stability and value to the City securities, and the whole community shares in the benefits that accompany such a course. When the fact is recalled that only a few years ago the annual interest charge of this City was \$314,557.58, that it has sunk at this time to \$183,000, the change is as marked as it is healthy; it only needs the fixed and steady financial policy of preparing for the "Six and Seven Per Cent." debt maturities, all of which are now clearly within the City's ability to pay, when there will remain only the City Four Per Cent. Bonds maturing in 1909, in amount about three and a half million dollars, with an annual interest charge of only \$140,000. With the yearly augmentation of taxable values in the City and the yearly decline in debt and interest charges, there is the promise of a bright financial future for Charleston.

#### ASSESSMENTS, REAL AND PERSONAL.

It is a primary matter of interest to have authentic information each year as to the changes in taxable values in this City. Through the records of the present Assessor's





office, now very systematically kept, I am able to present these facts and compare the last with previous years. The taxable values for 1879 aggregated \$20,796,398; for 1880, \$21,573,559; for 1881, \$22,427,057, and for 1882, upon which of course the taxation for this year will be based, the sum is \$23,245,947. The significance of these figures is in the products shown at different rates of taxation. To illustrate this: A tax of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on \$20,796,398 as for the income of 1880 should yield \$519,909.95, while a tax of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on the \$23,000,000, for the income of 1883, should yield \$517,500.

In the four years last past taxable values have advanced about two and a half millions. As the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1880 is equalled by a rate of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in 1883, so at a like ratio of increase in the ensuing four years we may look for \$26,000,000 of taxable values in 1886, and on that a rate of two per cent. would yield about as much revenue as  $2\frac{1}{4}$  now. In this connection I find from a statement furnished by the Assessor, that there were 485 pieces of City real estate sold in 1882, amounting to \$555,484. Of these separate pieces of property 458 pieces sold above the assessed value, and twenty-seven pieces sold below the assessed value. The enhanced value of the former was \$151,119, on an assessed value of \$343,748, or 43.96 per cent. advance; and the decline in value on the latter was \$9,738 on an assessed value of \$60,612, or 16.06 per cent. decline.

The official tables by Wards are included and will be published hereafter in the official report of the Assessor. I mention, briefly, that Ward 1 shows the smallest advance, 2.82, explained by the reason that it is already closely built up; Ward 7 shows the largest advance, 137.10, and Ward 8 the next largest, 71.68, showing the growth of the City Northward. Some progress has been made during 1882 in noting the erection of new buildings, and the improvement of old ones, in the City, as provided for by the Ordinance directing that a permit should issue from the Assessor's office authorizing such erections and improvements. Although ascertained in other cities to be the only method of record-



ing the growth of a City, and ensuring correct statistics, it was hard to secure a general compliance, the past being the first year. There is no fee charged for permits, and it is only information that is wanted. I shall hope for a complete record the coming year. This information for 1882 will appear in the Assessor's annual report.

#### SHERIFF'S OFFICE—DELINQUENT TAXES.

There is a very satisfactory change noticeable these latter years in the relatively small amount of unpaid taxes sent to the Sheriff's office annually at the close of the tax-paying period. While for 1880 the amount was \$39,430.39, it declined to \$25,610.45 for 1881, and was \$27,978.54 for 1882; that is to say, in these two last years about ninety-five per cent. of the whole tax was punctually paid, and five per cent. only remained unpaid thirty days after the pay period ended. I regard this as a favorable result under all the circumstances of the many thousand separate tax returns of this City, many of them for personalties and for small amounts. Following these several annual amounts, I find that of the \$39,430.39 of 1880 only \$5,018.28 remained unpaid on December 31, 1882, and of the \$25,610.45 of 1881, \$13,838.23 remained unpaid on December 31, 1882. In all cases of non-payment the outstanding amount is covered by a lien or by judgment. Of the large sum of delinquent taxes previously reported for the 1870-77 period, a careful examination shows at least fifty per cent. worthless, by careless management in those years. Of the remainder efforts will be continued this year to enforce settlements.

I cannot close this review of the financial department of the City without alluding to the fact of this being the last year of what has been and is a laborious, and, I may add, an economical administration. Its success has been accomplished by applying business rules to the government of the City, and by the intelligent and zealous management of the City Council, who have planned, and also of those who have executed those plans. I am free to say, that taken as a



whole, in my opinion, no better public service has been given anywhere than in this City the past three years; nor should I omit to make acknowledgments to our constituents, who have in a marked degree given us their confidence and support. I cannot present a *better confirmation of this effective support* than by referring to the small sums in delinquent taxes, alluded to above. *Less than one per cent.* of the taxes of 1880 and *less than two and three-quarters per cent.* of those of 1881 were in arrear on December 31, 1882.

With such a past record, I cannot do better than give a caution as to the conduct of City affairs this year. The Ways and Means Committee should be careful not to exceed the estimated income, and the City Council should prudently abstain from making extra appropriations during the year. Every dollar that can be given to the several departments should be appropriated, and having decided upon these figures, the Committees of Council and the trustees of our public institutions should, under no circumstances, exceed them, else, at the end of our term, we leave unpaid bills for our successors to provide for, which would be unbusiness-like.





## TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITY TREASURY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1882.

	APPROPRIATIONS.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.	EXCESS OF RECEIPTS.	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES.	LEDGER BALANCE.	LEDGER BALANCE.
						Dr. Dec 31, 1881. Cr.	Dr. Dec 31, 1882. Cr.
Alms House.....	\$ 8,500.00	.....	\$ 8,248.72	.....	\$ 8,248.72	.....	.....
Bathing House.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....
Board of Health.....	13,500.00	\$ 151.21	13,097.36	.....	13,456.75	.....	.....
City Officers.....	24,210.00	.....	24,210.00	.....	24,210.00	.....	.....
City Civil Engineer.....	600.00	.....	600.00	.....	600.00	.....	.....
City Hospital.....	15,000.00	11,206.50	26,246.12	.....	14,999.62	.....	.....
Charleston Water-works.....	10,500.00	.....	10,500.00	.....	10,500.00	.....	.....
College of Charleston.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....
Colonial Commons.....	6,081.91	751.32	7,733.23	.....	6,081.91	.....	.....
Commissioners of Public Lands.....	4,000.00	3,138.87	7,138.87	.....	3,999.69	.....	.....
Classified Licenses, 1881.....	300.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	.....	.....
Destitute Orphanas.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00	.....	.....
Easton, Wm., Home.....	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00	.....	.....
Fire Department.....	92,000.00	236.90	92,236.90	.....	92,000.00	.....	.....
Gas Lights.....	18,000.00	.....	18,306.62	.....	18,306.62	.....	.....
High School.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00	.....	.....
Incidental Expenses.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Interest Public Debt.....	183,474.04	.....	183,474.04	.....	183,474.04	.....	.....
Mayor's Annual Report.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	16,281.83	.....	16,281.83	.....	16,281.83	.....	.....
News and Courier Company.....	2,250.00	.....	2,250.00	.....	2,250.00	.....	.....
Orphanas, City.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....
Orphan House.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00	.....	.....
Maps for Assessor.....	396.00	.....	396.00	.....	396.00	.....	.....
Police Department.....	73,022.97	4.00	73,026.97	.....	73,022.97	.....	.....
Printing and Stationery.....	3,100.42	.....	3,100.31	.....	3,100.31	.....	.....
Public Buildings and Grounds.....	25,471.75	16.76	25,488.55	.....	25,471.79	.....	.....
Street Department.....	150,000.00	803.38	150,803.38	.....	150,000.00	.....	.....
Street Department—Special loan authorized by City Council, to be refunded out of Street appropriation, 1882.....	.....	56,622.68	.....	\$ 56,622.68	.....	\$ 56,622.68	.....
Amount carried forward.....	\$69,478.92	\$ 72,925.62	\$700,492.69	\$ 56,622.68	\$69,389.75	\$ 56,622.68	.....



## TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITY TREASURY—(CONTINUED.)

	APPROPRIATIONS.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.	EXCESS OF RECEIPTS.	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES.	LEDGER BALANCE.	
						Dr. Dec. 31, 1881. Cr.	Dr. Dec. 31, 1882. Cr.
<i>Amount brought forward</i> .....	\$693,778.92	\$ 72,925.62	\$ 709,402.69	\$ 50,622.68	\$693,189.75		
Street Department—Special loan authorized by City Council, to be refunded out of Street appropriation, 1883.....							
Society, Agricultural.....	\$ 1,000.00		\$19,368.91		\$ 10,368.91		
Taxes Refunded.....	318.80		1,000.00		1,000.00		\$19,368.91
Tidal Drains.....	2,000.00	\$ 4.00	318.80		318.80		
Transportation.....	340.50		1,040.65		1,040.65		
Vaults for City Treasury.....	2,640.00		340.50		340.50		
			2,640.00		2,640.00		
Bond Account.....		18,150.00		\$18,150.00		\$ 18,150.00	
Bonds Receivable.....		538.00		538.00		538.00	1,315.00
Public School Tax for Friend Street School.....		11,616.72	12,820.11			1,320.11	\$ 116.72
Public School, 1881.....		684.92	1,345.62			660.63	
Public School, 1882.....		21,589.96	21,373.47	216.49			216.49
Public School, other years.....		85.71	148.60		62.89		
Public School, from County Treasurer.....		27,802.48	28,132.31		329.83	392.27	62.44
Income Account.....							
Board of Health.....						30,857.11	52,432.40
Fire Department.....	\$ 3,030.33						
Interest Account rec'd from all sources.....							
Carts, Drays, &c., rec'd \$ 14,358.00	2,954.28						
Expenses for badges.....	360.00						
Classified Licenses—							
Received.....	142,648.85						
Refunded.....	278.99						
Markets, received.....	9,637.41						
Expended.....	4,201.17						
<i>Amount carried forward</i> .....	\$700,078.22	\$153,307.48	\$708,921.66	\$ 75,577.17	\$721,081.35	\$ 75,310.68	\$52,858.05





## TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITY TREASURY—(CONTINUED.)

	APPROPRIATIONS.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.	EXCESS OF RECEIPTS.	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES.	LEDGER BALANCE.	LEDGER BALANCE.
<i>Amount brought forward</i> .....	\$700,078.22	\$153,307.46	\$798,031.66	\$75,677.17	\$721,051.35	Dr. Dec. 31, 1881. Cr.	Dr. Dec. 31, 1882. Cr.
Police Dep't, from fines, &c.—							
Received .....	5,595.13						
Refunded .....	44.50	\$ 5,550.63					
Powder Magazine .....	551.34						
Public Buildings .....	6.24						
Real Estate, received .....	\$ 7,404.03						
Expended .....	6,789.68						
Rents .....	614.35						
Taxes, 1881 .....	321.60						
Taxes, 1882 .....	\$ 13,408.50						
Penalty .....	602.30						
Taxes, 1883 .....	493,549.34						
Refunded .....	6,985.59						
Taxes of other years .....	3,096.67						
Penalty .....	328.78						
Loan Account .....	4,325.45	\$685,402.73		\$685,402.73			
Unexpended Appropriation, 1880 .....		\$ 12,740.69		\$ 12,740.69			
Unexpended Appropriation, 1881 .....		5,863.65		5,863.65			
Unexpended Appropriation, 1882 .....		36,472.36		36,472.36			
Cash, 1881 .....		36,721.68		36,721.68			
Cash, 1882 .....		5,525.55		5,525.55			
		27,048.45		27,048.45			
	\$700,078.22	\$881,046.81	\$881,046.81	\$881,046.81	\$881,046.81	\$108,360.71	\$80,710.13
						\$108,360.71	\$80,710.13

January 8, 1883.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. CAMPBELL, *City Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

E. F. SWEETAN, } *Committee on Accounts.*  
J. H. LOEB,



LICENSES ISSUED AT CITY TREASURY FOR YEAR ENDING  
DECEMBER 31, 1882.

CLASS.	BUSINESS.	No. Taken Out	@	AMOUNT.
1	Artists, Photographists, &c., whose business does not exceed \$1,000.....	5	\$ 25.00	\$ 125.00
2	Druggists, whose annual sales do not exceed \$1,000.....	12	20.00	240.00
	Whose annual sales do not exceed \$5,000....	12	40.00	600.00
	Whose annual sales do not exceed \$10,000....	4	60.00	240.00
	Whose annual sales do not exceed \$20,000....	1	80.00	80.00
	Whose annual sales exceed \$30,000.....	2	150.00	300.00
3	Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors.....	3	25.00	75.00
4	Auctioneers, those selling at public outcry only..	2	50.00	200.00
	Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers.....	7	75.00	375.00
	Auctioneers, Real Estate Brokers, and Brokers of Stocks and other Securities.....	9	100.00	900.00
5	Agencies, Sewing Machine.....	2	75.00	150.00
	Steamship, regular line.....	3	150.00	450.00
	Steamboat.....	2	100.00	200.00
	Steamboat, inland line.....	1	25.00	25.00
	Steam Tugs.....	8	25.00	200.00
	Steam Ferry Boats.....	1	50.00	50.00
	Sailing Vessels.....	6	50.00	300.00
	Steamships and Sailing Vessels combined...	2	150.00	300.00
	Ferry, other than steam.....	2	10.00	20.00
	Commercial.....	2	125.00	250.00
	Real Estate Collectors.....	9	35.00	315.00
6	Bankers.....	1	125.00	125.00
7	Banks, for every \$100,000 of capital, @ \$125— One for every \$1,000 over \$100,000, \$1— \$242,000.....		267 00	267.00
8	Bakeries.....	29	30.00	870.00
	Steam.....	1	60.00	60.00
9	Barbers, for each chair.....	92	3.00	276.00
10	Builders and Master Mechanics.....	103	12.00	1,236.00
	Working four to ten hands.....	12	30.00	390.00
	Working over ten hands.....	2	60.00	120.00
	Laundries.....	2	12.00	24.00
11	Billiard or Pool Tables, for one table.....	11	30.00	330.00
	For two tables.....	5	50.00	250.00
	For three tables.....	2	65.00	130.00
	For each additional over three tables.....	4	15.00	60.00
12	Bill Posters and Distributors and Sign Painting on walls and fences.....	2	40.00	80.00
13	Bowling Alleys.....			
14	Building and Loan Associations.....	4	50.00	200.00
15	Boarding Houses, Sailor.....	1	35.00	35.00
	Other than Sailor.....	18	10.00	180.00
16	Breweries.....	1	100.00	100.00
17	Butchers, each stall \$5.....	100	5.00	500.00
18	Brokers, Commercial or Produce.....	30	75.00	2,250.00
	Stock, Money, or Dealers in Exchange.....	7	50.00	350.00
19	Blacksmith Shops, one forge.....	9	20.00	180.00
20	Cattle Dealers.....	1	100.00	100.00
	Yards.....	1	100.00	100.00
	Car loads.....	1	5.00	5.00



## LICENSES ISSUED—(CONTINUED.)

CLASS.	BUSINESS.	No. Taken Out	@	AMOUNT.
21	Coal Yards.....	9	\$ 50.00	\$ 450.00
22	Cotton Presses (steam), where one is located....	3	300.00	900.00
	Where more than one is located.....	1	500.00	500.00
	Hand.....	6	35.00	210.00
	Packing by hand.....	3	10.00	30.00
23	Companies, Telegraph.....	1	500.00	500.00
	Telephone.....	1	500.00	500.00
	Express.....	1	500.00	500.00
	Gas.....	1	500.00	500.00
	Street Railway, passenger.....	1	300.00	300.00
	Street Railway, passenger and freight.....	1	400.00	400.00
	Fertilizer.....	8	500.00	4,000.00
	Steamboat.....			
	Theatres, Concerts, &c., per day.....	41	5.00	205.00
	Public Balls.....	110	5.00	550.00
	Academy of Music.....	1	200.00	200.00
24	Cook Shops.....	28	10.00	280.00
25	Circuses, each visit.....	1	500.00	500.00
26	Dealers, Poultry and Country Produce, sales less than \$5,000.....	8	30.00	240.00
	More than \$5,000.....	2	60.00	120.00
	Excluding Distilled Spirits, whose sales are less than \$500.....	222	10.00	2,220.00
	Sales over \$500 and less than \$5,000.....	336	25.00	8,400.00
	Sales over \$5,000 and less than \$10,000.....	28	35.00	980.00
	Sales over \$10,000 and less than \$15,000.....	24	45.00	1,080.00
	Sales over \$15,000 and less than \$20,000.....	18	55.00	990.00
	Sales over \$20,000 and less than \$30,000.....	16	75.00	1,200.00
	Sales over \$30,000 and less than \$50,000.....	25	100.00	2,500.00
	Sales over \$50,000, for each additional \$1,000, \$2—I at \$400; 1 at \$243; 1 at \$260; 1 at \$110; 1 at \$710; 3 at \$500; 2 at \$300; 4 at \$200; 1 at \$160; 1 at \$112; 2 at \$250; 1 at \$150; 1 at \$225; 1 at \$180; 1 at \$162; 1 at \$280.....			6,392.00
	Wholesale Liquor, whose annual sales are less than \$20,000.....	14	150.00	2,100.00
	For each additional \$1,000, \$2.....	1	184.00	184.00
	Hides and Tallow.....	1	50.00	50.00
	Retail Liquor, or Barrrooms.....	254	100.00	25,400.00
	State Liquor.....	209	100.00	20,900.00
27	Dye Houses.....	2	10.00	20.00
28	Dentists, whose business is under \$1,000.....	3	15.00	45.00
	Whose business is under \$2,000.....	4	25.00	100.00
	Whose business is over \$2,000.....	2	50.00	100.00
29	Engravers.....	1	10.00	10.00
30	Factories, Cigar.....	10	15.00	150.00
	Concrete Piping.....	1	15.00	15.00
	Candy.....	4	25.00	100.00
	Sausages, by steam.....	1	25.00	25.00
	Sausages, by hand.....	1	10.00	10.00
	Sash and Blind, whose business is over \$5,000.....	4	50.00	200.00
	Bagging.....	1	250.00	250.00





## LICENSES ISSUED—(CONTINUED.)

CLASS.	BUSINESS.	NO. TAKEN OUT	@	AMOUNT.
31	Factors, selling less than 2,000 bales Cotton . . .	15	50.00	750.00
	Selling less than 5,000 bales Cotton . . . . .	9	100.00	900.00
	Selling less than 8,000 bales Cotton . . . . .	7	200.00	1,400.00
	Selling less than 15,000 bales Cotton . . . . .	3	300.00	900.00
	Selling less than 20,000 bales Cotton . . . . .	1	350.00	350.00
	Selling less than 30,000 bales Cotton . . . . .	1	400.00	400.00
	Selling 30,000 bales Cotton . . . . .	2	500.00	1,000.00
	Selling less than 2,000 tierces Rice . . . . .	1	50.00	50.00
	Selling less than 12,000 tierces Rice . . . . .	1	400.00	400.00
32	Naval Stores, receiving 10,000 barrels or under . . . . .	6	50.00	300.00
	Receiving 10,000 barrels and under 15,000 barrels . . . . .	2	100.00	200.00
	Receiving over 15,000 barrels . . . . .	2	150.00	300.00
33	Foundries and Machine Shops . . . . .	3	100.00	300.00
34	Fairs, Concerts, &c., per day . . . . .			
35	Fruit or Peanut Stands . . . . .	5	10.00	50.00
36	Gas Fitters . . . . .	5	25.00	125.00
37	Hotels, over fifty rooms . . . . .	2	100.00	200.00
	Less than fifty rooms . . . . .	1	75.00	75.00
38	Hucksters, on street . . . . .			
39	Ice Houses . . . . .	2	100.00	200.00
	Branch . . . . .	8	25.00	200.00
	Ice Carts . . . . .	5	10.00	50.00
40	Insurance Companies or Agencies, business less than \$1,000 . . . . .	19	20.00	380.00
	For each additional \$1,000 or part of \$1,000, \$10—2 at \$110; 13 at \$30; 5 at \$90; 5 at \$60; 9 at \$50; 6 at \$70; 2 at \$100; 1 at \$120; 6 at \$40; 1 at \$170; 2 at \$80; 1 at \$290; 1 at \$150; 1 at \$160 . . . . .			3,720.00
41	Intelligence Offices or Shipping-masters . . . . .			
42	Itinerant Salesmen . . . . .	278	10.00	2,780.00
43	Ice Cream Saloons . . . . .	4	15.00	60.00
44	Junk Shops, wholesale . . . . .	3	125.00	375.00
	Retail . . . . .	20	30.00	600.00
45	Jockey Clubs . . . . .	1	100.00	100.00
46	Lawyers, whose business is \$600 or under . . . . .	23	10.00	230.00
	\$1,000 or under . . . . .	18	25.00	450.00
	Over \$1,000 and under \$3,000 . . . . .	19	50.00	950.00
	Over \$3,000 . . . . .	14	75.00	1,050.00
47	Lumber Yards . . . . .	3	60.00	180.00
48	Merchants or Commission Merchants, buying less than 2,000 bales . . . . .	7	50.00	350.00
	Buying less than 5,000 bales . . . . .	3	100.00	300.00
	More than 5,000 and less than 8,000 bales . . . . .	3	200.00	600.00
	More than 8,000 and less than 15,000 bales . . . . .	3	300.00	900.00
	More than 20,000 and less than 30,000 bales . . . . .	2	400.00	800.00
	More than 30,000 bales . . . . .	5	500.00	2,500.00
	Buying 5,000 and less than 8,000 tierces . . . . .	1	300.00	300.00
49	Merchants, Commission, other than those buying Cotton and Rice . . . . .	12	125.00	1,500.00



## LICENSES ISSUED—(CONTINUED.)

CLASS.	BUSINESS.	No. Taken Out	@	AMOUNT.
50	Merchant Tailors, whose business does not exceed \$2,000.....	10	\$ 12.00	\$ 120.00
	Whose business exceeds \$2,000.....	4	50.00	200.00
51	Mills, Grist, steam.....	6	35.00	210.00
	Grist, horse-power.....	2	15.00	30.00
	Planing.....	2	60.00	120.00
	Saw.....	4	60.00	240.00
	Rice, doing a business of 2,000 tierces.....	1	50.00	50.00
	Rice, doing a business of 10,000 tierces.....	1	200.00	200.00
	Rice, doing a business of 15,000 tierces....	1	300.00	300.00
	Rice, doing a business over 15,000 tierces...	1	400.00	400.00
	Spice or Coffee, Sea-Foam, Self-rising or Prepared Flours.....	2	25.00	50.00
52	Menageries, per day.....			
53	Marble Yards.....	2	20.00	40.00
54	Papers, worked by steam.....	1	75.00	75.00
	Worked by hand.....	2	25.00	50.00
55	Printing Offices, Job, steam.....	4	50.00	200.00
	Hand.....	3	25.00	75.00
56	Phosphate and Fertilizer Works.....	2	250.00	500.00
57	Physicians, doing a business of \$600 or under...	17	10.00	170.00
	\$1,000 or under.....	13	25.00	325.00
	Over \$1,000 and under \$3,000.....	16	50.00	800.00
	Over \$3,000.....	2	75.00	150.00
58	Peddlers, local, per week.....	9	5.00	45.00
	Itinerant, per day.....	4	10.00	40.00
59	Restaurants.....	10	30.00	300.00
60	Savings Banks or Institutions.....	3	125.00	375.00
61	Stables, public or livery.....	7	30.00	210.00
	Sale or Stock Yards for horses and mules...	7	100.00	700.00
62	Soda-Water, manufacturers and bottlers.....	6	30.00	180.00
	Sold from founts.....	18	12.00	216.00
63	Stevedores.....	11	50.00	550.00
64	Skating Rinks.....	1	20.00	20.00
65	Shooting Galleries.....	1	25.00	25.00
66	Stencil Cutters.....	1	12.00	12.00
67	Vendors, Books.....	10	12.00	120.00
	Whose stock does not exceed \$50.....	214	5.00	1,070.00
	Of Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables, per month...	44	3.00	132.00
	Selling Maps.....	1	12.00	12.00
68	Vehicles, Carts, &c., drawn by one horse.....	1264	10.00	12,640.00
	Drawn by two horses.....	54	20.00	1,080.00
	Coaches, Omnibusses, two horses.....	6	30.00	180.00
	Buggies, Carriages and other Vehicles, used for public traffic, one horse.....	16	5.00	80.00
	Two horses.....	34	10.00	340.00
	Penalty on Carts, Drays, &c.....			35.00
69	Veterinary Surgeons.....	2	20.00	40.00
70	Wood Yards.....	38	30.00	1,140.00
71	Wood-sawyers, by machinery.....			
72	Owners or Lessees of Wharves or Warehouses for storing, landing or shipping goods, wares, &c., whose receipts are under \$10,000....	7	50.00	350.00





## LICENSES ISSUED—(CONTINUED.)

CLASS.	BUSINESS.	No. Taken Out	@	AMOUNT.
	Owners or Lessees of Wharves or Warehouses for storing, landing or shipping goods, wares, &c., whose receipts are over \$10,000 and under \$20,000.....	4	100.00	400.00
	Over \$20,000 and under \$30,000.....	1	150.00	150.00
73	Warehouses, other than Wharf Warehouses, used for storage purposes.....	1	50.00	50.00
74	Wheelwright and Blacksmith Shops, one forge..	14	20.00	280.00
	For each additional forge.....	9	5.00	45.00
75	Wagons Retailing Oil on Streets, selling less than five gallons.....	1	5.00	5.00
76	Watchmakers.....	15	12.00	180.00
77	Vendors of Pictures.....	9	12.00	108.00
78	Forwarding Vegetables.....	1	15.00	15.00
79	Factory, Cider.....	1	12.00	12.00
80	Glass Blowers.....	1	50.00	50.00
81	Green Grocers.....	9	100.00	900.00
82	Canvassers, City Directories.....	2	100.00	200.00
83	Exhibitions—six at \$12.50 per week.....			75.00
84	Exhibitions—six at \$10.00 per week.....			60.00
	Sheriff's costs.....	\$50.35		
	Penalty.....	32.50		
				82.85
	Total.....			\$157,006.85

WM. L. CAMPBELL,  
City Treasurer.



# CASH TRANSACTIONS TRUSTEES ORPHAN HOUSE FUND FROM JANUARY 1, 1882, TO DECEMBER 31, 1882.

## RECEIPTS.

To balance from last Annual Statement.....	\$ 36.80
To Interest Account—	
12 months' interest on \$31,870.47 State Consols.....	\$1,912.24
12 months' interest on \$164,000 4% Bonds....	6,560.00
6 months' interest on \$8,000 4% Bonds.....	160.00
	<hr/> 8,632.24
	<hr/> \$8,669.04

## EXPENDITURES.

By Bond Account—On account purchase of \$10,500 Bonds.....	\$8,669.04
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## ASSETS.

\$172,000.00 Four Per Cent. Bonds.
2,500.00 Six Per Cent. Bonds, old.
31,870.47 State of South Carolina Consols.

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L. D. MOWRY,  
WM. L. CAMPBELL, *City Treasurer,*  
*Trustees Orphan House Fund.*

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## ESCHEATED PROPERTY, LEGACIES AND DONATIONS.

There has been no change since the last annual report of December 31st, 1882.



CASH TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITY COLLEGE FUND FROM  
JANUARY 1, 1882, TO DECEMBER 31, 1882.

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RECEIPTS.

To Interest Account. .... \$2,690

EXPENDITURES.

By Amount paid Jacob Williman, Treasurer. .... \$2,690

ASSETS.

\$38,500 Four Per Cent. Bonds.

23,000 Five Per Cent. Stock.

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Respectfully submitted.

WM. L. CAMPBELL,  
*City Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

CH. RICHARDSON MILES,  
*President Board of Trustees College of Charleston.*

16th January, 1883.





CASH TRANSACTIONS COMMISSIONERS GENERAL SINKING  
FUND FROM JANUARY 1, 1882, TO DECEMBER 31, 1882.

## RECEIPTS.

To balance from last Annual Statement.....	\$ 55.36
Interest Account.....	1,554.59
Rents.....	250.00
Stock Account—Sold \$48.44 City Stock to persons exchanging Stock to Four Per Cent. Bonds.....	48.44
Real Estate.....	1,506.00
	<u>\$3,408.39</u>

## EXPENDITURES.

By Bond Account—Purchase of \$3,900.00 4% Bonds.....	\$2,978.00
Stock Account—Purchase of \$412.80 City Stock.....	384.90
	<u>\$3,362.90</u>
Balance.....	45.49
	<u>\$3,408.39</u>

## ASSETS.

\$38,200.00 Four Per Cent. Bonds.  
147.41 Six Per Cent. City Stock.

Examined and found correct.

F. S. RODGERS,

*Chairman Committee Ways and Means,  
And Commissioner General Sinking Fund.*

WM. L. CAMPBELL,

*City Treasurer.*

*January 11, 1883.*



# CASH TRANSACTIONS OF THE FIRE LOAN FUND FROM JANUARY 1, 1882, TO DECEMBER 31, 1882.

## RECEIPTS.

To balance from last Annual Statement.....	\$ 587.60
Bond Account—Amount received from property sold under fore- closure of mortgage.....	\$1,636.66
Bonds, Miscellaneous.....	2,939.49
Bond Account.....	3,120.00
Interest Account.....	1,705.64
Insurance Account.....	68.00
State Tax Account.....	301.58
Stock Account .....	130.75
Real Estate.....	1,975.00
	<hr/> 11,877.12
	<hr/> \$12,464.72

## EXPENDITURES.

By Bond Account.....	\$10,016.00
Bonds, Miscellaneous.....	33.33
Expense Account.....	330.07
Insurance Account.....	369.75
State Tax Account.....	461.20
	<hr/> \$11,210.35
Balance.....	1,254.37
	<hr/> \$12,464.72

## ASSETS.

\$ 3,000.00 Four Per Cent. Bonds.
2,500.00 Six Per Cent. Bonds, old.
27.00 City Stock.
4,965.76 Personal Bonds, property sold under foreclosure.
42,200.00 Original Bonds, secured by mortgages on real estate.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. L. CAMPBELL,  
City Treasurer.

January 8th, 1883.

Examined and found correct.

J. H. LOEB,  
Chairman Committee on Fire Loan.





## REPORT OF CITY ASSESSOR.

CITY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, }  
 Charleston, S. C., January 1, 1883. }

*To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of Charleston:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the annual report of this department for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1882. The assessed value of real and personal property is as follows:

Real Estate.....	\$15,454,010.00
Personal Property.....	7,926,602.00
Total.....	<u>\$23,380,612.00</u>

From the above is to be deducted the aggregate of returns sent back to this office by City Treasurer, same having been assessed against parties whose property is on the "forfeited list" purchased from the State and now held by the City, and upon which no City taxes for the year have been collected:

Real Estate.....	\$133,125.00
Personal Property.....	1,540.00
Total Deductions.....	<u>\$134,665.00</u>

Making the net taxable assessments for year 1882:

Real Estate.....	\$15,320,885.00
Personal Property.....	7,925,062.00
Total.....	<u>\$23,245,947.00 @ 2 1/4 % = \$523,933.81</u>
Taxes on Real Estate not returned for previous years, added to returns for 1882.....	<u>33.25</u>
Total amount of taxes levied for 1882.....	<u>\$523,967.06</u>



As compared with the returns for year 1881, the following increase is shown in assessments :

Real Estate.....	\$271,165.00
Personal Property.....	632,390.00
<hr/>	
Total gain over assessments for 1881.....	\$953,555.00

And in comparison with the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the gain for the three years is as follows :

Real Estate.....	\$ 930,070.00
Personal Property.....	1,654,144.00
<hr/>	
Total gain for years 1880, 1881 and 1882.....	\$2,584,214.00

The increase in the value of real estate is mainly from the erection of new buildings and improvements. Permits have been issued during the year for the erection of one hundred and seventy-three new buildings at an estimated cost of \$152,780, and one hundred and seven permits for improvements amounting to \$52,805. This, however, does not embrace all the buildings and improvements that have taken place during the year, as a number were commenced before the Ordinance was adopted requiring permits to be obtained from this office, and some have not complied with the law through ignorance—it being a new requirement. Another year the record can be made more complete.

I am pleased to report that from a record of the sales of real estate, continued to be kept the past year, the aggregate sales show a still further advance over assessments as compared with year 1881. A statement of same has been prepared, showing the comparison of assessments with sales, also giving the percentage of advance in sales over assessments in the different Wards, and the general average in the City, which is submitted with this report, and to which I refer. An increase in values is shown in every Ward in the City. In Wards 7 and 8, where the largest advance has



taken place, is caused by the large demand for building lots. Some farm lands have been divided up for this purpose, and sold at over treble the assessments against same. The public improvements upon the streets, the building of the Charleston Cotton Factory, and improvements of the South Carolina Railway and Northeastern Railroad Companies, have added considerably to the increase of the value of real estate in Wards 5 and 7.

The work authorized by City Council in August last to have plats of the City drawn off by squares, is progressing. The four lower Wards are nearly completed, and the rest of the City will take a shorter time to finish.

I renew the recommendation previously made, of the necessity of having the City renumbered. This is a matter not only needed as a great public convenience, but would be of much assistance to this office in properly locating property on the Tax Books, and show the actual number of separate pieces of real estate in the City, the aggregate of which has considerably increased during the past three years, and now amounts to over 10,000 pieces. After the work of drawing plats of the City is completed, the renumbering can be done at a very much reduced cost than previously estimated.

Accompanying this report, I beg leave to hand the following statements, to which I invite your attention:

A—Statement of the description and value of personal property returned for taxation for year 1882.

B—Statement of the assessments of real and personal property estimated upon for City taxes years 1879, 1880, 1881 and 1882.

C—Comparison of assessments with sales of real estate for year 1882.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. AIKEN KELLY,

*City Assessor.*





## A

## STATEMENT OF THE DESCRIPTION AND VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY RETURNED FOR TAXATION FOR YEAR 1882.

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1599	Horses and Mules.....	\$ 131,320
302	Neat Cattle.....	7,665
1306	Gold and Silver Watches and Plate.....	104,657
552	Piano Fortes, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs.....	49,095
423	Carriages, Buggies, &c.....	38,885
1098	Wagons, Drays, Carts, &c.....	39,645
873	Dogs.....	8,750
	Merchandise, Money and Credits pertaining to business of Merchants.....	1,848,055
	Materials, Machinery, Engines, Tools, and Fixtures of Manufacturers.....	951,000
	Moneys, Bank Bills and Circulating Notes on hand or deposit, and all Credits.....	1,155,135
	Stocks and Bonds of Companies, Corporations and persons, exclusive of State and City Stocks and Bonds.....	2,928,990
	Vessels, Boats and other Floating Property.....	175,673
	All other property including Household Furniture.....	477,732
Total amount of Personal Property.....		<hr/> 87,926,602

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WM. AIKEN KELLY,  
City Assessor.

Charleston, S. C., January 1, 1883.



## B

STATEMENT OF THE ASSESSMENTS OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY ESTIMATED UPON FOR CITY TAXES FOR YEARS 1879, 1880, 1881 AND 1882.

1879.	
Real Estate .....	\$17,137,255
Personal .....	6,272,458
	<u>\$23,409,713</u>
Deduct reductions made by State Board of Assessors	
1879, on Real Estate, and adopted by City for	
1880 .....	2,613,315
	<u></u>
Making comparative amount estimated upon for Taxes of 1880,	
as compared with 1879—	
Real Estate .....	\$14,523,940
Personal .....	6,272,458
	<u>\$20,796,398</u>
1880.	
Real Estate .....	\$15,017,695
Personal .....	6,555,864
	<u>\$21,573,559</u>
Gain on estimated assessments for 1880—	
Real Estate .....	\$493,755
Personal .....	283,406
	<u></u>
Total gain for 1880 as compared with 1879 .....	\$ 777,161
1881.	
Real Estate .....	\$15,182,845
Personal .....	7,244,212
	<u>\$22,427,057</u>
Gain as compared with assessments for 1880—	
Real Estate .....	\$ 165,150
Personal .....	688,348
	<u></u>
Total gain for 1881, as compared with 1880 .....	\$ 853,498
Total gain for 1880 and 1881 .....	<u>\$ 1,630,659</u>



1882.

Real Estate.....\$15,454,010

Personal Property..... 7,926,602

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\$23,380,612

Gain as compared with assessments for 1881—

Real Estate.....\$271,165

Personal Property..... 682,390

Total gain for 1882, as compared with 1881.....\$ 953,555

Total gain for 1880, 1881 and 1882.....\$ 2,584,214

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WM. AIKEN KELLY,

City Assessor.

*Charleston, S. C., January 1, 1883.*





## C

COMPARISON OF ASSESSMENTS WITH SALES OF REAL  
ESTATE, 1882.

WARD.	No. of Pieces.	AMOUNT OF SALE.	AMOUNT ASSESSMENT	ADVANCE OVER ASSESSMENT	PER CENT.
One.....	17	\$ 42,877	\$ 41,700	\$ 1,177	2.82
Two.....	29	90,626	71,400	19,226	26.93
Three.....	28	72,695	59,250	13,445	22.71
Four.....	46	143,061	117,833	25,228	21.41
Five.....	21	23,528	17,200	6,328	36.79
Six.....	26	52,680	43,500	9,180	21.10
Seven.....	231	77,205	32,600	44,605	137.10
Eight.....	87	52,722	30,710	22,012	71.68
Total.....	485	\$555,484	\$414,193	\$141,291	34.11

458 pieces sold above assessments.....\$151,119.00

Amount of sales.....\$494,867

Assessments.....343,748

Per cent. of advance over assessments.....43.96

27 pieces sold below assessments.....\$9,738.00

Amount of assessments.....\$70,350

Amount of sales.....62,612

Per cent. of sales below assessments.....16.06

WM. AIKEN KELLY,

*City Assessor.*

*Charleston, S. C., January 1, 1883.*



## SHERIFF'S OFFICE—DELINQUENT TAXES.

The prompt payment of taxes at the time fixed by law leaves the duties of the Sheriff light, compared with previous years, the whole amount collected in 1882 being less than \$20,000. The ill-health of Mr. Follin in the latter part of the last year kept him much from his office, and his lamented death, early in the new year, deprived the City of a faithful and courteous officer. I append the annual report made by his son, acting as his deputy.

## REPORT OF CITY SHERIFF.

CITY SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }  
 Charleston, S. C., January 15th, 1883. }

Taxes collected in the City Sheriff's Office for the year ending December 31st, 1882:

Tax, 1872—Am't rec'd in Sept.—School Tax.....	\$	.22		
Tax, 1873— “ “ “ “ .....		.23		
Tax, 1874— “ “ “ “ .....		.22		
Tax, 1875— “ “ “ “ \$	.22			
“ “ Oct.—Tax.....	100.00		100.22	
Tax, 1876— “ “ March “ .....	96.00			
“ “ April “ .....	13.34			
“ “ June “ .....	30.00			
“ “ Aug. “ .....	12.00	\$ 151.34		
“ “ Aug.—Penalty....		2.40		
“ “ Mar.—School Tax.	4.80			
“ “ Sept. “ .....	45	5.25	158.99	
Tax, 1877— “ “ July—Tax.....	18.25			
“ “ Sept. “ .....	77.38			
“ “ Oct. “ .....	43.49	139.12		
“ “ April—School Tax	90			
“ “ Sept. “ .....	60			
“ “ Oct. “ .....	2.25	3.75	142.87	



Tax, 1878--Am't rec'd in Sept.—Tax.....	\$ 4.96		
“ “ Aug. “ .....	13.05	18.01	
“ “ Aug.—Penalty.....		2.70	
“ “ Sept.—School Tax.		40	21.11
Tax, 1879—“ “ March Tax.....	48.25		
“ “ May “ .....	25.00		
“ “ Sept. “ .....	8.00		
“ “ Oct. “ .....	30.00	111.25	
“ “ March—School Tax	3.75		
“ “ Sept. “ .....	50		
“ “ Oct. “ .....	1.87	6.12	117.37
Tax, 1880—“ “ Jan.—Tax.....	153.14		
“ “ Feb. “ .....	193.79		
“ “ March “ .....	117.24		
“ “ April “ .....	49.84		
“ “ May “ .....	78.75		
“ “ July “ .....	17.50		
“ “ Aug. “ .....	15.00		
“ “ Sept. “ .....	52.62		
“ “ Oct. “ .....	56.32		
“ “ Nov. “ .....	8.55		
“ “ Dec. “ .....	10.51	752.90	
“ “ Jan.—Penalty.....	17.76		
“ “ Feb. “ .....	40.11		
“ “ March “ .....	49.43		
“ “ April “ .....	20.98		
“ “ May “ .....	4.37		
“ “ July “ .....	1.75		
“ “ Sept. “ .....	62		
“ “ Oct. “ .....	3.75		
“ “ Dec. “ .....	3.62	142.39	
“ “ Jan.—School Tax..	6.44		
“ “ Feb. “ .....	5.42		
“ “ March “ .....	1.50		
“ “ May “ .....	3.95		
“ “ July “ .....	87		
“ “ Sept. “ .....	35		
“ “ Oct. “ .....	2.49	21.02	916.31
Tax, 1881—“ “ Jan.—Tax.....	2,258.01		
“ “ Feb. “ .....	1,040.71		
“ “ March “ .....	1,665.71		
“ “ April “ .....	322.33		
“ “ May “ .....	440.93		





Tax, 1881—Am't rec'd in	June	"	.....	\$	321.39		
"	July	"	.....		277.36		
"	August	"	.....		189.99		
"	Sept.	"	.....		599.22		
"	Oct.	"	.....		747.97		
"	Nov.	"	.....		282.47		
"	Dec.	"	.....		300.39	8,446.38	
"	Jan.—Penalty		.....		106.12		
"	Feb.	"	.....		62.19		
"	March	"	.....		88.64		
"	April	"	.....		19.84		
"	May	"	.....		22.52		
"	June	"	.....		10.83		
"	July	"	.....		24.70		
"	Sept.	"	.....		36.43		
"	Oct.	"	.....		22.56		
"	Nov.	"	.....		22.65		
"	Dec.	"	.....		70.54	487.02	
"	Jan.—School Tax..		.....		121.64		
"	Feb.	"	.....		57.03		
"	March	"	.....		98.81		
"	April	"	.....		20.73		
"	May	"	.....		36.18		
"	June	"	.....		12.61		
"	July	"	.....		13.10		
"	August	"	.....		4.15		
"	Sept.	"	.....		18.63		
"	Oct.	"	.....		57.22		
"	Nov.	"	.....		17.71		
"	Dec.	"	.....		13.94	471.75	9,405.15
Tax, 1882—	Dec.—Tax.....				2,924.51		
"	Dec.—Penalty.....				165.23		
"	Dec.—School Tax .				124.62	3,214.36	
Total amount collected on executions .....							\$14,677.05

## AMOUNTS COLLECTED ON JUDGMENTS.

Tax, 1873—Am't rec'd in	Sept.—Tax....	\$	9.00		
"	Dec.	"	.....	\$	17.62
"	Sept.—School Tax .				75
Tax, 1874—	Dec.—Tax....				31.59
Tax, 1875—	June	"	.....		3.41
"	July	"	.....		99.47
"	Sept.	"	.....		100.00
"	Dec.	"	.....		200.00
					402.88



Tax, 1876—	Am't rec'd in	March	"	.....	\$ 161.00	
"	"	July	"	....	28.00	
"	"	Sept.	"	.....	6.35	
"	"	Oct.	"	.....	4.87	
"	"	Dec.	"	.....	8.80	209.02
<hr/>						
Tax, 1877—	"	March	"	.....	29.00	
"	"	May	"	.....	13.13	
"	"	June	"	.....	94.23	
"	"	July	"	.....	8.89	
"	"	August	"	.....	77.63	
"	"	Sept.	"	.....	42.88	
"	"	Dec.	"	....	30.15	295.91
<hr/>						
"	"	May—Penalty.....			9.62	
"	"	August	"	....	9.93	19.55
<hr/>						
"	"	Sept.—School Tax.				2.25
Tax, 1878—	"	March—Tax	.....	300.00		
"	"	May	"	.....	79.60	
"	"	Sept.	"	.....	9.00	
"	"	Oct.	"	.....	5.57	394.17
<hr/>						
Tax, 1879—	"	Jan.	"	.....	64.00	
"	"	March	"	.....	8.40	
"	"	May	"	.....	17.00	89.40
<hr/>						
"	"	Jan.—Penalty.....				5.00
"	"	Jan.—Interest.....				4.92
"	"	March—School Tax				19.90
Tax, 1880—	"	March—Tax.....		33.75		
"	"	May	"	.....	30.13	
"	"	Nov.	"	.....	147.99	211.87
<hr/>						
"	"	March—Penalty...		3.38		
"	"	May	"	....	7.23	
"	"	Nov.	"	...	2.43	13.04
<hr/>						
Total amount collected on judgments.....						1,717.78
Grand Total executions and judgments. ....						<u>\$15,794.83</u>

## RECAPITULATION.

1873—	Taxes collected on	Judgments.....	\$ 17.62	
1874—	"	"	.....	31.50
1875—	"	Executions .....	\$ 100.00	
"	"	Judgments.....	402.88	502.88
<hr/>				
1876—	"	Executions .....	151.34	
"	"	Judgments.....	209.02	360.36
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# 1726895

## Financial Department.

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1877—	Taxes collected on Executions .....	\$ 139.12	
"	"      "      Judgments.....	295.91	435.03
1878—	"      "      Executions .....	18.01	
"	"      "      Judgments.....	394.17	412.18
1879—	"      "      Executions .....	111.25	
"	"      "      Judgments.....	89.40	200.65
1880—	"      "      Executions .....	752.90	
"	"      "      Judgments.....	211.87	964.77
1881—	"      "      Executions .....	8,446.38	
1882—	"      "      "      .....	2,924.51	\$14,295.88
1876—	Penalty collected on Executions .....	2.49	
1877—	"      "      Judgments.....	19.55	
1878—	"      "      Executions.....	2.70	
1879—	"      "      Judgments.....	5.00	
1880—	"      "      Executions .....	142.39	
"	"      "      Judgments.....	13.04	155.43
1881—	"      "      Executions .....	487.02	
1882—	"      "      "      .....	165.23	837.33
1872—	School Tax collected on Executions...	.22	
1873—	"      "      "      ...	.23	
"	"      "      *      Judgments...	.75	.98
1874—	"      "      Executions...	.22	
1875—	"      "      "      ...	.22	
1876—	"      "      "      ...	5.25	
1877—	"      "      "      ...	3.75	
"	"      "      Judgments...	2.25	6.00
1878—	"      "      Executions..	.40	
1879—	"      "      "      ...	6.12	
1880—	"      "      "      ...	21.02	
1881—	"      "      "      ...	471.75	
1882—	"      "      "      ...	124.62	
1879—	"      "      Judgments..	19.90	656.70
1879—	Interest collected on      "      ...		4.92
			\$15,794.83
Tax, 1874—	Amount received in April.....	\$ .50	
Tax, 1875—	"      "      "      .....	8.00	
Tax, 1877—	"      "      "      .....	22.50	31.00
Grand Total for Taxes.....			\$15,825.83
Total Net for License Tax, 1882—see Statement.....			4,075.50
			\$19,901.33

Respectfully submitted,

G. A. FOLLIN, Deputy City Sheriff.





## REPORT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

As will be seen by the accompanying report of the Corporation Counsel, a considerable amount of labor is now incident to this office, involving not only troublesome details, but also arguments in cases of large consequence to the City in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. The report itself is the best evidence of the care and attention given to these responsible duties.

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OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL, }  
Charleston, S. C., January 3, 1883. }

*The Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor :*

SIR—I beg to submit the following annual report of the business of this office during the year 1882 :

## DELINQUENT TAXES.

In the matter of past due taxes, judgments have been taken in one hundred and twenty-six cases, aggregating the sum of four thousand six hundred and thirty-seven dollars and three cents, and executions issued to the Sheriff thereon.

## MONEY COLLECTIONS.

I have collected and paid over to the City Treasurer and City Sheriff twenty-seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and sixty-one cents, including six hundred dollars Fire Loan Bonds.

## ORDINANCES PREPARED.

I have prepared during the past year the following Ordinances, to wit :

1. An Ordinance to abolish the Board of Equalization.
2. An Ordinance referring to Green Grocers.



3. An Ordinance referring to Gunpowder.
4. An Ordinance to change the time for the returns of property for assessment and taxation.
5. An Ordinance to amend Chapter XXX of Revised Ordinances.
6. An Ordinance for the Government of the Police Force of the City.
7. An Ordinance to abate certain nuisances.
8. An Ordinance to create a Board for the care and improvement of Marion Square.
9. An Ordinance to prohibit the bringing or keeping within the City animals having the disease known as the Glanders.
10. An Ordinance to provide for the payment of certain expenses, &c.

#### OPINIONS.

During the year I have, besides advising the various officers and departments of the City on matters verbally submitted, given forty-eight written opinions to the City Council and departments of the City, on questions of law, copies of which are on file in this office.

#### TITLES EXAMINED.

I have examined and prepared abstracts of title to the following property purchased by the City during the year:

1. Lot near Hope Engine House, Archdale Street.
2. The L shaped lot East side Meeting Street and South side of Queen Street, used for Health Department.
3. Lot East side King Street, between Horlbeck Alley and Queen Street, purchased for widening King Street.

#### TITLES PREPARED.

I have drawn and prepared the following titles during the past year:

1. Of the Misses Thompson's to the City, of land Mary Street taken to extend said Street.
2. Of owners of lots on square bounded by Chapel, Elizabeth and Judith Streets, giving the City right of way for drain through said square.
3. Of H. G. Harvey and of Otto and John C. Tiedeman, to strip of land West side Friend Street, for widening said Street.



## CONTRACTS.

The following contracts have been prepared by me during the year :

1. Contract with THE NEWS AND COURIER COMPANY for Public Printing.
2. Contract with T. J. Kennedy for Horse Shoeing.
3. Contract with M. M. McInnes for Horse Shoeing.
4. Contract with E. T. Vielt for furnishing one million Paving Stones.
5. Contract with Henry Oliver for Remodeling City Hall.
6. Bond of Indemnity of W. H. Gannon for Performance of Quarantine Duty.
7. Contract with H. S. Lamble for furnishing Drawings of the City by Squares or Blocks.

## BILLS OF SALE.

I have prepared during the past year the following bills of sale :

1. Bill of Sale of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, to Truck and Apparatus.
2. Bill of Sale of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, to Truck and Apparatus.
3. Bill of Sale of Marion Steam Fire Engine Company, to Engine, Hose Reel, &c.
4. Bill of Sale of Washington Steam Fire Engine Company, to Engine, Hose Carriage, &c.
5. Bill of Sale of Aetna Steam Fire Engine Company, to Hose Carriage.
6. Bill of Sale of Stonewall Steam Fire Engine Company, to Engine, Hose Reel and pair Horses.
7. Bill of Sale of Charleston Fire Company of Axmen (known as Pioneer), to Engine and Hose Carriage.
8. Bill of Sale of Palmetto Steam Fire Engine Company, to Engine and Hose Reel, &c.
9. Bill of Sale of Hope Steam Fire Engine Company, to Engine and Hose Carriage.
10. Bill of Sale of Vigilant Steam Fire Engine Company, to pair Horses.
11. Bill of Sale of Comet Steam Fire Engine Company, to Hose Reel, &c.

## FORFEITED LANDS.

Of the forfeited property purchased from the State and





set forth in my last report, I have prepared Title Deeds for purchasers of the following, to wit :

1. Andrew Howard, East side Nassau Street.
2. Trust Estate S. J. Lee, North side Wentworth Street.
3. F. D. Lee, West side Alexander Street.
4. Mrs. C. McNeill, West side Cannon Street.
5. Hager Savage, Coming Street.
6. Ostendorff & Co., South side Elliott Street.
7. J. A. Pritchard, House West side Felix Street.
8. Estate William Jackson, East side Aiken Street.
9. Maria Wilson, Rose Lane.
10. Estate Isaac Auld, George Street.
11. Trust Estate Julia Dawson, West side Smith Street.
12. Estate Jacob Koester, West side Hanover Street.
13. J. D. Moore, North side Henrietta Street.
14. Mrs. Ann McCants and Tugton, East side Savage Street.
15. Estate James McLeish, South side Inspection Street.
16. Hannah Vessey, North side Moultrie Street.
17. Thos. Watson, South side Tradd Street.
18. J. G. Fillippi and child, East side State Street.
19. John Judah, East side America Street.
20. C. C. Trumbo, North side Broad Street.
21. Trust Estate C. I. Crouch and child, South side Calhoun Street (5 lots).
22. Trust Estate C. I. Crouch and child, West side Smith Street.
23. Estate W. C. Dukes, West side Percy Street.
24. Estate Alex. Fields, Larn's Court.
25. Estate Thos. Hartnett, North side Heyward Court.
26. Mrs. L. D. Miller, East side East Bay.
27. Estate Jas. O'Hear, Southwest corner St. Philip and Vanderhorst Streets.
28. S. W. B. Riley, South side Bull Street.
29. C. C. Trumbo, South side Trumbo Court and East side Rutledge (2 lots).
30. Jas. R. Dukes, West side Percy Street.
31. Mrs. Ann Ryan, North side Mount Street.
32. Estate J. Fraser Matthews, West side East Bay.
33. Estate Alex. Owens, South side Line Street.
34. C. C. Puffer, North side George Street.
35. C. Wedding, West side Sires Street.
36. Trust Estate A. H. Abrams, North side Line Street.
37. Estate H. Bulcken, East side Norman Street.
38. Estate Jno. Clements, South side Queen Street.
39. Litter David, East side King Street.
40. Mrs. Ann Francis, North side Calhoun Street.
41. Estate Jack Gibbes, South side Clifford Alley.
42. Estate Geo. Glenn, West side Coming Street.
43. Estate Jno. Harkin, West side Rutledge Street and West side Fishburne Street.



44. E. C. Holland, Tr., East side Rutledge Street.
45. Trust Estate P. J. Holland, North side South Street.
46. Susan E. Porcher, East side Cannon Street.
47. Estate Wm. and M. H. Ronan, West side Meeting Street.
48. Wm. M. Sack, South side Line Street.
49. Fras. A. Smith, West side South Street.
50. Hibernian Society, West side Meeting Street.
51. Estate Barron Steinmet, North side Calhoun Street.
52. Mrs. M. and E. R. Wood, North side Calhoun Street.
53. John Artman, South side Magazine Street.
54. J. B. Bissell, South side Calhoun Street.
55. J. B. Bissell, South side Calhoun Street.
56. H. H. Bolger, East side King Street.
57. Joseph Bolger, East side America Street.
58. S. Brown and V. Cox, South corner Hanover and Hampden Court.
59. Louisa Campsen, Northwest corner Queen and Franklin Streets.
60. C. L. Carrington, North side Chalmers Street.
61. C. L. Carrington, East side State Street.
62. Estate Ann Cooler, East side Mazyck Street.
63. Eliza Edwards, East side Nassau Street.
64. A. M. Gayer, South side Romney Street.
65. Estate Jno. H. Graver, East side King Street.
66. Jno. Harkin, West side Rutledge Street.
67. Cain A. Manigault, West side St. Philip Street.
68. Lindau and Simeon Maitland, East side Norman Street.
69. Jno. D. Murdell, North side Sheppard Street.
70. Eliza T. McCarthy, West side Bedon's Alley.
71. D. H. Ohlandt, West side Norman Street.
72. Jane and Thos. Pritchard, North side Sheppard Street.
73. Jno. H. Renneker, West side King Street and Southeast corner King and Queen Streets.
74. Estate Ann Shrewsbury, South side Warren Street.
75. Trust Estate Mary Tissue, East side State Street.
76. Chas. Vanderhorst, North side Radcliffe Street.
77. Estate E. Whity, East side St. Philip Street.
78. Estate Julia Williman, South side Queen Street.
79. Mrs. N. E. Bogler, East side Cooper Court.
80. Wm. Brown, South side Spring Street.
81. R. Gannon, East side Anson Street and North side Calhoun Street.
82. W. H. Jones, East side Rutledge Street.
83. P. P. Locke, West side Percy Street.
84. Rosa F. Locke, North side Doughty Street.
85. Estate Ann F. Lucker, West side Jasper Court.
86. Mrs. C. A. Mushington, West side Drake Street.
87. Mary J. O'Rourke, East side Meeting Street.
88. Geo. Paul, West side Smith Street.
89. Estate C. Rugan, West side East Bay.



90. Estate Edw'd Roach, South side Society Street.
  91. W. Boggs, North side Fishburne Street.
  92. W. Brassey, South side Chapel Street.
  93. Estate J. Brown, North side Radcliffe Street.
  94. C. T. Craig, South side Wentworth Street.
  95. Geo. W. Egan, East side Meeting Street.
  96. Wm. Foley, North side Queen Street.
  97. W. G. Gadsden, West side Smith Street.
  98. Mrs. A. C. Gerarty, West side Ashley Street.
  99. F. M. Jones, South side Calhoun Street.
  100. Estate Jacob Miller, West side Smith Street.
  101. Mrs. E. C. Miller, South side Calhoun Street.
  102. J. D. Mitchell and wife, West side Smith Street.
  103. J. C. Roberts, North side Short Street.
  104. Mrs. C. L. Rouse, New Street.
  105. Mrs. J. H. Salvo, North side Vanderhorst Street.
  106. Trust Estate H. W. Schröder, North side George Street.
  107. Brantley Scott, West side Pritchard Street.
  108. Mrs. R. Stevens, South side Simons Court.
  109. Mary Whitaker, East side St. Philip Street.
  110. Zelia Whiting, East side Meeting Street.
  111. T. P. Wilson, West side State Street.
  112. Estate Jno. H. Dukes, South side West Street.
- The case of C. E. Spencer *vs.* The City Council, heretofore reported, has been discontinued by the Plaintiff.

#### GENERAL CASES.

No action has been taken by the Plaintiffs in the following cases:

1. Julia M. Hull *vs.* City Council.
2. Ellen Wallen *vs.* City Council.
3. John H. Heyward *vs.* City Council.
4. Hester A. Moses *vs.* City Council.
5. The case of Henry E. Young *vs.* The City Council is now on the Supreme Court Docket, and will be argued at this term.
6. The case of Joseph T. Dill *vs.* The City Council has been settled by your Honorable body.
7. The case of Fraser & Dill *et al.* *vs.* The City Council was tried by the Circuit Court, and the decree being partly adverse to the City's interest an appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court, and will be submitted at this term.
8. The case of The City Council *vs.* The People's National Bank is fixed for trial at the February Term of the Circuit Court.





## LICENSES.

One hundred and thirty-six cases were referred to me for prosecution—of which fifteen were taken out by Defendants; forty were put in judgment; fifty-two dismissed after investigation; three found not guilty; eight returned "*non est inventus*;" and nine are still pending.

## FIRE LOAN.

The mortgaged premises has been sold in the following cases:

1. City Council *vs.* James Salvo.
2. City Council *vs.* W. J. England.
3. City Council *vs.* L. J. Barbot, Trustee.
4. City Council *vs.* H. H. Hicks *et al.*

In the two last named the purchasers have refused to comply on account of defects in the title, and rules have been issued against them.

The following were settled:

1. The City Council *vs.* R. S. Mosely.
2. The City Council *vs.* J. O. Goutevenier.
3. The City Council *vs.* George A. Glover.
4. The City Council *vs.* Mrs. Caroline I. Jordan.
5. The City Council *vs.* Jas. L. Walker.

## DECREES.

Decrees of foreclosure have been taken in the following cases:

1. The City Council *vs.* William Jones, Trustee.
2. The City Council *vs.* Mrs. Louisa Salvo *et al.*

## BEFORE THE MASTER.

The following cases are now before the Master:

1. The City Council *vs.* J. H. Devereux.
2. The City Council *vs.* R. D. White, Trustee.



3. The City Council *vs.* J. C. Meyers.
4. The City Council *vs.* Mrs. M. A. Ryan.
5. The City Council *vs.* John O'Mara.
6. The City Council *vs.* B. Reils.

The Master has made a favorable report in the two last cases, and they are now ready for trial.

In the case against B. Tighe he has paid all instalments and interest due.

The case The City Council *vs.* M. Caulfield now under appeal—to be argued at the present term of the Supreme Court.

Respectfully,

GEORGE D. BRYAN,  
*Corporation Counsel.*



## DEPARTMENT OF STREETS.

The work on the roadways the past year has been carried forward in continuance of the policy initiated in 1880, using granite blocks from the Columbia quarries for permanent improvements. It is costly work, and with only limited annual appropriations available for this purpose we must be content to proceed slowly, each year adding to the miles of new roadways already laid. If, in the future, the City Government avoids experiments in other material and carries forward this enduring work, in a few years the appearance of our thoroughfares will be changed in a marked degree. So far, the aim has been to give good roadways to the Eastern side of the City, between the wharves and railroad depots, to facilitate the heavy traffic of that quarter, and now but little remains to be done to secure two separate granite block roadways between these points. Heavy hauling is now being done in this section with more comfort than ever before in this City. The need of a stone roadway, East and West, through the centre of the City, has been for years a necessity. The plank-roads laid in Calhoun Street since 1865 have partially subserved this purpose, but have been expensive in construction and repairs. With the new year the work of paving this fine street, from King to Smith Street, has been going forward, and the work already done gives assurance of this being, when completed, one of the best avenues in the City. The section East of King Street has been already completed. The experience obtained from using the old cobble-stones on hand in Alexander Street in connection with the granite blocks, has been so favorable that the same course is being pursued in Calhoun Street. The blocks are laid in the centre twenty-four feet wide and the cobble-stones used on either side; it makes a serviceable roadway and economizes the cost of the work. From Smith Street West a plank-road will have to be used for a time, and this is being rapidly laid down, so that in a few weeks a good roadway through the centre of the City, East and West, will be in use. The scavengering and street cleaning is efficiently done under the present system, but it





is a large daily work, and requires a larger outlay than heretofore. This is money well spent, however, and the Street Department has the benefit of the additional carts used for its general work after the scavengering is done. The shell road continues to be costly and most unsatisfactory. Projected originally for a pleasure drive, it has now become a necessity for the heavy traffic to and from the phosphate works and farms into the City. No material can be used for roadways less suitable than shell, as the cost of this road would demonstrate if all the money paid for it within the last fifteen years was stated in aggregate. It is about time that such waste of public money should be stopped. It will be seen that the pipe drains put down in different quarters of the City have proved economical and successful from frequent examinations made by the Superintendent of Streets.

In new work, it is desired during the year to pave Broad Street from East Bay to Meeting Street, and Meeting Street from Broad to Market, or above that point if possible. The cobble-stones removed thence will, with the balance of the granite blocks receivable during the year, be available for a stone roadway in Spring Street from King Street to Rutledge Avenue or beyond, affording an improved permanent roadway, East and West, in the Northwestern section of the City, and leading to the site of the Ashley River Bridge, which it is proposed to rebuild at an early day. When this is done, the desirable drives will be over the Ashley in St. Andrew's Parish, with no railroad trains to endanger life.

For the particulars of the work in the Street Department, I refer to the complete report of the Superintendent hereto appended, and ask for it a careful perusal.

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OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS, }

Charleston, S. C., December 31, 1882. }

*To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, S. C.:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit for your con-



sideration my third annual report of the affairs of this department of the City Government :

Gross Expenditures.....	\$170,172.29
Less Sundry amounts received and paid to City Treasurer.....	803.38
Net Expenditures.....	<u>\$169,368.91</u>

Which is accounted for as follows :

Last year's indebtedness paid by special appropriation of Council...	\$56,622.68
Bills of last year, paid by Treasurer out of this year's appropriation.	2,202.21
Actual expenses for year 1882.....	<u>110,544.02</u>
Total.....	<u>\$169,368.91</u>

The details of said cost is hereby stated :

#### AMOUNT PAID FOR

Columbia Granite Blocks.....	\$34,340.38
Flag and Curb Stone, including Freight, Wharfage and Cartage....	9,413.73
Paving Bricks.....	165.30
Vitrified Iron Stone Pipe, including Freight, Wharfage and Cartage.	3,691.10
Carbonized and Terra Cotta Pipe.....	406.89
Lumber.....	2,308.96
Shell and Gravel.....	3,835.02

#### LABOR BILLS.

East Bay Roadway from Cordes Street to East Battery.....	\$6,105.16
Chapel Street Roadway from Washington to Alexander Street.....	2,335.03
Calhoun Street Roadway from King to Meeting Street.....	1,384.86
Middle and Laurens Streets Roadways.....	1,281.98
Calhoun Street Roadway from King Street, West.....	330.79
Cobble-stone Roadways.....	2,097.70
Flag Pavements.....	1,843.21
Brick Pavements.....	1,005.24
Pipe Drains.....	1,666.87
Plank Roads (repairing).....	759.89
Cleaning Drains.....	459.74
General Repairs.....	<u>5,481.94</u>



Shell Road.....	\$ 675.00
General Police, viz: Cleaning Gutters, Sweeping Streets, &c.....	7,163.46
Supply Account, Hardware, Castings, Lime, Cement, &c., &c.....	4,655.06
Total Street Department.....	\$91,407.31
Scavenger Department.....	19,940.09
	<hr/>
	\$111,347.40
Less Credits.....	803.38
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$110,544.02

While it appears from the foregoing statement that the actual expenses of this department for the year ending December 31, 1882, is \$110,544.02, it should be remembered that the following amounts have been paid on account of material, freight, &c., which should properly be charged to the account of 1883, viz:

Freight on Flag-stones .....	\$1,682.70
Freight on Curbing.....	570.50
Hauling the above.....	1,577.00
Cost of Pipe bought and paid for, but not yet used.....	3,691.10
Amount of Freight and hauling of stone received for Marion Square, and paid by this department.....	1,030.00
Total advanced by Street Department, as above stated.....	\$8,551.30
Which amount, if deducted from the expenses of the year, would make the actual cost of the year's work.....	\$101,992.72

The item of \$803.38, credited to this department as paid into the treasury, is specifically detailed in my books, and embraces work done for and material furnished to citizens at cost price, and for which I have the Treasurer's receipts.

The following is a list of the permanent improvements done during the year from measurements made by the City Civil Engineer:

#### STONE BLOCK ROADWAYS.

	SQ. Y'DS.
East Bay Street from North Side of Cordes Street to the East Battery.....	9,341.39
Chapel Street from Washington Street to Alexander Street.....	3,943.00





Calhoun Street from King to Meeting Street.....	3,432.90
Middle Street and Laurens Street, from Middle Street to East Bay..	3,652.00
John Street in front of Engine House... ..	115.00
Total.....	20,484.29

An excess of 2,959.29 square yards above what was done last year.

The average cost of the East Bay Roadway is \$2.48 per square yard, including all expenses.

The average cost of the Chapel Street Roadway is \$2.55 per square yard, including all expenses.

The average cost of the Calhoun Street Roadway is \$2.41 per square yard, including all expenses.

The average cost of the Middle Street and Laurens Street Roadways is \$2.33 per square yard, including all expenses.

The causes of the difference in the cost of these roadways have been local, that is to say, the greater or less amount of grading required, the difficulties encountered by the different kinds of iron used by the Street Railways, and the regrading of the railways themselves to conform to the new grades of the streets.

It would appear proper to charge the cost of laying the lateral drains under their proper head of "drains," but while the pipe has been charged to its proper account, it was impossible to keep the labor account separate, as this work was done by the same force as belonged to the paving and grading force. Thus, in the above accounts the lateral drains are included in the cost of the roadways. I would also state that the old curbing's adjoining these roadways have all been reset to a grade corresponding with the new roadways; and the cost of such resetting is necessarily included in the above averages for the same reasons as given in the matter of the lateral pipe drains.

All of the above roadways have been laid with granite blocks furnished by the "Columbia Granite Company" of Columbia, S. C.



COBBLE-STONE ROADWAYS.

Under this head will be found the following work:

George Street all the Cobbles taken up and relaid from Anson to	sq. yds.
King Street.....	2,964.47
Calhoun Street from Meeting to Alexander Street, which was laid with plank, has been taken up and laid with Cobble-stones.....	7,850.54
King Street from Line to Shepherd Street.....	1,432.00
Total.....	12,247.01

More than double the amount laid last year. This work has been done at a cost of ten cents per square yard, not including sand.

Much other cobble-stone work has been done, and is charged under the head of general repairs, which could not well be charged to this account, as none of which was of so extensive a character as to warrant a separate account being kept of the same.

RETAINING CONCRETE WALLS.

No work of this character has been done this year; but it is proper to report that what was done last year has fully sustained what was expected, and is now in as good condition as when completed.

BLUE STONE FLAG.

The amount of flag-stone pavement laid this year is as follows:

	sq. yds.
Chapel Street at Northeastern Railroad Depot.....	120.80
Meeting Street, West Side, near George Street.....	117.00
King Street, West Side, from Calhoun to Vanderhorst Street.....	500.64
King Street, West Side, from Calhoun to George Street.....	557.33
King Street, East Side, from Calhoun Street to Burns Lane.....	240.63
Meeting Street, West Side, from Hasel Street to Market Street.....	726.14
Total number square yards.....	2,262.54

The above is the amount of new flag laid. In addition



to which we have laid with old flags, taken from various places:

	SQ. Y'DS.
Anson Street, West Side, from George Street to Calhoun Street.....	398.64
Anson Street, West Side, South of George Street. ....	52.26
Anson Street, East Side, South of Calhoun Street.....	170.66
Total.....	621.56

The amount of resetting and regrading flag-stone pavements has been very great, and in such shape as could not well be kept in distinct accounts; but to give an idea of what has been done in this way, I mention one item, viz: the resetting and regrading of the flag-stone pavement on both sides of East Bay Street, from Cordes Street to the Postoffice, and in various other sections South of Broad Street. The cost of flag-stone has been the same this year as heretofore.

#### CURB STONES.

In addition to the resetting of old curb required by change of grade in paving, the following amount of new curb has been put down:

	FEET.
Chapel Street, both sides, from Alexander to Washington Street.....	1,169
Calhoun Street, both sides, from King to Meeting Street.....	1,290
Middle Street, from Calhoun to Laurens Street.....	1,660
Calhoun Street, from Alexander Street, West.....	479
Total.....	4,598

#### BRICK PAVEMENTS.

	SQ. Y'DS.
King Street, West Side, from Morris Street to Cannon Street.....	674.50
King Street, West side, from Cannon to Spring Street.....	256.40
King Street, West side, from Line to Spring Street.....	470.54
Washington Street, from Calhoun to Charlotte Street.....	674.50
Washington Street, from Charlotte Street Northward..	395.15
Calhoun Street, South side, from King to Meeting Street, reset.....	740.40
Total.....	3,211.49





# DRAINS.

The only drain cleaning done this year under order of the Board of Health, which amounted to any consequence, was the America Street drain, which cleaning cost \$459.74, or .07 per cent. of the actual cost of the drain put down in that street only four and a half years ago. Nothing more can be necessary to prove the superiority of the pipe drain of small diameter over such large brick culverts which have heretofore been exclusively used in this City.

The drains in Chapel Street from Alexander to Washington Street, were opened and cleaned, before laying down the new stone roadway; proper lateral connections were made at the time of paving, which did not exist heretofore.

The following is a list of twelve inch vitrified pipe drains put down during the year; this does not include lateral connections:

	FEET.
Gadsden Street from Montague Street to Halsey's Pond.....	700
Montague Street from Coming to Gadsden Street.....	2,408
Pitt Street from Montague to Bull Street.....	445
Friend Street from Queen to Broad Street.....	550
Sires Alley from Shepherd to Line Street....	315
Tiedeman Court from Elizabeth to Judith Street .....	800
Total .....	5,218

Below will be found a list of six and eight inch pipe drains:

	FEET.
Ladson's Court to centre of Meeting Street.....	220.00
Mason's Court to centre of Smith Street.....	320.00
West Street from Mazyck Street, East....	265.00
King Street from Morris to Spring Street.....	2,300.00
King Street from Radcliffe to Warren Street. ....	377.00
Total.....	3,482.00

The above system of pipe drains, which is a continuation of the system adopted by this department (against the ap-



proval and prejudice of many persons in the community), has vindicated its superiority over all other drains in this City, after a trial of two years, and I heartily recommend a continuation of the same. A portion of the eighteen inch pipe drain has been laid in Bay Street from Reid Street, running South.

Most of the plank-roads in the City have been torn up and replaced by stone roadways under this administration, leaving only the following, which have been kept in fair repair, namely: John Street, Ann Street, Mary Street, Chapel Street, Elizabeth Street, Washington Street, and the West end of Calhoun Street.

It is necessary to relay the West end of Calhoun Street with a new plank-road, which is all that can be done in that locality for the present.

Ann and Mary Streets will have to be kept in repair until a stone roadway can be laid. John Street, Chapel Street, Elizabeth Street and Washington Street should be torn up, and not repaired any further, as provision has been made to meet the wants of heavy travel formerly carried over these streets. The cost of repairing plank-roads this year has been \$3,068.85, not including hardware used; and I see no reason why this expenditure should continue any longer, as I see no necessity therefor.

The filling of America Street Northward has been continued, and we have progressed nearly to New Market Creek.

The shell road in Meeting Street has been kept in better order this year than last, under a contract which has so far worked satisfactorily.

The usual amount of cleaning streets under direction of the Board of Health has been accomplished, and I believe the Health Department will concur in the opinion that the streets were cleaner last summer than they have been for many years.

We have a large amount of material on hand of various kinds; but it is impossible to give an accurate account of it, as portions of it have been paid for, and others have been only received and not yet paid for.



The expenses of this year, after deducting advances on material which were expected to be paid out of next year's appropriations, amount to \$20,522.24 less than last year.

SCAVENGER DEPARTMENT.

This portion of my department has been well performed, when it is considered that the requirements made by the Board of Health have been ever on the increase, and also when it is remembered that the distance to be hauled increases daily. In addition to the regular work under this head, the force has been required to do all the City work of hauling stone, sand, gravel, &c., &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. A. HUGUENIN,

*Superintendent.*





## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

This most important branch of the public service has been administered with marked intelligence and energy during the past year, and although the larger measures of sewerage and the inspection of meats for our markets remain another year seemingly neglected, it is not chargeable to this Board, who are alive to the need of a change in both respects, but rather to the apparent indifference shown by the general community to measures certainly attainable and promising large results in the future in their influence on the health of this growing community. When it is realized that we have over six thousand vaults in our midst, that there is annually expended for cleaning them a sum of money approximating in amount an annual interest on the \$300,000 of capital necessary for complete sewerage; when we know that the ocean flows and ebbs in and around us twice every twenty-four hours, that we are not located on a small sluggish river, as some cities are, it is most extraordinary with our mortuary statistics for constant admonition, that the citizens of a City so favorably located for complete cleanliness should remain longer inactive on such a subject. A private corporation with a capital of \$300,000, with an Ordinance fixing reasonable charges for this service of cleanliness to each house and compelling its general adoption throughout the corporate limits, is a practicable engineering work, and with even moderate charges for its use, may be safely commended as a sound financial scheme. This measure has been so fully put before our public in former reports of the Board of Health and by myself, that details are unnecessary here, and I now urge it again as a measure of the highest public importance.

Nothing has been done in the matter of regulating the slaughtering of meats for our markets since the memorial of the City Council was sent to the General Assembly at the session of 1881, praying authority to establish a public slaughter house for the protection of this community from diseased and unfit meats; a bill was introduced in the Legis-



lature to this end, but a few persons interested in the present system, which is not under inspection, making objection, the delegation from this City allowed this legislation to fail, and it has not since been mentioned in the General Assembly. As it has been decided that the City Council required legislative authority to proceed in this matter, it has not been possible since for them to take the action they desired. I am pleased to be able to say that the quarantine was efficiently maintained during the year, and that the only pressing need is the permanent support of the refuge station at Sapelo Sound by the Federal Government. When this is done and vessels with sickness have no longer a claim to enter our port on the plea of humanity, with the cleanliness which a proper sewerage system will give, and the more thorough dispensary service among our sick poor, there is no reason why Charleston should not compare in health with the most favored cities. It will be noticed by the very full and excellent report of the City Registrar, hereto annexed, that the scavengering of the City has grown to large proportions, and so far as the surface of the City is concerned it has been kept clean daily. The saving in the cost of disinfectants is also marked. For other details reference to the report would be most satisfactory.

With the opening of the new year an important change is being made in the dispensary service of the City, looking to greater efficiency in the attendance on the sick poor, and a more thorough system of supplying medicines. As these measures have been only recently presented in full to our citizens, and the new Ordinance will accompany this review, it is not necessary to do more than express the hope that the gentlemen who will be elected to initiate and carry forward this humane scheme for the sick poor, which promises advice and a full supply of medicines, will illustrate by their conduct those high qualities which have always characterized the medical profession of Charleston—a willing, ready and effective response to every call. Instead of a single vaccinator for the whole area of the City, this duty will be divided among the four Dispensary



Physicians. This plan, about to go into operation to reach the sick poor of our City, is comprehensive, and successfully administered will place Charleston much in advance of all Southern cities in this branch of our health service.

Appended to the Registrar's report is a valuable and suggestive paper from Dr. Prioleau, the Dean of the Medical Faculty, on the subject of midwifery practice in this City among a certain class. We have a large ignorant population in our midst who require protection in this particular work. It is lamentable that at this writing so serious a responsibility should be absolutely in the hands of uneducated and mostly ignorant persons. I most earnestly commend the suggestions of Dr. Prioleau's report to the attention of the City Council, and have confidence that such remedial measures as may be undertaken will meet with the unanimous approval of this enlightened community.

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## REPORT OF CITY REGISTRAR.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, }  
Charleston, S. C., December 31, 1882. }

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to present for your consideration the vital statistics and meteorological observations for the year 1882, of the City of Charleston, together with the various procedures of this department.

The City is to be congratulated on the good health of the population during the past year. We have been free from epidemic disease. There have been fewer deaths—two hundred and seventeen less in 1882 than in 1881, and the ratio of deaths per one thousand among the whites being 22.32, places Charleston, as far as the whites are interested, in a most favorable aspect by comparison with the cities of the Union.

The Board of Health was organized for work March 2, 1882, composed of the following members: John Hanckel,







Chairman; M. Michel, M. D., F. P. Porcher, M. D., Allard Memminger, M. D., G. E. Manigault, M. D., Wm. Thayer, Wm. Ufferhardt, J. L. Tobias, C. P. Aimar, R. M. Marshall, P. C. Trenholm. Hon. Wm. A. Countenay, Mayor, attended this, the first meeting, and addressed the Board as to the duties and responsibilities of the body, especially dwelling upon matters of quarantine, sewerage and the inspection of meats.

#### QUARANTINE.

On March 9th, R. Lebby, Jr., M. D., reported for duty as quarantine officer under appointment of his Excellency Governor Johnson Hagood. By the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly, ratified December 20, 1881, the administration of quarantine of the port of Charleston was placed under the control of the Board of Health of Charleston. This service has been well and efficiently carried out. R. Lebby, Jr., M. D., the quarantine officer, has been zealous and faithful. The quarantine committee of the Board of Health have adjudicated such matters as have been brought before them, and the great cause for satisfaction exists that no pestilence has been brought into the City.

Where required thorough fumigation, disinfection and cleansing have been carried out, and no ballast from any infected latitude has been allowed into the City. During 1882, from April 1st, there have been two hundred and sixty-eight arrivals and examinations at the quarantine station. An effort was made early in April to secure telegraphic communication with the station at Fort Johnson in conjunction with Morris Island Lighthouse; it is to be regretted that so far it has not been successful. I would earnestly urge that this important link for the effective administration of quarantine, be carried out. On March 22d, the Board of Health ordered printed the rates of charges for quarantine procedure, authorized by Act of the General Assembly, together with rules for governing quarantine, herewith furnished. These charges and regulations by agreement govern the ports of Georgia and South Carolina, and have proved entirely satisfactory.



## QUARANTINE RULES OF BOARD OF HEALTH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 1, 1882.

From and after this date the following charges and rules for the government of Quarantine at this port will be enforced:

*Act of the General Assembly, Ratified December 20th, 1881.*

SECTION 4. The following uniform schedule of charges is hereby adopted for Quarantine dues for all ports of the State, the amount collected to be expended for the more effective enforcement of Quarantine at each port, to wit:

For every vessel boarded and inspected, \$5.

For every vessel of 100 tons or less, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, \$15.

For every vessel over 100 tons and less than 250 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, \$20.

For every vessel over 250 tons and less than 500 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, \$30.

For every vessel over 500 tons and less than 750 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, \$40.

For every vessel over 750 tons and less than 1,000 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, \$50.

For every vessel over 1,000 tons and less than 1,250 tons, \$60.

For every vessel over 1,250 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, according to tonnage of vessel, each process, \$70 to \$100.

In all cases the Quarantine officer will collect the charges made against vessels before giving permission to leave Quarantine, either by captain's draft on consignee, or in currency, and shall return the same to the Board charged with the administration of Quarantine at such port, who shall be responsible for the disbursement of the same.

I. On and after the opening each year of the National Quarantine Station (Sapelo Sound), all vessels from infected



or suspected latitudes arriving with sickness on board, or having had same during voyage, must be directed by the pilot to proceed to said National Quarantine Station.

II. Any vessel arriving at this port bearing the certificate of the National Quarantine Officer, must be brought to anchor at the Quarantine Station, and there remain until released by the order of the Board of Health.

III. During the closure of said National Quarantine Station, all vessels such as above described must anchor at the Port Quarantine Station, under personal direction of the Quarantine Officer.

IV. Vessels from any foreign port direct, or via American ports, with or without sickness on board, will, during the entire year, be compelled to anchor and remain at the Quarantine Station until released by written permit of the Quarantine Officer.

V. All vessels arriving at this port with sickness on board, or having had same during voyage, will, at all seasons of the year, no matter from what port, either American or foreign, anchor at the Quarantine Station, and there remain until released by order of the Board of Health.

VI. Vessels from infected or suspected latitudes will, during the entire year, be required to discharge any and all ballast at the Quarantine Station, or such other place as may be designated by the Health authorities, to have bilges and limbers cleaned and sweetened, and from November 1st to May 1st of each year be subjected to at least one fumigation, and from May 1st to November 1st of each year, be subjected to at least two fumigations and such other disinfection as may be necessary, and be detained at least fifteen days.

VII. On and after May 1st and until November 1st of each year, and longer if the Board of Health so determine, all coastwise vessels or steamers from latitudes South of Cape Hatteras, other than those by inland route, must anchor at the Quarantine Station. Steamers and vessels from non-infected or non-suspected ports will not be detained longer than necessary for the Quarantine Officer to





satisfy himself of their perfect sanitary condition. Vessels from infected or suspected latitudes will have to comply with Section VI, be fumigated at least twice, and detained at least fifteen days.

VIII. Coastwise steamers and vessels arriving at this port by inland route, from latitudes South of Cape Hatteras, between May 1st and November 1st, and later if the Board of Health so determine, must be inspected and given permit by the Quarantine Officer before the landing of either passengers or freight.

IX. From May 1st to November 1st of each year, no vessel from an infected or suspected latitude will be allowed to either lighter or bring cargo of fruit up to the City.

X. Pilots must in each case before boarding, make inquiry as to the sanitary condition of vessels; in no case must they board if the vessel has sickness on board, or has had same during voyage; in such cases they must either direct to Sapelo Quarantine Station, lead the vessel in, or have their small boat hoisted alongside clear of the water, and in this way pilot the vessel in.

H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.,

*City Registrar and Secretary Board of Health.*

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NOTE.—Sections VII and VIII will not be enforced unless specially ordered.

#### THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

On April 12th the Secretary read a circular letter from J. L. Cabell, M. D., President of the National Board of Health, requesting the support of South Carolina in having the law re-enacted for continuing the National Board of Health. The following letter was at once forwarded to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and through the influence of Hon. Samuel Dibble was put upon the Journal of the House of Representatives:

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 12, 1882.

*To the Hon. David Davis, President of the Senate, and to the Hon. J. Warren Keifer, Speaker House of Representatives:*

GENTLEMEN—The Board of Health of Charleston, realiz-



ing the great utility and successful labors of the National Board of Health in the cause of hygiene and proper quarantine, request that the law of June 2d, 1879, defining the duties of the National Board of Health, &c., be re-enacted at its expiration; and they further most earnestly urge that the Sapelo Refuge Quarantine Station be continued for the prevention of the introduction of infectious diseases into the ports of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, and most especially guarding as it does against the danger of yellow fever. Yellow fever requires no pen now to force recognition of the consequences of its evil presence.

Sapelo Refuge Quarantine Station receives all vessels bound for ports of the United States, which may have a contagious disease on board; and moreover serves as a point to which any vessel in a port of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida may be sent, upon which a case of yellow fever or infectious disease breaks out.

The quarantine regulations of the ports of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida now are framed with reference to the utilization of Sapelo Station. It is now requested that no legislation be framed which may in any way interfere with the continuance of Sapelo Station. It is requested that Sapelo Refuge Quarantine Station be thoroughly equipped and suitable buildings erected, that it be made a permanent station, and kept open during the winter as well as the summer months.

JOHN HANCKEL, *Chairman.*

Official:

H. B. HORLBECK, M. D., *C. R. and Secretary.*

The following endorsement of his Honor Mayor Courtenay was added:

CITY OF CHARLESTON, }  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, April 13, 1882. }

I regard the opposition to the National Board of Health as unwise and prejudicial to the complete sanitary supervision, which, to be successful, must be general in its operation.



The Sapelo Refuge Quarantine Station is the most beneficent feature of the administration of the National Board from the point of view of the South Atlantic seaports of the Union, which, before this wise provision, were constantly imperilled by ship arrivals with disease aboard, which could not be refused assistance in their harbors. I earnestly urge the continuance of the National Board of Health and the Sapelo Refuge Quarantine Station.

WM. A. COURTENAY, *Mayor*.

The above paper met with the approval of T. G. Simons, M. D., Chairman Quarantine Committee Executive Committee State Board of Health; B. W. Taylor, M. D., Chairman Executive Committee State Board of Health, and Governor Johnson Hagood.

On the 20th of July, the Board of Health having received notice of the immediate closing of Sapelo Refuge Quarantine Station by the National Board of Health, from the want of sufficient appropriation from Congress, determined, by the advice of Senators Hampton and Butler, and the concurrence of Mayor Courtenay, to send their Secretary, H. B. Horlbeck, M. D., to Washington, to use every endeavor to have Sapelo kept open during the summer. Dr. Horlbeck visited Washington, and made full representation of the vital necessity of Sapelo Station being kept open. These representations were received with great interest, the mission was successful, and Sapelo was kept open during the active quarantine season.

#### DISINFECTION.

The preparation for the use of disinfectants during the summer months was maturely considered by the Board of Health, at their meeting April 12th. A supply of proper material was procured, and on May 1st the gutters and gratings were commenced to be well and effectively disinfected. A continuous supply of the best form of fluid disinfectants (formula furnished by Dr. Allard Memminger, a mem-





ber of the Board,) was kept constantly on hand, and during the active season of disinfection, from May 1st to October 1st, over a hundred thousand gallons were distributed over the streets, and to vaults and private houses and drain gratings, and this at a cost of \$835.34.

Disinfection cost in 1879.....	\$8,583.62
Disinfection cost in 1880.....	3,571.77
Disinfection cost in 1881.....	2,057.25
Disinfection cost in 1882.....	835.34

It will be seen that disinfection cost ten times as much in 1879 as in 1882, and it is believed that for all practical utility the system as carried out in 1882 will compare favorably with 1879. All premises where infectious diseases occur are fumigated with sulphur and disinfected. One hundred and twenty-nine premises were fumigated, and one hundred and forty-one disinfected, in 1882.

#### SCAVENGERING.

During the year 27,084 loads of garbage were removed from the City. The present arrangement works very well, the administration being under the control of this office. A daily written report is made by the Sanitary Inspectors to the Registrar, and all neglect or inattention immediately sifted—the Superintendent of City Carts reporting daily for instructions. The result has been that the streets have been kept very clean and garbage promptly removed at an early hour in the day.

#### NIGHT-SOIL.

It would appear to be a commentary on progress that each year we should record so many vaults cleaned—unhealthy, and in some cases death dealing centres, whose places should be taken by water conduit—the problem would appear to be dependent upon water, and in Charleston at least 1,000,000 gallons daily would be required. I



am aware that the matter is and has been receiving the most earnest attention of this administration, and I cherish the hope that as other great reforms have been effected, so this greatest of nuisances will be relegated to the past.

There have been 640 vaults cleaned in 1882. The system in use at present is to have every night-soil barrel examined each month. All leaky vessels are forbidden, and cleaning of vaults is only allowed in the day, and sulphur burning is generally used, which relieves offensive odor.

#### VACCINATION.

There have been 3,733 parties vaccinated by this department in the past year—509 whites and 3,224 colored—this at a cost of sixteen cents apiece, which cannot be considered a large figure.

I regard it as a very important measure that this service should be continued. Vaccination has been of incalculable service to mankind, and we should surely take advantage of its opportunities.

Charleston, by judicious firmness and enterprise when small-pox made its appearance last year, was saved from the horrible havoc to which so many sister cities are subjected. Although twelve cases occurred in eight different localities, the disease was stamped out. Vaccination, fumigation and fire were used with no uncertain hand.

#### SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The City is divided into four health districts—two wards in each. There are four Sanitary Inspectors, one of whom is assigned to each health district. It is their duty to visit at least fifty premises each day, and they are required to be present each day at this office at 12 M., and make a written report on suitable blanks of all work done during the preceding twenty-four hours; the earlier portion of the morning being devoted to supervising the removal of garbage. Many thousand nuisances have been reported and have been noted, and when possible immediate relief afforded. Full



vaults, foul drains, uncleanly premises and choked laterals and gutters are matters of daily report and quick attention ; but I regret to state that quite a number of low lots requiring filling are on file. Much has been done, and in time most of these nuisances will disappear.

# FINANCIAL.

The amount of \$13,500 was appropriated for the use of the Board of Health in 1882, and was expended as follows:

Six Physicians to the Poor at \$600 each.....	\$ 3,600.00
Seven Physicians, including Shirras, at \$200 each for medicines ....	1,400.00
Salary City Registrar.....	1,500.00
Four Sanitary Inspectors at \$600 each.....	2,400.00
Clerk.....	600.00
Vaccination .....	600.00
Health Detective, Horse and Service.....	890.00
Pest House.....	23.75
Telephones.....	136.00
Pipes and Faucets introduced into City Lot.....	42.98
Disinfecting Department.....	835.34
Stationery and Printing Bills of Mortality, Annual Report, &c., with Books for Reference.....	752.95
Miscellaneous and Furnishing Office.....	625.73
	<hr/>
	\$13,456.75
Balance with City Treasurer.....	43.25
	<hr/>
Amount appropriated.....	<u>\$13,500.00</u>

# MIDWIFERY PRACTICE.

The matter of a better administration of the midwifery practice among our colored population in this City has been earnestly discussed from time to time.

I forward a very suggestive report from J. Ford Prioleau, M. D., Dean, on this subject, to which I would ask your earnest consideration.

The subject is one of very great interest, and commends itself to every thoughtful mind as to the issues involved, where dense ignorance and incapacity have full sway over





the most critical period of existence ; short though the time may be, yet long enough to swell our yearly reports with still-births and trismus nascentium, and occasion often deadly peril to the child-bearer.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, }  
Charleston, S. C., December 31, 1882. }

GENTLEMEN—The Committee appointed by the Faculty to prepare a plan by which the education of midwives can be improved (as requested by the City Board of Health), would respectfully report :

That they fully recognize the necessity of such action, and assure the Board that they will give all the assistance they can for the furtherance of the object.

The Faculty, while realizing the necessity of protecting the people, do not, however, think that a scientific education should be attempted. With the condition of the population here such an education is not required, and the attempt to bestow it would perhaps result in still further increasing the already great danger to the lying-in woman and her offspring, by inspiring a misplaced confidence in the attendant, predicated upon the education, and the license obtained by the midwife from the Board.

In their opinion the education which should be given should not include a culture which would lead to the attempt to manage severe and complicated cases, or induce midwives to regard themselves as capable of undertaking the control of such cases.

As they understand it, the Board of Health likewise contemplate that midwives should be prepared to practice in this City only, where medical assistance and advice is of easy access.

The duties they will be called upon to perform under these circumstances, pertain more properly to the monthly nurse than to midwives, such as are educated in Europe.

The Faculty think the kind of knowledge which should be provided for and demanded from them before they



should be permitted to obtain the license, is such as attendance upon natural labor, when uncomplicated; such required for the care of the woman during the month; resuscitation of the child, should it be necessary, and dressing the cord, with after-attendance upon the infant; and also that degree of knowledge which will enable them to recognize the dangers which threaten both the woman and child prior to and after delivery, so as to know when to obtain assistance.

To point out a way by which such an education is to be provided is by no means an easy matter; for it is one which, in the majority of instances, will have to be bestowed upon the illiterate, and this, unfortunately, will be the case for several years to come.

To insist upon such attainments will no doubt be vigorously resisted by them. So that in the plan must be included a municipal Ordinance (if such be legal at the present time, and if not, an enactment from the Legislature,) giving this power. See General Statutes, pages 228 and 737.

The Faculty would, therefore, recommend this plan, or one resembling it, by which such an education can be inaugurated, one capable of modification and expansion, should time and the changing condition of the people demand it:

1st. That the Board of Health of the City of Charleston, S. C., obtain at an early day from the Board of Aldermen the power to grant licenses in midwifery for the City.

2d. That at a stated time, not far remote, every person who desires to practice midwifery for a compensation shall be required to obtain before doing so a license from the City Board of Health.

3d. That the Faculty of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina appoint two instructors in midwifery from the members of the medical profession, whose duties it shall be to give instruction (under the supervision of the Faculty) to those requesting it; to examine each applicant for license in the presence of a member of the Faculty who



shall be appointed by them for that purpose, and who shall, if the examination be satisfactory, recommend the applicant to the Board of Health, stating the grade of the license recommended, the examinations to be made at certain fixed dates, notifications of which are to be duly published.

4th. That the two instructors, together with one member of the Faculty appointed by the Faculty, and one member of the medical committee of the City Board of Health appointed by that Board, be commissioned to draft the details of the plan of instruction, which draft is to be submitted to the Board of Health and also to the Faculty, for consideration, amendment and ratification.

5th. That as this plan is experimental, it shall terminate whenever desired by either party upon the due notice of three months being given.

6th. That a salary of, say \$200 at least, shall be given by the Board of Health to each of the two instructors in midwifery, and also the consent and approval of the Board to the instructors to avail themselves of any conveniences which may arise for clerical instruction to senior students in medicine. This, with the view on the one part for greater facilities in medical education, and on the other for increased compensation to the instructors. The attendance of the students to be placed under the direction of the Faculty.

7th. That the Faculty of the Medical College furnish a room in the Medical College building, Queen Street, as the place of instruction, if agreeable to the Board, and any expense contingent upon the course shall be borne by the Board.

8th. That the Faculty appoint the two instructors annually, whose term of service shall be until other appointments be made.

The details of the plan of instruction, roughly outlined for the consideration of the Board by the Faculty, will probably be:

1st. Division of applicants into two classes, white and





colored, with instruction for each by each instructor alternately.

2d. Length of course. Date of examinations.

3d. Plan of instruction—didactic, demonstrative, clinical.

4th. Restrictions for midwives, with penalties should they attempt operations, &c., and the disregard or disobedience of such orders as the Board may impose.

5th. Licenses to consist of three degrees:

(a.) To be given to those capable of undertaking complete control of midwifery cases.

(b.) To be given to those permitted to act under the direction and advice of a physician, he visiting the patient perhaps but once. This class to be compelled to report to some physician whenever they are called upon, giving the name and residence of the woman, and specifying the time at which they were first called.

(c.) To be given to those who are permitted to do duty as nurses only, and not to be with a woman during her labor, except with a physician who takes upon himself the entire responsibility of the case.

6th. To arrange with the Commissioners of the City Hospital and the City Physicians for facilities in the clinical instruction of midwives.

7th. To define the sphere of the duties of the monthly nurse, those who are not required to obtain a license from the Board of Health.

8th. To determine the powers of each of the classes of midwives, to give certificates of birth and also of still-births. (?)

Upon such data as these amended, amplified and modified, as they will be by the commission, the Faculty are of the opinion that a course of instruction, may at this time be inaugurated, and which may be improved as time or experience may suggest. They, therefore, having considered the report of their committee, and it having met with their approval, respectfully recommend it to the Board as their own, in accordance with a request from that body.

J. FORD PRIOLEAU, M. D.,

*Dean and Chairman.*



## AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

I herewith forward my report of a visit to Indianapolis, to attend the tenth annual session of the American Public Health Association. The report embraces several matters of sanitary interest, especially in reference to the action taken there as to the National Board of Health. I deem it a matter of the greatest interest that such a body should exist as free as possible from political bias, and having a most liberal appropriation for the investigation of disease and the publication of the results of the same.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Health of Charleston:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following report of my attendance upon the tenth annual session of the American Public Health Association, held in Indianapolis, October 17, 18 and 19 last.

This meeting was attended by about one hundred and fifty members, and it was remarked that there were more distinguished sanitarians among the number than had been noticed at any previous meeting. Much interest was manifested and constant unremitting work characterized the proceedings—morning, afternoon and evening sessions being daily held.

President R. C. Kedzie, M. D., of Michigan, delivered his annual address and indicated the objects of sanitary science, which, he said, included everything that can prevent disease and thus promote the public health.

Public sanitation, which implies preventive medicine, touches every home and hearth, the highest and the lowest being all intensely interested. Its end is to improve and to preserve man's body in the best condition.

It would appear from the statistics of England that the death rate there in twenty-three and a half years has been reduced 12.2 per cent. in urban and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in rural districts; beneath these figures lie the joy and happiness which flow from the expansion of human life.



The improvement of all the lower forms of life, both animate and inanimate, has been the result of direct interference on the part of man. If man would give a corresponding attention to the development of his own race by careful attention to the laws of heredity and a wise control of his environment, might not as striking results be achieved as in stock breeding? Among the causes for hopefulness in the future in sanitation are an extension of knowledge of zymotic diseases, such as splenic fever, charbon and chicken cholera in domestic animals, and of diphtheria in human kind. All infectious and contagious diseases must soon be brought into the same category. Prevention of these diseases by extension of the method of inoculation. The discovery of the bacillus, which is the cause of consumption, by Dr. Koch, of Berlin, is an epoch. Consumption is the cause of one-seventh of the deaths of the human race, and one-third of the deaths of active life. If science shall stretch forth only the hand of prevention what a boon. If it shall reach out and heal, and guard as effectively from consumption as it has done from small-pox what a shadow will be lifted. The great and increasing number of Health Boards, and their awakened interest, is another cause of hopefulness. What great good work has been done by the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley. In two years, without funds or patronage, the Council have put down shot-gun quarantine, and kept the Valley of the Mississippi open to commerce and travel, but closed against pestilence. Among the discouragements of sanitation the painful conviction abides that a fearful blunder has been made in crippling the National Board of Health, and the folly committed of changing front in presence of the foe. Small-pox has been pouring in with emigration, yellow fever has been wasting communities, and cholera has roused up from its lair in the jungles of India. We thus see that light and shadow alternately flirt across our landscape, but the light grows stronger and the shadow less sombre. With wider knowledge and more general enforcement of sanitary law, diminution of infant mortality, and expansion of human







life will go forward with ever increasing momentum till life shall attain its normal limits and every child shall reach his hundred years. God speed the day.

An interesting paper on the uses and abuses of animal vaccination was read on Wednesday by Dr. Samuel W. Abbott, of Wakefield, Mass., and provoked much discussion. Humanized virus had been the rule from the days of Jenner until the successful propagation of virus from the well known case of cow-pox which occurred at Beaugency, France, in 1866. The introduction of this practice into America was mainly due to the efforts of Dr. Martin, of Roxburgh, Mass., who imported animal virus in 1870, and began the successful propagation of vaccine virus from that time in an uninterrupted series of animals. Nine-tenths of all the virus employed in the United States is of animal origin. Much of this is due to the impossibility of obtaining a supply of virus from humanized sources in sufficient quantity and with requisite promptness for use in times of epidemics, when Boards of Health give orders for the purchase of virus sufficient to vaccinate from 1,000 to 100,000 persons on the advent of small-pox in a crowded metropolis, to be delivered fresh in a specified time. How else can it be done? He had charged from 1,000 to 2,500 points from one animal, and others report from 4,000 to 5,000. The great advantage claimed for bovine virus is the certainty of avoiding inoculation of human disease; and as there have been 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 vaccinations in the United States from bovine virus and not a single authentic case of bovine disease, the advantage is apparent. He claimed equal efficiency or potency for the animal as the humanized virus after ten years' experience with each.

Considerable discussion of an interesting character ensued after the reading of the paper, of which the above is a very short report. It would appear that from January to April, 1882, enormous orders were sent to vaccine farmers, reaching to 50,000 points a day to a single farm for days and days together, with the most urgent request for immediate delivery. Under these circumstances errors and inattention



and improper methods crept in the obtaining bovine virus. There were several gentlemen who were much opposed to the bovine virus, claiming that erysipelas and other skin diseases of more or less gravity generally accompanied the use of it. However, it was thought that in private practice the humanized virus was the best, and for large and quick demand bovine virus from properly conducted farms was the best. A common expression was that the little operation of vaccination was constantly most carelessly and improperly done.

The most important matter brought before the Association was a report from J. L. Cabell, M. D., President of the National Board of Health, of the operations and work of that body since its initiation. It was a proper time for this review, as unless the charter was renewed by Congress at its next session it would expire next year. The purposes of the National Board of Health were brought before the Association:

*First.* Aid to State and local Boards of Health in the execution and enforcement of their rules and regulations to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries.

*Second.* Aid to the same parties in maintaining sanitary inspection on the Mississippi River.

*Third.* The inspection of immigrants with reference to the protection of the people of the United States from the introduction of small-pox, by said immigrants. He cited from a report made to Congress the fact that yellow fever was stamped out in New Orleans in 1879, and confined to Memphis, and commerce with the infected cities was not stopped but regulated. Dr. Cabell cited the various scientific investigations which had been made by the National Board of Health. The Havana commission for investigation of yellow fever; sanitary survey of the Mississippi River; pathological history of yellow fever; standard nomenclature of disease; adulteration of drugs; research on the effects of inoculating the lower animals with diphtheritic exudation; report on the sanitary condi-



tion of Baltimore; investigation to determine the prevalence of adulteration in food supplies; the relation of soils to water; investigation relating to the etiology of the malarial fevers; report of the results of an examination made in 1880 of several sewerage works in Europe; report in favor of the fungoid origin of diphtheria. There have been, he said, hostile agencies combined to overthrow the National Board of Health, and we will refer to a few of them:

"1. The State Board of Health of Louisiana, backed by a portion of the press of New Orleans, in its repeated allegations that the National Board of Health has interfered with and obstructed the local authorities, instead of aiding them, as required by law. The interference consists in the National Board establishing an inspection service within the limits of New Orleans, being induced to take this action in compliance with the request of the health authorities of the Mississippi Valley States, including those of Louisiana itself. Nothing short of this will satisfy other communities having intercourse with that City, which would certainly be quarantined by its neighbors to a most inconvenient extent if it were not for the protection it derives from the certificates of the inspecting agents of the National Board.

"2. The powerful influence of the treasury department, which asserts a claim to the disbursement of all funds appropriated by Congress for the suppression of epidemics, and to the selection of its own medical officer, the chief of the marine hospital service, as its agent in these operations, although an express provision of an existing Act of Congress repeals all previous Acts conferring sanitary powers on that branch of the public service and clothes the National Board of Health, which includes in its membership a detailed officer of that service, with all the power assumed by the general government in respect to quarantine and sanitary matters.

"3. As composed of medical men selected without regard to party affiliations, and wielding no political patronage, the Board finds no hearty support from politicians of either of the great parties of the country.







"In conclusion, we desire to say that, as the present membership of the Board was largely due to the unsolicited choice of the Advisory Committee of the Public Health Association, we abide its decision as to our longer continuance in these positions, preferring, if deemed consistent with the public good, to be relieved by the selection of others, who may, perhaps, command a larger share of public support.

L. M. BEMISS.  
R. W. MITCHELL.  
T. L. VERDI.  
J. L. CABELL.  
STEPHEN SMITH.  
H. A. JOHNSON."

On motion of Dr. Early, of Kentucky, a vote of thanks was extended Dr. Cabell for the paper just read.

The Secretary of the Association then presented the following resolutions, which had been prepared by the Executive Committee in view of Dr. Cabell's report, referred to the Advisory Council, and again referred back to the Executive Committee for revision:

#### THE ASSOCIATION RESOLUTIONS.

"*Resolved*, That this Association has listened with great interest and satisfaction to the analysis and detail of the work accomplished by the National Board of Health, as furnished by the President of the Board; and that we commend its careful perusal to all upon whom, as legislators or sanitarians, devolves the care of the public health, not only as showing the scope of its faithful and efficient administration, but as suggesting and illustrating the permanent demand there is for a sustained National organization of this general character.

"*Resolved*, That there is a work to be done by such a Board which cannot be done by any local or State Board, and which is not, and cannot be adequately represented or fulfilled by any other branch of the National Service, as illustrated in its inspections and inquiries into special conditions so serious as to be National rather than local; in its dealings with yellow fever and small-pox; in its plans for consular health bills from foreign ports and refuge stations for a wide coast range; in its internal care over river and railroad transportation; in its investigations into malaria and other widespread causes of disease;



in its valuable scientific and practical inquiries into the causes and courses of epidemics ; in its comparisons of statistical facts and in its widespread distribution of information most intimately affecting the vital conditions of our whole population.

*"Resolved,* That, while each State and each division of National Service may contribute much aid in their respective spheres, we view with regret any curtailment of the functions of a Board so constituted as to represent and unify the health interests of the entire Nation.

*"Resolved,* That we counsel the National Board to continue all the work possible under its present restricted appropriations and await with confidence the extension of its powers of usefulness, and that appreciation of its work for the past and its necessity for the future, which can but result from a calm and careful estimate of the safeguards requisite for National health and prosperity.

*"Resolved,* That the confining the work of the Board to cholera, yellow fever and small-pox is believed to be in the highest degree injudicious. It should have the full powers for investigation of all preventable diseases conferred upon it by its constituting act, and be granted the funds necessary for this purpose, and this should be done irrespective of the action which may be taken with regard to quarantine.

*"Resolved,* That the members of the American Public Health Association hereby pledge their individual co-operation in endeavoring to secure such National legislation as shall insure to the National Board of Health such material aid as may be needful in carrying out, with the greatest efficiency, all measures pertaining to the interest of public health.

*"Resolved,* That the Advisory Council of this association, representing, as it does, the sanitarians of the various States, be directed to use all laudable efforts to place before the President of the United States and the Congress at Washington, and before members of Congress in their several States, the very great importance to the welfare of this country of such action by the United States Government as shall increase, to the fullest extent, the means and powers of usefulness of the National Board of Health.

*"Resolved,* That so long as the United States Government confines its maritime and inland quarantine service to the aiding of State and local Boards of Health, it is essential, for the best results, that such aid shall be through channels most generally acceptable to State and local Boards of Health, whose co-operation is requisite ; and we sincerely believe that the National Board of Health is the channel most generally acceptable.

*"Resolved,* That the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretary of this Association be charged with the duty of securing the complete presentation to the authorities at Washington of the full influence of this association in favor of properly and permanently sustaining the National Board of Health.

*"Resolved,* That the address of the President of the National Board of Health, together with these resolutions, and such other papers or resolutions as relate to this subject, be printed at once in pamphlet form, to the number of one thousand."

An animated discussion ensued, in which a unanimous



support towards the National Board of Health was drawn out, with the single exception of Dr. Baillache, U. S. M. H. S., who thought the U. S. M. H. Service could and should take care of the Quarantine Department.

On Thursday Dr. Gihon read an elaborate report on venereal diseases, stating that there were 2,000,000 cases of venereal diseases in the United States, and recommending legislation making it a misdemeanor to communicate venereal diseases, and making it obligatory on any one knowing that such a disease existed to report it. He drew a lurid picture, as Dr. Billings remarked, and in consideration of the impracticability of such a law forcing medical men to betray the confidence of their patients, the whole matter was laid on the table, although it was generally conceded to be a matter of vital moment, but one at this time too difficult to manage. A resolution was adopted looking to the better and more complete registration of vital statistics.

Dr. O. W. Wight, Health Officer of Detroit, read a paper on "The law requiring medical men to report cases of infectious disease and deaths to the authorities," in which he said:

"The obligations of physicians to furnish the public health authorities with death certificates and reports of contagious diseases in their practice, not only pertain to the higher plane of legal duties, which is above and beyond mere property considerations, as viewed in the amendments of the Federal Constitution, and in provisions of the Constitutions of various States, but may be construed as in the nature of a license. Every lawyer, when admitted to the bar, must pay a fee, in order to be enrolled in the list of attorneys. The State, in the exercise of its police power, may impose any reasonable condition on the practice of medicine. It may require an annual license fee, or it may allow any man to practice physic or surgery only upon the condition that the practitioner shall furnish the public with certificates of death and information of the existence of infectious diseases within the sphere of his professional work.







It is hardly necessary to say that the State may invest its municipalities with so much of its sovereign power as necessary to impose the same conditions. If medical men, in any particular locality, wish to test the validity of Statutes or Ordinances requiring them to make death certificates and report cases of infectious diseases, my sincere and earnest advice to them is that they proceed by a courteous demand for compensation, and not by a defiant refusal to obey law. They will thus secure the sympathy, if not the co-operation, of the health authorities. The public, for whose benefit and protection the State uses its almost unlimited police power will, in that case, be much more inclined to treat the claim with consideration and respect."

A paper on the negro mortality in Memphis was read by Dr. Thornton, covering the causes of death among the colored race, their liability to pulmonary affections, and the very great mortality among the young. However, while the mortality of the negro is greater, the increase is greater also. Dr. Ferry, of New Orleans, stated that he had found the mortality from malarial diseases almost as great among the colored as among the white. Several papers of interest were read and much information elicited. I regard the action of the American Public Health Association endorsing the National Board of Health and its labors, and recommending its continuance, as of the greatest importance. In the large and comprehensive work undertaken by the National Board of Health the interests of the cities of the South Atlantic coast line have not been forgotten or neglected. The establishment and equipment of Sapelo Refuge Station, on the coast of Georgia, has been a wise movement to keep the dreaded yellow fever from amongst us, and the quarantine laws and regulations of South Carolina and Georgia are based directly upon the continuance of Sapelo. Under these circumstances I would respectfully suggest that suitable resolutions be framed commendatory of the National Board of Health, which shall be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

#### ACTION OF THE CHARLESTON BOARD OF HEALTH.

The thanks of the Board of Health were tendered Dr.



Horlbeck for his report, and the following resolutions adopted:

Whereas, the Board of Health of Charleston recognize the useful and beneficent labors of the National Board of Health in the cause of hygiene and practical sanitation;

And, whereas, the Board of Health of Charleston believe that the National Board of Health have been actuated solely and entirely in their efforts in the cause of the prevention of disease by motives looking to the public good;

And, whereas, the Board of Health of Charleston recognize among the many steps taken to prevent the introduction of disease into the United States the establishment of Sapelo Refuge Quarantine Station, (on Black Beard Island on the coast of Georgia, a point to which vessels from infected latitudes with yellow fever on board bound for cities on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States shall repair, especially guarding the ports of Georgia and South Carolina,) as a matter of great moment and vital necessity:

And, whereas, the Board of Health have been constantly recipients of information as to quarantine law and procedure from the National Board of Health; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Board of Health of Charleston endorse the resolutions of the American Public Health Association, adopted October 8th ultimo, at Indianapolis, commendatory of the work and labors of the National Board of Health.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions, with a copy of the resolutions adopted at Indianapolis, be forwarded to the Senators and Representatives of Congress from South Carolina with a request that they use every effort in their power to have the National Board of Health re-chartered, and to have sufficient funds appropriated as will enable that body to continue their work for the prevention of disease, investigation of disease, publication of all useful facts relating thereto, and thorough and complete equipment of Sapelo Station.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the health authorities of Savannah, with a request that they co-operate in the effort herewith made.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to the National Board of Health and American Public Health Association.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.,  
City Registrar.



## MORTUARY STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE CITY OF  
CHARLESTON IN EACH MONTH, FOR THE YEAR 1882.

## WHITES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Abscess.....	1	1								1			3
Accident.....	3			2						1			5
Albuminuria.....		1											1
Alcoholism.....							1			2	2		5
Anaemia.....										1			1
Anasarca.....									1				1
Apoplexy.....	1		4	3	1					3	5	4	21
Asthenia.....								1					1
Asthma.....			1										1
Atelectasis, Pulm.....								1					1
Atrophy.....							1						1
Bowels, Inflammation.....									1				1
Brain, Anaemia.....							1				1		2
Brain, Concussion.....											1		1
Brain, Congestion.....	1	1	1	3		3		2	1	2	2	2	18
Brain, Effusion.....	1					2			1	2	1	1	8
Brain, Hyperemia.....							1						1
Brain, Inflammation.....				1									1
Brain, Softening.....	1		1					1					3
Brain, Tumor of.....				1									1
Bronchitis.....	1								2	5	2		10
Bronchitis, Capillary.....		1											1
Bronchitis, Senile.....			1										1
Burn.....					1								1
Cachexia, Malarial.....											1		1
Cancer.....			1		1	1			1	2			6
Cancer, Breast.....									1				1
Cancer, Uterus.....						2			1				3
Carcinoma.....			1				1						2
Catarrh.....									1				1
Chlorosis.....											1		1
Chloroform Narcosis.....						1							1
Cholera.....			1										1
Cholera Infantum.....					2		3	4		1	1		11
Colitis.....					1								1
Consumption.....	8	5	7	7	4	4	3	7	7	8	5	7	72
Convulsions.....	7	1	2	3	2	2	2	1		4			25
Convulsions, Puerperal.....											1		1
Croup.....	1		1								1		3
Croup, Membranous.....												1	1
Cyanosis.....		2											2
Debility.....	1	2	3	2		1	1		1	1			12
Dentition.....		2		1	2	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	18
Diarrhoea.....			1	1			1	3	1	1			9





DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—(CONTINUED.)

WHITES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Diarrhoea, Chronic.....		1						1					2
Diphtheria.....	1	1	2				2		10	1			17
Dropsy, .....		1			1				1	1	3		7
Dropsy, Cardiac.....					1			2					3
Drowning.....						2							2
Dysentery.....				1			3				1		5
Emphysema.....				1									1
Endocarditis.....								1					1
Enteritis.....				1									1
Entero Colitis.....	1										1		2
Fever, Bilious.....									1				1
Fever, Congestive.....						2			2				4
Fever, Dengue.....										1			1
Fever, Malarial.....		1					1	2	2	1			7
Fever, Remittent.....	1					2	1						4
Fever, Remittent Infantile.....							1						1
Fever, Scarlet.....	1	1	1	3	1				3				10
Fever, Typhoid.....	1	2	3	2					1	2	4		15
Fracture Femur.....	1							1					1
Gastritis.....	1	1	1	1	1		1						5
Gastro Enteritis.....	1						2		1				4
Hæmorrhage.....	1		1										1
Heart Disease.....	2				2	1		2	1	1	2	1	12
Hemiplegia.....											1		1
Hernia, Inguinal.....							1	1					2
Hydrothorax.....		1				1		1					3
Intussusception.....					1		1						2
Insanity.....	1												1
Kidney, Bright's Disease.....	1	1	2			1		1					6
Kidney, Disease of.....									1				1
Laryngitis.....					1								1
Liver, Cirrhosis.....			1				1		1	1			5
Liver, Congestion.....	1	1		1		2					2		7
Liver, Inflammation.....								1	1			1	3
Lungs, Congestion.....	3	2	2	1				1	1	1	1	1	13
Lungs, Inflammation.....							1						1
Lungs, Oedema.....		1	1										2
Marasmus.....					1	1	2	1		1		1	7
Meningitis.....	2								1		1		4
Meningitis, Cerebro Sp.....								1					1
Mensespauses.....	1												1
Nervous Exhaustion.....		1											1
Old Age.....	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	24
Ovariectomy.....				1		1							2
Paralysis.....	1	5	1		1			3		3			14
Paraplegia.....			1										1
Parturition.....	1			1				2	1			1	6
Pericarditis.....		1		1									2
Peritonitis.....	1	1	1					1					4



## DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—(CONTINUED.)

## WHITES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Pneumonia .....	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	10
Pneumonia, Broncho.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia, Pleuro.....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pneumonia, Typhoid.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Poisoning, Opium.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Poisoning, Strychnia.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pyæmia .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rheumatism.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Sclerosis, Cerebro Sp.....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4
Scrofula.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Septicæmia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Spina Bifida.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spinal Disease.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stomach, Ulcer.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Suicide.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Syncope.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tetanus.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Thrush .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Trismus Nascentium.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	2	9
Tuberculosis.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Undefined.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Uræmia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Urethritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping-Cough.....	..	..	..	6	7	4	2	..	1	1	..	..	21
Wound, Gunshot.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Wound, Punctured.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals .....	52	40	46	50	40	39	44	50	36	50	67	50	554



## DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—(CONTINUED.)

BLACKS AND COLORED.

[illegible]





## DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—(CONTINUED.)

## BLACKS AND COLORED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Enteritis.....			1	2	1	1			1				6
Enterocolitis.....					1	4	2	2					9
Epilepsy.....				1					1	1	1		5
Erysipelas.....			1										1
Fever, Bilious.....										3			3
Fever, Congestive.....									1				1
Fever, Gastric.....								1					1
Fever, Malarial.....						4	1	4	1	2	3		15
Fever, Puerperal.....		1			1		2						4
Fever, Remittent.....							1			1			2
Fever, Scarlet.....			1			1	1						3
Fever, Typhoid.....	1	3	3	1	3	5	5	6	1	1	4	5	33
Fever, Typho-Malarial.....							1						1
Fracture, Comp. Com.....											1		1
Fracture, Skull.....		1											1
Gastritis.....	1			3		1		1	2				8
Gastro Enteritis.....	1	3	1			3		1			1		10
Hæmorrhage, Umbilical.....			1							1			2
Heart Disease.....	3	2	1	3	5	1		1		3	6	4	29
Hemiplegia.....			1								1		2
Hernia, Inguinal.....		1				1							2
Hydrocephalus.....			1				1				1		3
Hydrothorax.....				1				1					2
Inanition.....		1								2	2	2	7
Influenza.....			2										2
Insanity.....											1		1
Intussusceptio.....						1	1						2
Jaundice.....	1		1							1			3
Kidney, Bright's Disease.....	1	5	2	4				2		1		2	17
Laryngitis.....								1					1
Liver, Cirrhosis.....						1							1
Liver, Congestion.....				1		1							2
Liver, Inflammation.....							2			2	1		5
Lungs, Congestion.....	5	2	3	5	1	3	1			1	1	2	24
Lungs, Emphysema.....			1										1
Lungs, Inflammation.....							1						1
Malnutrition.....										1			1
Marasmus.....	2	5	7	7	3	4	8	3	10	6	2	2	59
Meningitis.....	1	1	2	1			1	1			1		8
Old Age.....	3	4	2	6	2	2	2	4	1	11	4	7	50
Paralysis.....	1	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	4	29
Parturition.....				1					1				2
Pericarditis.....				1									1
Peritonitis.....		1	1	1	2			1	1	1		1	9
Placenta, Prævia.....						1							1
Pneumonia.....	6	5	6	5	2	1	2		7	5	4	9	52
Pneumonia, Pleuro.....		1		1									2
Pneumonia, Typho.....	1				1	1				1			3
Poisoning, Kerosene.....										1			1



## DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—(CONTINUED.)

## BLACKS AND COLORED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Pyæmia.....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
Rheumatism.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Scrofula.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	10
Septicæmia.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	4
Spinal Disease.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stricture, Urethra.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	5
Tabes Mesenterica.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Tetanus.....	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5
Thrush.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Trismus Nascentium.....	7	6	4	3	6	6	9	9	9	10	14	5	88
Tuberculosis.....	..	..	4	..	2	..	2	4	..	..	1	..	13
Tumor, Uterine.....	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Tumor, Ovarian.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Undefined.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
Uræmia.....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4
Vermes.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Version.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough.....	..	..	3	15	14	16	4	5	1	..	1	..	59
Wound, Gunshot.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	5
Totals.....	87	87	85	95	97	116	109	111	90	115	92	88	1172



NUMBER OF DEATHS, WITH AGES, IN EACH MONTH,  
AND THE YEAR 1882.

WHITES.

AGES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total in the Year.
Under 1 year of age.....	4	5	1	10	7	5	8	16	4	10	5	5	80
From 1 to 5 years.....	2	3	6	7	11	5	8	3	4	1	5	4	67
From 5 to 10 years.....	3	1	2	1	3	4	2	1	...	2	5	2	26
From 10 to 20 years.....	2	5	...	4	2	7	...	3	3	3	5	3	37
From 20 to 30 years.....	6	2	7	6	1	2	4	5	4	7	1	5	55
From 30 to 40 years.....	5	5	2	8	3	3	5	5	6	6	6	9	65
From 40 to 50 years.....	3	12	7	4	6	3	4	1	4	6	5	5	50
From 50 to 60 years.....	5	3	8	4	1	4	5	2	4	9	3	4	54
From 60 to 70 years.....	5	3	3	2	3	2	1	6	4	3	8	9	49
From 70 to 80 years.....	10	3	4	2	1	2	6	5	3	3	4	1	44
From 80 to 90 years.....	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	4	3	21
From 90 to 100 years.....	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Over 100 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals .....	52	40	46	50	40	39	44	50	36	50	57	50	554

BLACKS AND COLORED.

AGES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total in the Year.
Under 1 year of age.....	22	23	20	26	25	34	36	20	20	30	24	20	309
From 1 to 5 years.....	8	8	10	11	25	22	19	21	31	14	11	11	191
From 5 to 10 years.....	3	5	5	5	1	11	4	4	3	9	2	4	56
From 10 to 20 years.....	7	3	6	6	7	6	3	4	5	5	4	3	59
From 20 to 30 years.....	11	14	7	7	13	9	12	11	6	13	14	12	130
From 30 to 40 years.....	10	6	8	13	3	8	12	13	5	11	7	8	104
From 40 to 50 years.....	5	4	8	10	6	5	10	10	6	5	7	7	83
From 50 to 60 years.....	9	9	6	5	5	5	4	4	3	8	6	9	73
From 60 to 70 years.....	6	7	8	8	2	6	3	7	3	6	9	5	70
From 70 to 80 years.....	5	7	4	...	3	8	4	6	5	10	7	5	64
From 80 to 90 years.....	...	1	3	1	4	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	22
From 90 to 100 years.....	1	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	11
Over 100 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	87	87	85	95	97	116	109	111	90	115	92	88	1172





TABLE SHOWING MORTALITY OF WHITES, MALE AND FEMALE, AND BLACKS, MALE AND FEMALE, WITH COMPARATIVE MONTHS DURING YEAR 1882.

MONTHS.	Under 10 Years.		Under 40 Years.		Under 60 Years.		Under 80 Years.		Under 90 Years.		Under 100 Years.		Over 100 Years.		TOTALS.
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	
January .....	15	33	13	28	8	14	15	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	139
February....	9	36	17	23	5	13	6	14	2	1	1	...	...	...	127
March .....	9	35	9	21	15	14	7	12	3	3	3	...	...	...	131
April .....	18	42	18	26	8	15	4	8	1	1	1	3	...	...	145
May .....	21	51	6	23	7	11	4	5	1	4	1	3	...	...	137
June .....	14	67	12	23	7	10	4	14	2	1	...	1	...	...	155
July .....	18	59	9	27	9	14	7	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	153
August .....	20	54	13	28	3	14	11	13	3	2	...	...	...	...	161
September ..	8	54	13	16	8	9	7	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	126
October ....	13	53	16	29	15	13	6	16	...	4	...	...	...	...	165
November...	17	37	14	25	10	13	12	16	4	1	...	...	...	...	149
December ...	11	35	17	24	9	16	10	10	3	3	...	...	...	...	138
Totals .....	173	556	157	293	104	156	93	134	21	25	6	8	...	...	1726

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT AS TO SEX IN EACH MONTH.  
1882.

MONTHS.	WHITES.		BLACKS & COL'D		Totals
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
January .....	26	26	35	52	139
February .....	28	12	51	36	127
March .....	23	23	36	49	131
April .....	27	23	39	56	145
May .....	20	20	46	51	137
June .....	15	24	56	60	155
July .....	17	27	58	51	153
August .....	20	30	49	62	161
September .....	20	16	47	43	126
October .....	23	27	52	63	165
November .....	26	31	43	49	149
December .....	30	20	40	48	138
Totals .....	275	279	552	620	1726



## REPORT OF MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS, 1882.

MARRIAGES.	WHITES.	COLORED.	TOTALS.
January.....	14	19	33
February.....	16	12	28
March.....	10	16	26
April.....	14	14	28
May.....	7	7	14
June.....	13	17	30
July.....	8	7	15
August.....	15	16	31
September.....	5	7	12
October.....	16	17	33
November.....	18	11	29
December.....	12	11	23
Totals .....	148	154	302
* BIRTHS.			
January.....	50	88	138
February.....	45	89	134
March.....	52	93	145
April.....	42	73	115
May.....	49	67	116
June.....	36	68	104
July.....	32	67	99
August.....	50	94	144
September.....	53	121	174
October.....	38	106	144
November.....	46	81	127
December.....	48	80	128
Totals .....	541	1027	1568
*Excluding Twins....	4	6	10
Still-births.....	41	142	183
Premature.....	16	42	58

The reports of Births and Marriages are not always furnished, as required by law, consequently the above tables are not entirely correct.



TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES TREATED, AND OF DEATHS, IN THE CITY HOSPITAL AND HEALTH DISTRICTS, DURING EACH QUARTER, AND THE YEAR 1882.

CASES TREATED.	WHITES. QUARTER ENDING					BLACKS & COLORED QUARTER ENDING					GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CASES.
	March 31st.	June 30th.	September 30th.	December 31st.	Total in the Year.	March 31st.	June 30th.	September 30th.	December 31st.	Total in the Year.	
City Hospital.....	225	258	341	215	1039	220	227	281	152	880	1919
Health Dist. No. 1,	187	145	153	133	618	394	335	229	215	1173	1791
Health Dist. No. 2,	120	117	115	128	480	164	158	173	184	679	1159
Health Dist. No. 3,	34	47	37	47	165	136	184	197	144	661	826
Health Dist. No. 4,	35	30	146	210	421	183	195	287	304	969	1390
Health Dist. No. 5,	14	25	24	23	86	228	264	274	247	1013	1099
Health Dist. No. 6,	73	54	75	93	295	75	83	20	72	350	645
Health Dist. No. 7,	73	103	95	108	379	372	530	681	482	2065	2444
Totals.....	761	779	986	957	2483	1772	1976	2242	1800	7790	11,273
DEATHS.											
City Hospital.....	8	8	7	16	29	24	28	14	24	90	119
Health Dist. No. 1,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7	7	5	28	28
Health Dist. No. 2,	.....	1	.....	2	3	8	7	8	6	29	32
Health Dist. No. 3,	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6	8	6	3	23	24
Health Dist. No. 4,	.....	1	5	5	11	3	27	12	5	47	58
Health Dist. No. 5,	.....	1	.....	1	2	10	17	16	14	57	59
Health Dist. No. 6,	6	4	5	7	20	7	2	13	4	26	48
Health Dist. No. 7,	1	1	1	.....	3	15	24	24	17	80	83
Totals.....	15	16	19	31	71	82	120	100	78	380	451





NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH, WITH PLACE OF  
NATIVITY—1882.

WHITES.

NATIVES OF	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTALS.
Charleston .....	29	20	20	31	24	21	29	32	17	25	32	23	393
South Carolina.....	3	7	9	6	6	6	3	6	5	10	7	12	80
United States.....	7	2	6	3	2	4	...	6	3	3	5	6	45
Austria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Belgium .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Canada .....	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
England .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Europe .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
France.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4
Germany .....	3	3	3	2	...	3	3	3	3	4	1	2	39
Holland.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ireland .....	7	7	5	5	7	2	6	3	5	5	8	2	62
Italy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Norway .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Poland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prussia .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	4
Scotland .....	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	6
Spain .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sweden.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Switzerland.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
West Indies.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unknown.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Totals.....	52	40	46	50	40	39	44	50	36	50	57	50	554

BLACKS AND COLORED.

NATIVES OF	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTALS.
Charleston .....	33	49	48	58	63	82	82	75	68	76	59	64	757
South Carolina.....	52	32	34	34	32	28	26	32	18	29	27	23	367
United States.....	1	6	2	3	1	6	1	3	4	7	4	1	39
Canada .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Jamaica .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Finland .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unknown.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	6
Totals.....	87	87	85	95	97	116	109	111	90	115	92	88	1172



TOTAL MORTALITY 1882—WHITES, BLACKS & COLORED.

SEX AND STATUS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTALS.
Males, White.....	26	28	23	27	20	15	17	20	20	23	26	30	275
Females, White.....	26	12	23	23	20	24	27	30	16	27	31	20	279
Total White.....	52	40	46	50	40	39	44	50	36	50	57	50	554
Males, Black & Colored..	35	51	36	39	46	56	58	49	47	52	43	40	552
Females, Black & Colored	52	36	49	50	51	60	51	62	43	63	49	48	620
Total Black & Colored.	87	87	85	95	97	116	109	111	90	115	92	88	1172
Grand Total.....	139	127	131	145	137	155	153	161	126	165	129	138	1726

Estimated Population, 1882, 52,286—Whites 25,000; Blacks and Colored 27,286. Proportion of Deaths, one in thirty. Proportion of Deaths, White, one in forty-five; proportion of Deaths, Blacks and Colored, one in twenty-three.

Ratio per 1000 White for the year.....22.32

Ratio per 1000 Blacks and Colored for the year...42.91

Ratio per 1000 White and Colored for the year...33.01

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY.

	1882.			1881.			1880.			1879.		
	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths.
Whites.....	25,000	554	1 in 45	22,713	651	1 in 34	22,713	500	1 in 45	22,713	517	1 in 43
Blacks and Colored..	27,286	1172	1 in 23	27,286	1292	1 in 21	27,286	1121	1 in 24	27,286	1075	1 in 25
Totals.....	52,286	1726	1 in 30	49,999	1943	1 in 25	49,999	1621	1 in 30	49,999	1592	1 in 31



## LONGEVITY.

The following list embraces the names of the residents of Charleston dying at the age of eighty years and upwards, during the year 1882.

## WHITE.

DATE OF DEATH.	AGE—Yrs.
January 16th—J. E. Brown, female.....	83
February 6th—Wm. Kelly.....	82
February 9th—Julia Hinkler.....	82
February 15th—Wm. Webb.....	93
March 2d—C. Solomons, female.....	81
March 4th—Mrs. E. Hill.....	90
March 7th—Mrs. H. Holbrook.....	90
March 7th—Mrs. E. Tweed.....	96
March 23d—C. Ballentine, female.....	82
April 20th—J. Fraser, male.....	90
April 22d—S. N. Thayer, female.....	84
May 19th—J. Stanton, male.....	82
May 23d—Mrs. H. Kohn.....	95
June 1st—John E. Cay.....	80
June 20th—G. J. Holmes, male.....	84
July 13th—Mrs. Woodleigh.....	80
August 11th—E. B. Middleton, female.....	82
August 21st—M. Buist, female.....	80
October 7th—Henry Magrath.....	80
October 24th—M. J. Capdeville, female.....	82
November 14th—Miss A. Stewart.....	86
November 21st—Mrs. A. F. Hoyt.....	80
November 28th—Mrs. E. C. L. Milne.....	88

## OMITTED FROM PREVIOUS LIST—

March, 1843—John Julius Pringle.....	91
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## COLORED.

January 24th—Nannie Singleton.....	90
February 13th—May Hill.....	80
March 7th—H. Jones, female.....	81
March 21st—A. Higgins, male.....	80
March 27th—R. Pringle, female.....	81
April 2d—Thomas Cunningham.....	90
April 2d—Ann Templeton.....	90
April 6th—N. McBride, female.....	80
April 14th—Wm. Harleston.....	98
May 9th—Wm. Lucas.....	90
May 10th—Venus Ravenel.....	90
April 26th—A. Washington, male.....	80





DATE OF DEATH.	AGE—Yrs.
April 29th—Betsey Russel.....	81
June 14th—June Florry, female .....	90
June 27th—Peggy Kinloch .....	85
July 18th—Peggy Simons.....	83
August 13th—E. Gank, female .....	80
August 21st—R. Donnelly, female.....	82
August 27th—M. Minot, female.....	80
September 25th—Sarah Knight.....	88
September 26th—A. Colleton, male.....	87
October 2d—Sharper Washington, male.....	86
October 8th—J. Lopez, female.....	85
October 28th—Mary Jackson .....	90
October 30th—March Ancrum, male.....	94
November 14th—Rody Morrison, male.....	85
December 2d—Nancy Savage.....	88
December 11th—Anthony Bee .....	80

#### ORDINANCE GOVERNING CITY DISPENSARY PHYSICIANS.

SECTION 214. Clause I. At the first regular meeting of the City Council held in February, 1883, and at the first regular meeting of the said City Council held in February of every second year thereafter, the City Council shall elect three physicians, who, together with the physician supplied by the trustees of the Shirras Dispensary, and who shall be designated as the City Dispensary Physicians, shall have charge of the indigent sick of the City.

Clause II. That neither of the aforesaid physicians shall, during the period he holds the office, engage or be employed in any private medical practice for gain.

Clause III. That no physician elected or supplied under this Ordinance shall be allowed under any circumstances to hold the office of a City Dispensary Physician for more than four years.

Clause IV. That the City of Charleston shall be divided into four Health Districts, of which that portion lying South of Calhoun Street and East of King Street shall constitute Health District No. 1; that portion lying South of Calhoun Street and West of King Street shall constitute Health District No. 2; that portion lying North of Calhoun Street and East of St. Philip Street, from Calhoun Street to Shepherd Street, and East of King Street, from Shepherd Street to the City boundary, shall constitute Health District No. 3; and that portion lying North of Calhoun Street and West of St. Philip Street, from Calhoun Street to Shepherd Street, and West of King Street from Shepherd Street to the City boundary, shall constitute Health District No. 4.

Clause V. That the Board of Health shall assign to the physician supplied by the Trustees of the Shirras Dispensary the care of Health District No. 1; to one of the physicians elected by the City Council the care of Health District No. 2; to one of the physicians elected by the City Council the care of Health District No. 3; and to one of the physicians elected by the City Council the care of Health District No. 4.



Clause VI. In case of the failure of any of the aforesaid physicians to remove into the Health District to which he may be assigned within one month after such assignment, or in case of the removal of any one of the aforesaid physicians out of the Health District to which he may be assigned, and so remaining removed for fourteen days without a special written permission from the Board of Health, in which permission the duration of such removal shall be specified, the physician so failing to remove within, or who shall remove out of the District to which he was assigned, shall forfeit his office; such office shall immediately become vacant, such vacancy shall forthwith be reported by the City Registrar, and the City Council or the Trustees of Shiras Dispensary, as the case may be, shall, as promptly as practicable, elect another physician to fill the vacancy so created.

Clause VII. It shall be the duty of the aforesaid physicians to answer every call made upon them by any and all persons resident within their respective Health Districts, and give such medical attention as the case may require: *Provided, however,* That if any one of the aforesaid physicians upon answering the call so made upon him shall doubt whether the person calling upon him comes within the description of "indigent sick of the City," he shall at once report such case to the City Registrar, who shall examine into the circumstances of the caller, and if, in the opinion of the City Registrar, such caller does not come within such description, he shall so inform such physician in writing, who shall thereupon be relieved from further attendance upon the case.

Clause VIII. In cases of such serious or protracted illness, as the indigency of the person calling upon any one of the aforesaid physicians prevents such person from procuring sufficient nursing, nourishment, &c., the physician so called upon may give a permit for the admission of such person into an appropriate City Hospital; such permit shall be in writing conforming to the certificate required at each hospital, and shall state fully the disease and the circumstances under which such permit was given; and upon such permit the person shall be admitted into the designated hospital: *Provided, however,* that such permit shall be subject to the revision of the Board in charge of the designated hospital, and if, in the opinion of such Board, such permit does not present a case proper for treatment in such hospital, the person admitted on such permit may be discharged from such hospital.

Clause IX. The Board of Health shall provide all medicines for the use of the indigent sick of the City, supplying very many articles in convenient form for immediate use, and also contracting for such prescriptions as may be ordered with four trusty druggists, whose places of business shall be conveniently located in the several health districts. The Board of Health shall also prepare such blanks for the necessary reports, and establish such form of orders for prescriptions as shall, duly signed, be vouchers for the money cost thereof.

SEC. 215. The City Dispensary Physicians shall be under the direction, supervision and control of the Board of Health, and shall be subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by said Board. All complaints of inattention and neglect of duty on the part of the City Dispensary Physicians shall be reported to the Board of Health, who will take cognizance, investigate and make report to the City Council of same. The City Dispensary Physicians



shall make weekly reports of all cases of indigent sick which come under their care, to the Board of Health, on such blanks as that body will provide. All nuisances coming under the observation of the City Dispensary Physicians, liable to affect the general health in their respective Health Districts, will be at once reported at the office of the Board of Health.

SEC. 217. The physicians aforesaid shall be required to live in and have offices in the districts to which they are assigned; to have their office hours from 8½ to 9½ A. M., 2 to 3 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M., daily, Sundays and holidays included; and upon each office there shall be a sign, stating the name of the physician, his residence, the number of the district, and the office hours—the form and lettering on all such signs to be uniform, and approved by the City Registrar; to carry with them on their professional visits a pocket-book of medicines for prompt use among their patients, and to answer calls at all hours. In the event of the sickness or absence from the City of any of the aforesaid physicians, he shall procure a substitute, whose residence and office hours shall be published in a daily paper. No temporary substitute shall be made without the written approval of the Mayor. The Shirras Dispensary Physician will be under the above regulations.

SEC. 218. Each of the said physicians, including the Shirras Dispensary, shall report in tabular form once each quarter of the year, and also annually, to the Registrar of all important matters connected with their duties.

SEC. 219. The salary of each of the City Dispensary Physicians shall be at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly; and also for the support of his horse, which he is hereby required to keep and use in his practice under this Ordinance, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, payable monthly; any deficiency in the salary of the physician furnished by the Trustees of the Shirras Dispensary, in consequence of the inability of the funds under their charge to make up the full salary of one thousand dollars per annum, the same shall be borne and paid by and out of the City treasury. To provide the necessary medicines, stimulants, &c., prescribed by the aforesaid physicians, there shall be annually appropriated by the City Council the sum of two thousand dollars.

Ratified January 9th, 1883.







## METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY.

DATE.	BAROMETER.										THERMOMETER.										WIND.				No. of Days on which Snow Fell.	No. of Auroras.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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Sums and Means of 11 Months and 25 Days.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

January—Barometer above the normal; mean temperature 5.2 degrees higher than the average; rain-fall  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches less than the average.  
 February—Barometer about normal; great range of pressure; mean temperature 5.2 degrees higher than the average; rain-fall 2 inches less than usual amount.  
 March—Barometer about normal; mean temperature 4.4 degrees higher than the average; rain-fall in excess of usual quantity.  
 April—Barometer about normal; mean temperature 2.4 degrees higher than the average; rain-fall about one-half the usual amount.  
 May—Barometer about normal; mean temperature 1.1 degrees lower than the average; rain-fall nearly 2 inches less than the average amount for this month.  
 June—Barometer about normal; mean temperature 1.1 degrees lower than the average; rain-fall 3.26 inches in excess of the June average.  
 July—Barometer about normal; mean temperature 1.5 degrees lower than the average; rain-fall slightly deficient; large number of rainy days.  
 August—Barometer about normal; mean temperature about the average; rain-fall greatly in excess of usual quantity for August.  
 September—Barometer below the normal; mean temperature about the average; rain-fall about 1 inch below the average for this month.  
 October—Barometer below the normal; mean temperature 3.1 degrees higher than the average; heavy gale, and about the usual rain-fall.  
 November—Barometer about normal; mean temperature 1.8 degrees lower than the November average; rain-fall about the average.  
 December—Barometer about normal; mean temperature 2.4 degrees lower than the December average; rain-fall about the average.

ATKIN: CHARLESTON, S. C.

Examined and corrected at the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., on January 16th, 1883.

J. H. SMITH,

Signal Officer, U. S. A.



## METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY.

DATE.	BAROMETER.										THERMOMETER.										WIND.					No. of Days on which Rain or Snow fell.	No. of Auroras.		
	MEAN OF										MEAN OF										Total No. Miles.	Max. in Velocity during Month.	Amount Rain or Melted Snow, (Inches and Fractions).	Prevailing Direction.	Mean Relative Humidity.				
	TELEGRAPHIC OBSERVATIONS.										TELEGRAPHIC OBSERVATIONS.																		
	Corrected for Temperature and Instrumental Error and Elevation.		Mid-night.		P. M.		A. M.		Mid-night.		Local Observ.		A. M.		P. M.		Mid-night.		Maximum.	Minimum.								Difference.	
Local Observ.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Highest.	Lowest.	Difference.	Local Observ.	A. M.	P. M.	Mid-night.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Difference.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Prevailing Direction.	Total No. Miles.	Max. in Velocity during Month.	Amount Rain or Melted Snow, (Inches and Fractions).	No. of Days on which Rain or Snow fell.	No. of Auroras.		
30.220	30.245	30.185	30.232	30.176	30.121	30.164	30.164	30.164	30.164	30.164	30.585	29.706	.789	50.3	45.5	54.7	48.5	104	71	33	65.4	S.W.	5560	30	1.74	9	..		
30.124	30.140	30.095	30.149	30.077	30.034	30.087	30.087	30.087	30.087	30.087	30.454	29.778	.676	49.6	45.5	53.6	48.9	72	30	42	62.7	S.W.	5119	28	4.56	13	..		
30.135	30.168	30.091	30.133	30.111	30.035	30.076	30.076	30.076	30.076	30.076	30.669	29.382	1.287	49.3	55.4	65.3	58.9	76	35	43	68.5	S.W.	4807	28	1.44	9	..		
30.021	30.052	30.071	30.025	30.092	29.916	29.969	29.969	29.969	29.969	29.969	30.478	29.584	.894	63.8	59.5	68.9	62.3	81	39	42	61.2	S.W.	5020	25	6.29	11	..		
30.035	30.059	30.073	30.047	30.064	29.938	29.989	29.989	29.989	29.989	29.989	30.305	29.810	.555	72.8	74.1	77.9	76.8	88	55	33	69.9	S.W.	5176	24	3.36	9	..		
30.038	30.066	30.015	30.043	30.011	29.962	29.989	29.989	29.989	29.989	29.989	30.268	29.759	.499	79.6	76.2	83.5	76.7	92	60	32	60.2	S.W.	5363	24	3.29	5	..		
30.019	30.040	30.098	30.029	30.066	29.945	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	30.261	29.705	.555	84.1	80.6	88	81.0	104	71	33	68.3	S.W.	6264	31	7.77	6	..		
30.019	30.017	30.070	30.094	30.061	29.916	29.941	29.941	29.941	29.941	29.941	30.246	29.666	.580	80.4	77.6	83.1	77.8	95	62	33	72.8	S.W.	5801	26	4.50	12	..		
30.084	30.099	30.064	30.093	30.037	30.069	30.038	30.038	30.038	30.038	30.038	30.307	29.901	.406	75	71.1	78.2	72.9	87	54	35	72.8	N.E.	5908	25	5.90	9	..		
30.133	30.159	30.109	30.135	30.104	30.054	30.079	30.079	30.079	30.079	30.079	30.597	29.709	.708	70.6	67.5	73.5	69.0	87	44	43	77.5	N.E.	6531	24	6.74	10	..		
30.214	30.241	30.179	30.204	30.216	30.123	30.137	30.137	30.137	30.137	30.137	30.492	29.877	.615	58.7	54.0	64.6	56.8	82	30	52	66.0	S.W.	5850	23	3.70	5	..		
30.190	30.212	30.158	30.193	30.154	30.102	30.136	30.136	30.136	30.136	30.136	30.399	29.736	.663	58.3	53.2	63.8	56.8	75	24	41	76.9	S.W.	4925	19	1.00	10	..		
361.206	361.498	360.848	361.287	360.832	360.175	360.603	360.603	360.603	360.603	360.603	365.050	356.823	8.227	803.4	760.2	835.1	786.4	1023	537	486	834.2	S.W.	70100	304	30.20	105	..		
Means.	30.125	30.071	30.107	30.069	30.015	30.050	30.050	30.050	30.050	30.050	30.421	29.735	.686	66.9	63.4	71.3	65.5	85.2	44.7	40.6	69.5	S.W.	5849	25	4.10	..	..		

## GENERAL REMARKS.

January.—Barometer about normal; mean temperature about the average; rain-fall slightly deficient.  
 February.—Barometer about normal; mean temperature 2.7 degrees below the average; rain-fall about the average for February.  
 March.—Barometer about normal; great range of pressure; mean temperature 2.1 degrees higher than the average; rain-fall deficient.  
 April.—Barometer about normal; mean temperature about the average; rain-fall .61 above the average.  
 May.—Barometer about normal; mean temperature above the average; rain-fall .61 above the average.  
 June.—Barometer about normal; mean temperature about the average; rain-fall .157 below the average.  
 July.—Barometer about normal; mean temperature about the average; rain-fall about the usual quantity for July.  
 August.—Barometer slightly above the normal; mean temperature about the average; rain-fall .26 above the average.  
 September.—Barometer about the normal; mean temperature 1 degree below the average; rain-fall .56 below the average.  
 October.—Barometer about the normal; mean temperature about the average; rain-fall .09 below the usual quantity for October.  
 November.—Barometer about the normal; mean temperature about the average; rain-fall about the usual quantity.  
 December.—Barometer about the normal; mean temperature 7.3 degrees above the average; rain-fall 2.84 above the average.

STATION: CHARLESTON, S. C.

J. H. SMITH, Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.



## REPORT OF TIDAL DRAIN KEEPER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 31, 1881.

*To the Honorable Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor, and Aldermen  
of Charleston:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit this, my annual report of the Tidal Drain Department, to your Honorable body:

REPORT OF TIDAL DRAIN DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY 1,  
1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1881.\*

For cleaning out tidal drain and carting mud from same, four thousand (4000) loads—Laborets paid for working in drain.....	\$1,388.75
Cartage on mud .....	574.50
	<hr/> \$1,963.25
Cameron & Barkley's bills to date, for nuts, rope, shove's, buckets, wick for lamps, staples, oils, etc.....	42.83
T. Campbell & Co.'s bill to date, for zinc, nails and labor for covering gate West end of Calhoun Street.....	6.97
C. J. Schlepegrell's bills to date, for lumber used in framing and covering sand-pits; groove and tongue boards used in building tool box; fixing frame around gate West end of Calhoun Street; new gate and new frame around gate foot of Limehouse Street. Also, for nails, cement, bricks, gravel, etc.....	54.43
P. Quinlivan & Bro.'s bill to date, for repairing iron work of gate foot of Limehouse Street.....	5.00
Simon Fogarty's bill to date for one box of candles, 36 pounds at 25 cents per pound.....	9.00
Wm. Heffron & Bro.'s bills to date, for repairing trucks and buckets, sharpening and welding pick and crowbar; also for linchpins for trucks, shoes for Chesnut and Limehouse Street gates, repairing and making new handles for gates, and for other iron work done	40.25
Jos. W. Harrison's bill to date, for lanterns for drain.....	4.28
Stationery used during the year.....	1.20
Carpenters, for building new gates, fixing frame work around gates, building tool box, repairing troughs, etc.....	25.00
Nails for repairing troughs.....	1.00
Brick-layer, for work done foot of Limehouse Street, in removing gate on front.....	15.00
Painter, for painting frame work around gate West end of Calhoun Street; also for painting tool box.....	3.00
R. Roberts, tinner, for fixing lanterns.....	.15
Nails, wick and oil used in examining drain for flooring gone.....	.15
Two pieces of plank used for fixing posts and cap for gate frame foot of Limehouse Street.....	1.60

\* Omitted in last Year Book.







Cartage for hauling troughs, sand from sand-pits, covers and frames for same, gates, bricks, etc.....	\$ 8.25
C. Seel, for sharpening saw.....	.75
Laborers hired during year in moving troughs, cleaning sand-pits, etc.....	32.00
Salary for two drain hands to date.....	728.00
Salary for Tidal Drain Keeper to date.....	900.00
Total amount.....	\$3,842.11

Very respectfully,  
M. HOGAN, *Tidal Drain Keeper.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 8th, 1882.

*To the Honorable Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston :*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following report of the proceedings of this Department for the past year :

REPORT OF TIDAL DRAIN DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY 1,  
1882, TO DECEMBER 31, 1882.

W. Heffron & Bro.'s bill to date, for repairing nine iron buckets, making one new truck frame, repairing old windlasses; also for washers, bolts, etc.....	\$ 76.85
C. J. Schlepegrell's bill to date, for lumber and nails used in repairing old troughs and building new ones, sand-pit frames and covers; also for groove and tongue boards used in making two gates....	52.96
E. L. Halsey's bill to date, for plank used in building six new troughs.....	11.60
Lucas & Richardson's bill to date for one Medium Journal.....	9.00
Cameron & Barkley's bill to date, for one saw.....	2.00
Carpenters, for building six new troughs and repairing old ones; also for making one new gate for Battery and one new gate North end of Chesnut Street.....	36.50
Cartage on windlasses, sand-pit frames and covers.....	12.62
Extra labor hired during year, moving windlasses, etc.....	3.25
C. Seel, for sharpening tools; also for one square and one key for Limehouse Street gate.....	2.00
Water buckets used in cleaning sand-pits.....	.60
P. Moran, one chisel.....	.65
Oil and wick for lamps and gate.....	.45
W. E. Walker, one piece of board for gate.....	.20
Salary for tidal drain hands up to date.....	728.00
Salary for Tidal Drain Keeper up to date.....	1,000.00
Total amount.....	\$1,936.68

Very respectfully,  
M. HOGAN, *Tidal Drain Keeper.*



## DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

During the past year the most noted event in the history of the charities of our City occurred. I allude to the final settlement of the will of the late William Enston, by which the largest bequest ever made to the City of Charleston was paid, and the initiatory steps taken looking to the founding of the

## WILLIAM ENSTON HOME,

for the old and infirm. It is a most grateful duty to speak of this charity, that has touched all our hearts in its beautiful sentiment, promises such great and long continued blessings to old age, and stands as a monument in itself to the life-labor and last holy thoughts of William Enston, who, while providing with just and jealous care for his blood and kindred, consecrated his fortune to help the human want and suffering about him: in his own memorable words—"to make old age comfortable."

There is something profoundly impressive in this bequest. Seldom does such deep philosophy, reverent gratitude to heaven for the good gifts of earth, and tender compassion for the suffering and aged poor and afflicted, come from the long, earnest life-work and yearning spirit of one man.

The poverty, the want, and the misery of humanity in all ages, oppress the mind, sadden and overwhelm the heart; and in some lands so destitute are the masses, so hopeless their need and cruel their want, amid the ease and wasteful plenty of the compassionless and heartless rich, that the frenzied leaders of these starving multitudes of the poor threaten the very institution of property, and seek to destroy the fundamental principle of organized society. These fierce mutterings are heard even now in the spirit of the Commune, which, with blasphemous imprecations, would destroy the right of property, and amid orgy and anarchy divide the accumulated wealth of the world.

And even in our own land, known to the world as the land of plenty, "after all has been said and done, the sighs



of men, disabled from no fault of theirs, the moan of the widow, and the wail of the orphan, still afflict the land."

The solution of this dark, human problem, with its appalling and ever constant woe, has busied heart and brain of many of the wise and great, and it has been said, with singular force and truth, that he would now be the greatest statesman who could teach a people "the true function of riches." In the words of our eloquent fellow-citizen,\* who, with his rich gift of tongue and pen, has plead so earnestly for all the suffering children of men, "there must be mercy, unwearied compassion, and mercy and patriotism too, in the use of the high prerogatives, the extensive privileges, and tremendous power of property." \* \* \* "Show me the tribute money; whose is this image and superscription? They say unto him Cæsar's; then saith he unto them, render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's: as much as to say, this image and superscription is human, but this fine gold, which the alchemist, through many generations, shall in vain rack all the secrets of science, and torture all the powers of nature to create, this Aladdin's lamp, which brings all the treasures and splendors of earth to your possession—this weird magician of the mart and the exchange—this power of wealth is sacred and divine. The ore is the symbol of human power, the human laws and the human institutions under which you hold this coin; the other is the symbol of the Divine Commandment, under which you hold this wealth. The one is the evidence of your allegiance to Cæsar, the other is the witness of your allegiance to Heaven, or, in other words, the institutions of government and property must be preserved, and at the same time, the fundamental Constitutions of Heaven which established and regulated them, all must be revered. What, then, are these fundamental Constitutions? The blind receive their sight, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear; above all, the poor have the gospel preached unto them. Go teach—is the great commission. Mercy! Light! Education! These are

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\* Thomas M. Hancel, Esq.







fundamental Constitutions, which declare the highest function of riches. This is the tenure by which wealth holds it. These are the correlative duties of its prerogatives. These are the sacred seals of its title. \* \* \* This the tribute that wealth owes to Heaven, as well as to its own safety and its highest interests. This consecrated office of property is a priestly and sacramental function of riches and the highest and noblest obligation of wealth."

It is in the light of these reflections, and under the deep feelings they move, that the William Enston Home for the old and infirm, the bounty of one man to his kind, has made its deep and lasting impression upon the City he loved so well, and the poor of that City, whom God put it into his great heart to love best.

The munificent bequest to the College of Charleston, which alone has kept its doors open and the lamp of learning lit, within those walls amid long years of trial, enshrines the name of BAYNARD among the sons of his people. The gift that established the Hospital for the sick, makes ROPER a name of blessing among the suffering poor and sick of this City, that was his home. The mercy of SHIRRAS in the founded Dispensary of advice and medicines to the poor, links his memory for seventy-three years to the grateful healing and balm of the stricken and oppressed, and helpless. Thus, in our City in the past, has wealth, and God grant so may wealth continue to do, even more, its sweetest duty, and fulfill its holiest mission. Again, in the noble words of our thoughtful friend, speaking of the men of wealth of this land: "They represent the property of the country and the power it gives. The question remains, will they represent its legitimate power, and its enlightened munificence, or will they represent its selfish greed, and its corrupt ambition? \* \* \* The institutions of charity, and the institutions of learning, are everywhere rising on their foundations. The Constitutions of the country, the liberties of the people, and the highest interests of society, demand the shelter of these institutions, as well as the vigilance of patriots. I have shown that the rich are invested



with almost sacred functions. Government has been defined to be 'organized property.' Will our men of property recognize the sanctity of their vocations? Will they consecrate the governments by the beauty of their mercy, and illustrate our history, by the grace of their patriotism, and the wisdom of their munificence, or will they imperil the country by the blindness of their selfishness and the folly of their neglect?"

"It is said that when Alexander was about to die, he ordered that when laid in state, he should be laid with outstretched arms and empty hands. His armies are dust, and their swords are rust. But the ghostly gesture of those gleaming, weird and empty hands have reached us across the pallid centuries of the past, and the eloquent lesson of that majestic mandate still rules us from Alexander's bier, and as we read, we remember that he was the pupil of Aristotle as well as the soldier-son of the Great Macedonian."

So by a nobler mandate, in his own handwriting, of his own will, founding this great charity, William Enston has been laid in state—empty-handed by his giving to the poor; and as we read, we remember that he was born at Canterbury, the missionary home of St. Augustine, where christian learning and civilization first struck root in the Anglo-Saxon race, and which encloses in its narrow circle the grave of English paganism and the birth-place of English christianity; and there learnt of old England the power and beneficence of riches—the high duty and precious privilege of wealth.

It has come to us, the present municipal government, to receive this grand bequest, to give practical expression to William Enston's thought, by uniting with his venerable widow, in creating the high commission which is to found this beneficent charity, and so shape its future that its blessings shall be perpetuated, through the centuries, by a succession of public-spirited citizens, who will guard this trust and transmit it from generation to generation.

To preserve to posterity the face and form of William Enston, the City Council will cause to be erected in the centre of the grounds of the "Home," a bronze statue of



the founder, suitably mounted and inscribed, and also present in this volume his portrait in a steel engraving, that his face may become familiar in the homes of Charleston.

For present and future reference, the following papers are appended, being proceedings at the regular meeting of the City Council held August 8th, 1882.

The following letter was read :

EMILIE, PENN., July 24th, 1882.

*Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor of Charleston, So. Ca. :*

DEAR SIR—Your communication of July 10, 1882, to my attorneys, Messrs. Hayne & Ficken, relative to a proposed site for the erecting of public buildings under the will of my late husband, Wm. Enston, having been referred to me for approval or otherwise, I hereby desire to communicate to you my approval of the location of the grounds selected.

\* \* \* \* \*

Very respectfully,

W. H. ENSTON.

Alderman Thayer offered the following, which was adopted :

*Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and Means is hereby authorized to purchase for dedication as a site for the William Enston Home certain lands on King Street, in Ward No. 7, which have been tendered by the Mayor to Mrs. Hannah Enston for her approval, and approved of by her, as provided in the will of the late William Enston, and that they report by Bill what amount in cash is necessary to pay for the same.

Alderman Sweegan offered the following, which was unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That the oil portrait of the late William Enston, which, upon his death in 1860, was, by resolution of Council, painted for the City of Charleston, and for many years adorned this Chamber, and which was removed hence amid the perils of war for safe-keeping by the family, be restored to its old familiar place on the walls of the Chamber of the City Council of Charleston.

Alderman Eckel introduced the following, which was also adopted :

*Resolved*, That a Special Committee of nine be appointed, consisting of one Alderman from each Ward and the Mayor of the City, who shall forthwith prepare a suitable design for an enduring memorial to the late William Enston, to







be erected at the William Enston Home, which his noble liberality has created, with such inscription as will express the lasting gratitude of the corporators of the City of Charleston for his munificent legacy, and that they report with said design the cost thereof as may be approved by a majority of said Commissioners.

Alderman Aichel offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in the arrangements now concluded, whereby a settlement has been effected realizing to the City the munificent bequest of the late William Enston deceased, the services of J. P. K. Bryan, Esq., were had by the Committee as legal counsel and special agent in the lengthy negotiations connected therewith; and, whereas, the Committee feel that the City is indebted to Mr. Bryan for his able counsel and indefatigable efforts in the successful issue attained, so satisfactory to all the parties in interest; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the City Council are hereby tendered J. P. K. Bryan, Esq., for the services so ably and faithfully rendered.

Alderman Rodgers offered the following Bill to carry into effect the settlements made:

#### AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE WILLIAM ENSTON HOME.

Whereas, William Enston, late of the City of Charleston, by his last will and testament, after providing for the members of his family and others therein named for their several lives, did devise and bequeath to the City of Charleston in remainder his estate for the founding of a hospital for the old and infirm;

And, whereas, in order to secure, as contemplated in said will, the personal supervision and approval of Mrs. Hannah Enston, widow of William Enston, in whom he therein reposed his special trust and confidence in determining the plan and in the establishment of this munificent charity, and for other good and sufficient reasons, a settlement has heretofore been had and concluded by and between the City Council of Charleston, Mrs. Hannah Enston, widow and executrix of William Enston, and the several surviving annuitants therein named, whereby the said City Council of Charleston has now become invested with and possessed of a considerable portion of said estate, and upon the death of the surviving annuitants of William Enston, will receive in final settlement a further portion of said estate, now vested in remainder in said City of Charleston for the use of the said hospital under the deed of trust by Hannah Enston, *et al.* to William A. Courtenay, Isaac Hayne and William Enston Butler, Trustees;

And, whereas, it is considered an object of primary obligation to keep this munificent legacy of the late William Enston separate and distinct from the general funds of the City of Charleston, so that, while it accomplishes the leading object of the testator, it may stand as a monument of his liberality and public spirit; Now, therefore,

1. *Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in*



*City Council assembled*, That there shall be established as hereinafter provided, with the funds devised and bequeathed to the City of Charleston by the late William Enston, a Home for old and infirm persons.

II. That Wm. A. Courtenay, Alva Gage, F. S. Rodgers, E. H. Jackson, Wm. Thayer, Wm. Robb, A. B. Rose, J. H. Pieper, O. Aichel, C. P. Aimar, J. P. K. Bryan and W. J. Miller are hereby chosen as Trustees, who, together with the Mayor of the City of Charleston, shall constitute a Board of Trustees for the management, direction and control of the said hospital, and who shall have power and authority to make rules and regulations necessary for the good government and the conducting of the affairs of the said Home.

III. The Mayor of the City of Charleston shall always be *ex-officio* a member of said Board of Trustees, and the twelve other Trustees shall be residents of the City of Charleston, and shall be chosen to serve perpetually and without compensation. That upon the death, resignation or removal from the City of Charleston of any one of the said Trustees, the vacancy shall be filled by the remaining Trustees.

IV. All such old and infirm persons in poverty, of good honest character and decent life and conduct as shall be deemed proper objects of admission by the said Trustees, may be admitted into the said Home, and the said Board of Trustees shall at all times have power to remove any person so admitted.

*Provided, however*, That no person under the age of forty-five years shall be admitted, unless in the case of some great physical infirmity, such as lameness.

*And provided, further*, That no lunatic person shall be admitted or allowed to remain therein.

*And provided, further*, That there shall always remain in the gift of any of the family of William Enston six gifts or appointments in said Home to be enjoyed by six individuals.

V. The said Board of Trustees shall have power to appoint such officers, physician or physicians, nurses and servants as they may deem necessary, and to allow them such compensation for their services as shall be reasonable, and shall also have power to remove them or any of them at their will and pleasure, and shall and may exercise such other powers and authorities for the well governing and ordering of the affairs of the said Home as shall not be repugnant to or inconsistent with the true intent and meaning of the provisions of the last will and testament of the said William Enston, deceased.

VI. That the premises known as late Storen's Farm, situate in the City of Charleston, and lying on the East side of King Street (and more particularly described in the deed thereof of Michael Storen to City Council of Charleston), containing eight acres, be and the same are hereby set apart and dedicated by the City Council of Charleston as a site for the said Home. And the said premises shall be known and designated as the William Enston Home, and the same are hereby vested in the said Board of Trustees for the use and benefit of the said Home.

VII. That in improving and laying out the grounds of the said William Enston Home, the said Board of Trustees are hereby required to reserve and set apart a space of one hundred (100) feet square at or near the centre of the grounds, or at some other suitable point therein as they may determine, which





spot is hereby dedicated for the erection thereon of a perpetual memorial by the City of Charleston to William Enston, her large-hearted noble benefactor.

VIII. All the money, stock, securities, investments and estate of every kind and description, with the increment thereon, which has heretofore come and which hereafter shall come into the possession of the City of Charleston, or which is now held by any agent or officer of said City, or trustees on behalf of said City, and which has been or may hereafter be received by the City of Charleston under the bequests and devises contained in the will of the late William Enston, and the articles of agreement and deeds and instruments executed by and between the parties in interest under said will in settlement of said estate of William Enston, shall pass to and be vested in said Board of Trustees for the use and benefit of said Home.

IX. And the said Board of Trustees shall have power to sell, at public or private sale, and transfer and convey any and all of the said property, real or personal, applying the proceeds of such sale to the use of said Home. And all funds held by them shall be invested in such public securities or other estate, real and personal, as they may deem most beneficial. And all such investments shall be made in the name of the trustees of the William Enston Home. And no investment or change of investment of such property shall be made unless by the vote of three-fourths of the members of said Board of Trustees.

X. That the said Board of Trustees, out of the principal of the fund and property now turned over to them, shall forthwith apply and expend such sum, as they shall in their discretion determine, in the improvement of the said premises hereinbefore dedicated as a site for the said hospital, and in the erection thereon of such number of cottages as they shall determine, of brick, in rows, neat and convenient, each cottage to have a small garden, according to a plan to be approved by Mrs. Hannah Enston, widow of the late William Enston.

XI. That the rest and residue of the principal fund and estate now turned over to said Board of Trustees, remaining after said improvements above mentioned, be held by the said Board to be applied, principal or interest, in their discretion, to the use and maintenance of said Home.

That the corpus of the trust fund and estate now vested in William A. Courtenay and Isaac Hayne and William Enston Butler, Trustees, which hereafter, upon the death of the annuitants of William Enston, is to be paid over and transferred to the City of Charleston for the use of the said Home, shall always be kept and preserved intact by the said Board of Trustees as a principal fund and estate. And only the interest income, rents, profits and dividends issuing out of the same shall be applied and expended in the further improvement of said premises, erection of additional cottages and the support and maintenance of said Home.

XII. It shall be the duty of the said Board of Trustees to make in writing annually to the Mayor and City Council of Charleston a full report of their proceedings during the year, and of the state of the Home, showing the number and condition of the cottages, inmates, and all matters necessary to a full understanding of the affairs of the Home, which shall be certified by the President and Secretary of said Board. And there shall be rendered with said





report annually an account or statement, certified in like manner, showing the receipts and expenditures for the year and the assets and pecuniary condition of the Home, and said reports shall be addressed to the Mayor before the tenth day of January in each year for the preceding fiscal year.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 18, 1882.

The Special Committee appointed to consider and report a design for an enduring memorial to the late William Enston, whose munificent bequest to the City of Charleston for the founding of a charity in our midst has been recently settled by his executrix, beg leave respectfully to recommend, that a bronze statue which shall preserve the face and form of the donor, suitably mounted, be erected in the centre of the grounds of the William Enston Home. They respectfully ask for further time to report the cost of the same.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. A. COURTENAY, *Mayor.*

THOMAS RODDY.

S. WEBB.

B. L. WHITE.

A. W. ECKEL.

JOHN FEEHAN.

R. C. BARKLEY.

D. C. EBAUGH.

H. HENRY KNEE.

Unanimously adopted.

#### AN ACT RELATING TO THE WILLIAM ENSTON HOME.

Whereas, the City Council of Charleston did, by its Ordinance ratified on the twenty-second day of August, 1882, name and appoint the persons hereinafter named as Trustees of the William Enston Home, a charitable institution by said Ordinance founded and established in conformity to the last will and testament of William Enston, deceased;

And, whereas, it is considered an object of primary importance that this munificent legacy and foundation of the late William Enston be kept separate and distinct from the general funds of the City of Charleston; and for this purpose, and for the purpose of the better securing and effecting the objects of the said institution, the City Council of Charleston and the said Board of Trustees have memorialized the General Assembly of this State to incorporate the said Trustees; Now, therefore, to carry the said purposes into effect—

SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of*



*the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,* That William A. Courtenay, Alva Gage, Francis S. Rodgers, E. H. Jackson, William Thayer, William Robb, A. B. Rose, J. H. Pieper, O. Aichel, C. P. Aimar, J. P. K. Bryan and W. J. Miller are hereby declared to be a body corporate by the name and style of "The Trustees of the William Enston Home," and shall by its said name have perpetual succession of its officers and members, the right to use and keep a common seal and the same to alter at will, to sue and be sued, to plead and to be impleaded, and to have and to enjoy all and every right and privilege, power and franchise, incident and belonging to incorporate bodies. They shall also have full power and authority from time to time to make, constitute and establish such by-laws, rules and regulations as to them shall seem proper and necessary for the better conduct, government and direction of themselves as a Board of Trustees, as well as of the William Enston Home, and all officers, physicians, nurses, attendants, or other persons by them employed or to be employed in and about the same, and of all inmates and beneficiaries of said Home, and for the better managing, administering, limiting and appointing of all and singular the trusts and authorities in them and each of them reposed and to be reposed, and for the doing, managing, and transacting all things necessary for and concerning the government of the said William Enston Home, according to the true intent and meaning of the last will and testament of William Enston, deceased; and the same by-laws, rules and regulations to put in force and execution accordingly, and the same again at their will and pleasure to alter, change, revoke and annul; all of which by-laws, rules and regulations so to be made as aforesaid shall be binding on each and every of the Trustees and on all the officers, physicians, nurses, attendants, and other persons by them employed, and by all inmates and beneficiaries of said Home, and shall be from time to time by each and every of them observed according to the tenor and effect thereof under the several conditions, pains, penalties and disabilities therein expressed; *Provided, always, nevertheless,* That the same be not inconsistent with the laws of the land nor the provisions of the last will and testament of William Enston, deceased.

SEC. II. That the said the Trustees of the William Enston Home shall consist of thirteen members, whereof the Mayor of the City of Charleston for the time being shall always be *ex-officio* a Trustee. That each and every of said Trustees shall be resident in the City of Charleston, and shall be chosen to serve during good behavior, and without compensation. That upon the death, resignation or removal from the City of Charleston of any of the said Trustees, the vacancy thereby caused shall be filled by the remaining Trustees.

SEC. III. That all the real and personal property, money, stocks, securities, investments and estate of every kind and description, present and future, with the increment thereon, which, in settlement of the estate of William Enston, deceased, has heretofore come and may hereafter come into the possession and use of the City of Charleston under the trusts declared in said last will and testament of William Enston, together with that tract of land and premises known as late Storen's Farm, King Street, City of Charleston, containing eight acres, in and by said Ordinance dedicated by the said City Council of Charleston as a



site for the said Home, all of which said aforementioned property, real and personal, was by said Ordinance of the City Council of Charleston passed to and vested in the said Board of Trustees for the use and benefit of the said Home, be and the same are hereby passed to and vested in the corporation hereby created—"The Trustees of the William Enston Home."

SEC. IV. That the said "The Trustees of the William Enston Home" shall have power to sell at public or private sale and transfer and convey any and all of the said property, real and personal, applying the proceeds of such sale to the use and benefit of the said Home. And all funds held by them shall be invested in such public securities, and in other property, real and personal, as they may deem most beneficial. And all such investments shall be made in the name of "The Trustees of the William Enston Home;" and no investment or change of investment shall be made unless by the vote of three-fourths of the members of said Trustees of the William Enston Home.

SEC. V. That the premises lately known as Storen's Farm, City of Charleston, containing eight acres, in and by said Ordinance aforesaid dedicated by the City Council of Charleston as a site for the said Home, be and the same is hereby declared to be set apart for the sole, separate and exclusive use and benefit of the said Home, and it shall not be lawful to open or extend any street, road or walk, passing into and through the same, without the consent of the said "The Trustees of the William Enston Home."

SEC. VI. That the said "The Trustees of the William Enston Home" are authorized and empowered to secure and hold donations, devises, bequests and legacies, and to hold real and personal estate to the amount of one million dollars, for the use and benefit of the said Home.

SEC. VII. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed, and this Act shall be deemed a public Act and is to take effect from and immediately after its passage.

In the Senate House the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

Approved the twenty-first day of December, A. D. 1882.

HUGH S. THOMPSON, *Governor.*

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, )  
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE. )

I, James N. Lipscomb, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of an Act now on file in this office.

Witness my hand and the great seal of the State, at Columbia, this 29th day of December, A. D. 1882.

[SEAL.]

JAS. N. LIPSCOMB, *Secretary of State.*







## WILLIAM ENSTON.

[FROM THE NEWS AND COURIER, AUGUST 9TH, 1882.]

In the first decade of the present century was born, at Canterbury in England, a poor boy whose name is honored in Charleston where he lived for more than a quarter of a century, and the story of whose munificence will ere long be told by a memorial that will endure from generation to generation. Of the boyhood of William Enston little is known, but it is a natural presumption that, wandering through the quiet streets of the most famous of English cities, lingering in the dim religious light of the Cathedral where the bones of the Black Prince repose and where the hard stones are hollowed out by the knees of the throngs who reverently visited the shrine of the martyred Thomas à Beckett, and watching the Poor Brethren, smiling their last years away in the flower-decked porches of the cottages of their well-known Hospital, he conceived the hope and the plan which twenty-two years after his death are on the eve of fulfillment. Steadily must he have kept that one end in view throughout his career, clinging to a purpose more noble and honorable than that which animated Warren Hastings, as he mused on the grassy slopes of Daylesford and vowed that the broad acres of his ancestors should one day be his. What the founder of the Hospital for Poor Brethren did at Canterbury, a son of the old City accomplishes in Charleston, three thousand miles away.

William Enston served his apprenticeship in England as a cabinetmaker and emigrated to Philadelphia, where he remained for some time. Failing health and the lack of such success in his calling as he had expected induced him to come to Charleston. By his skill, economy and rigid application to business he soon began to prosper, and at the time of his death, in 1860, he was known to be exceedingly wealthy. The true character of the man was not revealed, however, until the terms of his will, which was written with his own hand, were made known. It was then ascertained that, by the terms of the will, the whole of the income of the estate was to be enjoyed by his relict, Mrs. Hannah



Enston, subject to the payment of certain legacies and annuities, and that upon her death and the extinction of the annuities the whole estate should go to the City of Charleston for purposes similar to those which had been familiar to him in his old home in Kent. The clauses in the will describing the uses to which the estate should be ultimately put are as follows:

"I wish it, however, distinctly understood, that nothing shall be done to reduce the income of my wife below ten thousand dollars per annum, and that every legacy must be paid out of the interest arising from the principal of my estate, and at the death of the parties concerned, wherein the amount is not left unqualifiedly absolute, shall revert back to my estate. At the death of all parties concerned, it is my wish and will that the whole fund shall go to the City of Charleston, for the following purposes and upon the following provisions:

"To build up a Hospital for old and infirm persons. None must be admitted under the age of forty-five (45) years, unless in a case of some great infirmity—some lameness, some physical infirmity. I entirely exclude lunacy from said hospital; it is more for to make old age comfortable than for anything else. The necessary qualifications for entrance must be poverty, a good, honest character; the parties must be decent, and the gift of the places must be invested in the hands of twelve trustees chosen by Council, and the said trustees, together with the Mayor, shall determine whether they are proper persons for the charity. There shall always remain in the gift of any of my family, if any be alive, six gifts for six individuals. Before anything can be done with my funds, for such a purpose, the City of Charleston must furnish not less than eight acres of ground to erect the said cottages on, for each cottage must have a small garden to busy the occupant. These cottages must be built of brick, in rows, neat and convenient, two stories high, having each two rooms and a kitchen. As I have no time now, there must be made a plan of said





hospital, and submitted to my wife, Hannah, for her approval. The lot of ground or its location must have her approval."

There was great rejoicing in the City when this evidence of Mr. Enston's large-hearted and philanthropic sagacity was given. The Mayor and Aldermen attended the funeral ceremonies in a body, and took steps at once to make suitable commemoration of the gift. It was roughly estimated at the time that Mr. Enston was a millionaire, but this proved to be an exaggeration. When Mrs. Enston, as executrix, took possession of the estate in 1860, the value of the whole property was about half a million dollars. The investments in Charleston had been wisely made by Mr. Enston, but the war came and real estate depreciated in value, while much of the personal property was lost. No return of the condition of the estate was made by Mrs. Enston after the close of the war, and little or nothing was known of its condition. A futile effort was made by the City authorities to effect a settlement with Mrs. Enston, and then the Enston donation, as it was called, dropped out of sight and out of mind. The benefit to the City so far was entirely prospective, for the estate could not be applied to the erection and maintenance of the "Hospital for Old and Infirm Persons" until after the death of Mrs. Enston, and of the last of the several annuitants.

About eighteen months ago Mayor Courtenay obtained a copy of William Enston's will, and determined to put the matter in practicable and beneficial shape, if this were possible. It was his own idea, and to him, therefore, is justly due the credit of the surprising success with which the negotiations have been crowned. Mayor Courtenay planned the campaign and organized the victory. The City Council associated Aldermen Rodgers, Thayer, Aichel and Rose, of the Ways and Means Committee, with Mayor Courtenay, and he retained Mr. J. P. Kennedy Bryan as special agent. Communication was speedily opened with Mrs. Enston, and the exact condition of the estate was learned. It took a





long time to reach any basis of agreement. Mrs. Enston had full confidence in the present City Council, and was naturally anxious to see the beneficial intentions of Mr. Enston realized. Mayor Courtenay and his colleagues were anxious to remove the bequest out of the domain of incertitude, and to begin immediately the application of the fund. Finally, after prolonged correspondence and many conferences and making full provision for the different interests involved, the matter has reached a conclusion which is explained in the proceedings of the City Council at the meeting last night, as published in THE NEWS AND COURIER to-day.

Under the settlement which has been effected, the City has entered into possession of the real estate of the late William Enston in Charleston, together with about \$75,000 in money. This gives the City about \$200,000 in property and money which is available immediately for the erection and maintenance of the "William Enston Home." Besides this a sum of \$200,000 has been placed in the hands of trustees and invested in State and City securities to secure the payment of certain annuities under Mr. Enston's will. Any surplus of the income of this fund, after the payment of these annuities, will be available for the support of the Home, and upon the death of the annuitants the capital sum will swell the general Enston fund. Charleston therefore has in possession nearly \$200,000, and will ultimately receive \$200,000 additional, under the Enston will, making altogether about \$400,000. The revenue of the Home from the trust fund of \$200,000 will of course steadily increase, and the capital will be applicable to the same purpose when the annuities shall have expired. Thus an estate which was scattered over the country, indeterminate in amount and incapable of realization at any fixed period, has been brought into the actual possession of the City in a way that is singularly advantageous to the City, and entirely satisfactory to Mrs. Enston and every one else who was interested. It was a delicate affair to manage, and Mr. Bryan throughout exhibited tact and discretion as well as ability



and good judgment. Mayor Courtenay had in him a most excellent assistant and adviser.

The arrangements made for the conservation of the fund are admirable in every respect. There will be no change in the trustees except by death or removal, when the remaining trustees will fill the vacancies. In this way the fund is taken out of the domain of politics and lifted above partisan influences. The strictest care has been taken to conform the arrangements to the wishes of Mr. Enston as expressed in the will, and the place chosen for the Home is convenient and commodious. It is what is known as the "Storen Farm," about two miles from St. Michael's Church, on the King Street road, and just beyond the thickly settled part of the City. The farm consists of eight acres of high land, and was originally a part of the Blake estate. It was not in the market, and Mr. Storen had declined to sell it, but when he was told that the land was needed by the City for a public purpose, he said at once: "I would not part with the land to any private person, but if our City wants it for a public purpose it can have it." With so public-spirited a citizen there was no difficulty in dealing. Mr. Storen named a reasonable price for the property and it was bought at once by the City. The erection of the cottages is expected to begin forthwith, and the City has provided for the reservation of a site in the middle of the tract, where will be erected a bronze statue of William Enston with such appropriate inscriptions as will transmit to posterity the record of his generosity, and keep before those who enjoy its benefits the name and fame of their judicious benefactor. In doing this the City Council will fitly express the public gratitude, and carry into effect the determination of the City Council at the time of Mr. Enston's death. The grounds themselves will be carefully laid out, and the object will be to make the William Enston Home an ornament to the City and an attraction for visitors, while fulfilling every practical use of the trust. An impetus will unquestionably be given to building in that locality, and we may soon expect to find residences planted beyond the present outposts at the William Enston Home.





There is no doubt in our mind that William Enston had in contemplation, during his whole life, the foundation of a "Hospital for Old and Infirm Persons," and surely no one could labor and prosper with a better end in view. Those who were near to him, or who were dependent on him, were not neglected, as is oftentimes the case when large fortunes are bestowed upon charitable objects. Mr. Enston's charity began at home, but it did not end there. After securing to his widow and to his immediate family every comfort during their lives, he made the old and infirm their successors, so that good should continue to be done, by his means, for all time to come. There was no thought of self in it. There was not even the usual request that the institution to be founded with his fortune should be known by his name. William Enston was content in the knowledge that hundreds would rise up and call him blessed. Not for fame or honor did he toil and plan, but in his own quaint words, "more for to make old age comfortable than "for anything else." It was an honorable thought, and may suggest similar benefactions hereafter, just as the foundation of the Hospital for Poor Brethren in Canterbury bears its ripe fruit in the William Enston Home. South Carolina has many citizens of whom to be proud, but surely there is none more worthy to be held in remembrance than he who, coming here a stranger and clinging always to his recollections of England and to the friends whom he had made in other States, still chose this good old City as the spot to be favored by as wise and considerate an act as this country and this century has known.

#### THE DEATH OF WILLIAM ENSTON.

In connection with the proceedings of the City Council the following will be read with renewed satisfaction and pleasure:

[FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER, MARCH 24, 1860.]

Mr. William Enston, who for some years had been known in this City as our most extensive dealer in furniture, cabinetware, &c., and was the proprietor of the large establishment on King Street, North of Clifford Street, died suddenly





on Friday morning of disease of the heart. He had been suffering for some time with symptoms of such an affection, but, as is often the case, the fatal result at last was sudden, and at the time unexpected. He was in his fifty-second year, and a native of Canterbury, Kent County, England. After serving an apprenticeship to the cabinetmaker's business he emigrated to America, and settled first in Philadelphia without means, except his own energy and trade. His health failing, and business not equalling his expectations in Philadelphia, he sought a location more Southward, and came to Charleston about twenty-five years ago. By industry, economy, and rigid application to business, he soon began a prosperous business in the furniture line, and his earnings were increased by sagacious investments, in which Mr. Enston's judgment was unusually successful. He continued to the last his business habits and application, and was so successful that for some years he has been regarded as one of our largest capitalists.

Mr. Enston leaves a holograph will, the provisions of which are creditable to his judgment and foresight, and will establish for his name and memory an honorable and lasting testimonial in this City of his adoption and prosperous career.

He leaves all the income of his estate, real and personal, to his widow, Mrs. Hannah Enston, (having no heirs) charged with the payment of certain liberal bequests and annuities to brothers and families of brothers, with the provision that such payments shall not reduce the annual income remaining to the widow below \$10,000.

After the life-interest of the widow, and the reversion or lapse of the several charges mentioned, the whole estate is given in trust to the City of Charleston for the establishment and support of a retreat for aged indigents, under certain conditions.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mrs. Enston is named and appointed sole executrix, and in all the details of the will a large and creditable discretion is allowed to her decision and approval.

The body will be interred at Philadelphia, according to the directions of the testator.

The will has been offered for probate.

### THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

[FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER, MARCH 26, 1860.]

The remains of Mr. William Enston were on Sunday morning followed by his Honor the Mayor, the City Council, and a concourse of citizens, to the depot of the Northeastern Railroad, and placed on board the cars on their way to Philadelphia. The widow and one of the brothers of the deceased accompanied the body. In accordance with his directions the body will be interred in the burial place of the Bible Christian Church, Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, alongside of his mother.

The funeral services were solemnized on Saturday at his late residence in Queen Street, by the Rev. P. T. Keith, of the Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Enston was a member. The assemblage present was a large one, including the



Mayor and a number of City Council. By order of his Honor a cast of the body was taken by Mr. Louis Fora, sculptor, and also an excellent photographic likeness by Mr. Jesse Bolles, artist.

By this proper and commendable precaution the officers of the City have secured the means of erecting or procuring some permanent testimonial and memorial of a citizen whose bequest will long be remembered, and whose career in many respects may be referred to hereafter with profit and instruction.

Mr. Enston was scrupulously just in all his dealings and transactions, and few, if any, have ever accumulated in equal time such an amount of possessions in this City or elsewhere with equal avoidance of anything equivocal or objectionable.

That he was rigidly economical and frugal of expenditures may be, of course, inferred from his earnings, but the exactness with which he expected obligations towards him to be met was never attended with harshness or undue severity, and was accompanied always and habitually by an equally strict regard to his own obligations and contracts.

He was reserved in habits, and from this as well as from his unremitting devotion to business he was little known outside of that business.

Several of his intimate friends, however, were aware of his intentions concerning his property, but in every instance this communication was only made for necessary advice and with strict injunctions of secrecy.

The surviving consort, who is made the sole executrix and agent in executing the bequest, was consulted and, as the will itself shows, was fully aware of the intentions of her husband. More we cannot add at present without invading a retreat of recent bereavement.

In all respects Mr. Enston's bequest and endowment will be regarded as fully worthy of the notice given by a correspondent, "A Native," to whose remarks we refer. The charitable consideration and the deliberate preference exhibited for the City of his adoption and career are signally enhanced and illustrated by the fact that Mr. Enston had not forgotten the City of his earliest American residence, Philadelphia. At his special request, as above stated, his mortal remains are to be interred in Philadelphia beside the grave of his mother.

The City Council of Charleston shared in the dying recollections with the name and sacred character of Mother. The testator, unlike others of like circumstances, only forgot himself, and made no stipulation or request for any connection between his own name and the bequest. It is for us to establish that connection.

#### THE LATE BEQUEST.

[FOR THE COURIER, MARCH 26, 1860.]

The name of William Enston must be enrolled among the most munificent of the benefactors of this City. He has devised the whole body of his immense estate, after the death of his wife, to the City of Charleston for charitable purposes.

Mr. Enston was not a native of this City, and this disposition of his property could have only sprung from a kindly and grateful feeling towards the people



among whom he had lived for the past twenty-five years, and in whose midst he had amassed this splendid fortune. Had his motive been the mere vanity of giving a posthumous notoriety to his name he would have connected it with some more conspicuous City, or State, or object.

Let his name live in grateful remembrance among us. Many will bless his memory hereafter, but not the least of the benefits he has conferred upon this City is that of a noble example of beneficence bestowed *at the right time and in the right way.*

A NATIVE.

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### SHIRRAS DISPENSARY.

In my last Annual Review I alluded particularly to this charity, created in 1810 by an adopted citizen, a native of Scotland, whose beneficent founding has survived the vicissitudes of nearly three-quarters of a century, and is to-day ministering to the needs of the sick poor most effectively. The recommendation made last year for the renovation and improvement of the old out-building in use for an office is renewed, and when done it should be so arranged as to embrace sleeping accommodations for the City Dispensary Physician of the first Health District in which it is now situated, and whose office, in accordance with custom, should be located here.

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### THE ORPHAN HOUSE.

This venerable and beneficent Institution, dating its organization back to the last century, continues its charitable work, as will appear in detail by reference to the careful report and exhibits herewith annexed. Its mission constantly evokes the sympathy of the community, and visitors speak of it in high terms of praise for its complete organization and the excellent administration of its affairs.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, S. C.:*

The Board of Commissioners of the Charleston Orphan







House take pleasure in submitting their report for the year terminating December 31st, 1882.

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PURVEYANCE AND SUPERVISION.

The Committee on purveyance and supervision beg leave to present their annual statement of the expenditures of the Charleston Orphan House for the year ending 31st December, 1882 :

## STATEMENT.

24,363 pounds fresh meat (beef, pork, mutton, veal).....	\$ 1,500.31
6,343 $\frac{5}{6}$ pounds bacon and other salt meats.....	892.34
2,036 pounds coffee.....	253.65
5,623 pounds rice.....	341.91
1,873 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds butter.....	661.24
746 pounds lard.....	100.10
95 pounds tea.....	73.30
2,950 pounds sugar.....	314.45
580 gallons molasses.....	339.64
20 barrels flour.....	155.00
34 barrels Irish potatoes.....	121.35
27 barrels sweet potatoes.....	59.20
52,048 loaves bread.....	1,943.38
Expenses of cows furnishing 2,632 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons milk.....	299.48
75 bushels corn and peas.....	79.14
761 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels grist and meal.....	776.90
Small items as per petty cash.....	181.19
Soap, starch, &c.....	142.22
Fuel, as per bills rendered.....	284.81
Clothing, house linen, shoes, hats, &c.....	1,864.36
Books, stationery, &c.....	252.90
Medicines.....	241.48
House furnishing, garden seeds, &c.....	526.49
Salaries and labor.....	6,264.35
Incidental expenses.....	1,572.03
Repairs.....	1,232.26
	<hr/>
	\$20,473.48

The total amount thus expended for supplies to the Institution during the past twelve months, ending December 31, 1882, is, in comparison with the average number of children in past years, much less than formerly.

In the report of 1877, made by our late Chairman, W. C.



Bee, we find a comparison of expenditures for the previous years, dividing them into periods of three. We take the first period :

1866—Expenditures .....	\$ 39,900.82
1867—Expenditures .....	41,145.36
1868—Expenditures .....	44,226.74
Amounting to.....	<u>\$125,272.92</u>

Average number of children, 268. Annual cost per child, \$155.81.

Since that time expenses have been steadily decreasing, until it seemed we could get no lower without encroaching upon the necessities of the Institution.

It is well known to the Board that a few children more or less would not materially change these figures.

For the last three years the expenses have been—for

1880.....	\$20,567.47
1881.....	21,468.05
1882.....	20,473.48
Amounting to.....	<u>\$62,509.00</u>

Average number children, 216. Making the annual cost per child, \$96.46.

This does not include the salary of the physician, who is elected by Council, and was, until recently, paid by them, the amount not being charged to our appropriation; nor does it include the cost of coal purchased by the City Council, bills of which were not rendered to the Board.

The general good health of the children affords abundant proof that their food and all other comforts are well attended to. Last year's report of your Committee was so full in every item of interest that there is little but repetition left for this. The faithful officers of the preceding year continue to serve us, and it is needless here to repeat their praises.

Very respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

JACOB SMALL.  
GEO. W. WILLIAMS.  
C. A. CHISOLM.



## THE COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY.

The Committee on Library, in making their annual report, beg leave to acknowledge the zeal and fidelity of the Librarian, Miss Henderson. Also the interest manifested by the children in the Library.

Library contains, at present, 2,574 volumes.

Juvenile and other books added since last report, 69.

Volumes drawn out and read by the children during the year, 1,770.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

H. H. DELEON.

B. BOLLMANN.

B. A. MUCKENFUSS.

## THE COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS.

The Committee in charge of the Orphan House School beg to submit the following annual report :

The operations of the School since our last report have been conducted with uniform regularity. The progress of the pupils in their studies has been encouraging and satisfactory ; showing a reasonable share of diligence on their part and a faithful discharge of the teachers in their arduous duties. They diligently work with the Principal for the general improvement of the children. The studies embrace reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, mental and practical ; common school and physical geography, ancient and modern history, familiar science and grammar, vocal and instrumental music. The whole school is instructed in Calisthenics, and the performances are very creditable, the close attention and precision of movement eliciting the admiration of visitors. It would be superfluous for the Committee to comment on the instruction given in vocal music, as it speaks for itself in the chapel exercises every Sunday afternoon.

Number of teachers, eight ; all females.

Advanced girl, one.

Pupils—boys, 119 ; girls, 87 ; total, 206.





Admission—boys, 13; girls, 20; total, 33.

Discharged—boys, 17; girls, 9; total, 26.

Average attendance—boys, 112; girls, 77; total, 189.

The Kindergarten, introduced several years since, has proved a great blessing; not only are the overworked matrons relieved during the day of the charge of the children too young to enter the school proper, but the school itself has derived great benefit from it; indeed it is the nursery of the school. In addition to the Kindergarten occupations, those having seats at Table No. 1, are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic and first lessons in geography. The promotions made from these are highly satisfactory.

About the middle of April last, Leonard Baker was entered in the 4th class of the High School as a beneficiary from this Institution. Mr. Dibble, the Principal, who has manifested a deep interest in him, was satisfied that he was equal in the English branches to the 3rd class, and arranged for his instruction in the languages (Latin and Greek, French and German) during vacation. He did not disappoint Mr. Dibble's expectations, entering the 3rd class in October, and taking a very satisfactory stand in it.

The Committee report the death of but one pupil during the year. The health of the inmates of the Institution has been excellent, which is attributed, mainly, to the judicious apportionment of time for study, recitation, wholesome food, physical labor, recreation and rest. Cleanliness and thorough ventilation are carefully observed. The Orphan House, as now organized, is justly the pride of Charleston. Our Principal, Miss A. K. Irving, has made the school, and the welfare of the Institution, a life-time study. She is ever faithful and vigilant in the discharge of her duties as Principal and Superintendent. She has proven the experienced and devoted teacher—the guide, counsellor and true friend of the orphans gathered within these walls. The teachers employed have been qualified for their duties under her judicious training; they would do credit to any private or public school in the City. It is gratifying to know that many highly respected men and women, former pupils of



the Orphan House, return and thank Miss Irving for the wholesome lessons they received in the Institution. May her valuable life long be spared to carry on the great and cherished work she has inaugurated.

(Signed,)

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS,  
C. A. CHISOLM,  
FRANCIS J. PELZER,  
THEO. D. JERVEY,

*School Committee.*

*Charleston, S. C., January, 1883.*

#### THE COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT.

The Committee on Retrenchment of the Charleston Orphan House respectfully report, after looking carefully into its several departments, that they are unable to see where any retrenchment can be made.

(Signed,) Respectfully submitted,  
GEORGE S. HACKER.  
H. H. DELEON.  
B. BOLLMANN.

#### SEWING DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Manno, now eighty years of age, has, during the past year, with the assistance of four of the graduates, directed and arranged all the work of this department, beside teaching over seventy girls, from six to fourteen years old, to make and mark the garments of various sorts used by the children, including boys' heavy suits, bed and table linen, towels, trimming of hats, re-fitting suits, dresses, &c.

#### LAUNDRY.

The operations of this department—washing, (and, where needed, starching,) ironing or mangling the clothing of 236 persons, old and young—have been conducted during the year by from three to four hired hands, assisted by some of the older girls.



## SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

The exercises of the School have been uninterrupted throughout the year. The devoted teachers, several of whom have for years labored here, still continue with us. Mr. George L. Cook, in addition to teaching his class, has, since the death of Mr. Bee, acted as Superintendent.

## CHAPEL.

We have again to note, with gratitude, the faithful services of the resident clergy, who have cheerfully responded to our call, which this year has not been quite so frequent, owing to the number of visiting clergymen (10) who have officiated for us. The children are highly favored in having services suited to their mental capacity, which necessarily make demands upon the ingenuity and powers of adaptation of the ministers. They cannot, however, have more interested listeners, as is strikingly exhibited in their wakeful attention. The pews not reserved for the children, are usually occupied by our citizens, indicating their undiminished interest in this noble charity.

## SANITARY.

The health of the Institution has, throughout the year, been remarkable; still we have to report (January 26th) one death.

In closing the report, I would call attention to the nearly uniform expenditures for the past few years—in themselves evidences of economy and thrifty management. This is gratifying; but when we think of the comfort to the dying mother, who turns her eyes to this Home, and knows that her little ones will here find shelter—of the degradation and suffering it has been the blessed means of preventing—of the happy matrons, of the young men filling (not occupying) places of trust, who, with pride, point to this their Alma Mater, we must feel that the investments made in it have yielded large returns—how large time will not reveal.







To our devoted teachers, to our faithful officers, and to our efficient Principal, who has given her acquirements, her talents, and the best years of her life to the work to which they have been consecrated, a meed of praise is surely not too much here.

Respectfully submitted, L. D. MOWRY,  
*Chairman Board of Commissioners  
of Charleston Orphan House.*

*Charleston, S. C., January 24, 1883.*

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### THE ROPER HOSPITAL.

With the purpose of giving the Trustees of the Roper bequest the opportunity to accumulate their funds, which, at the close of the late war between the States, were insufficient to maintain this charity, the City leased the building on certain terms in 1873, for the period of ten years; the City has made extensive repairs and improvements, and the entire property is now in good condition. The lease will expire some time in March next.

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### THE CITY HOSPITALS.

The Board of Commissioners in charge of this important charity, continued their good work during the past year, and have these extensive buildings and grounds in very nice order. Always solicitous for the welfare of the indigent sick, they have added to their comfort and convenience in a marked manner, and the present arrangements are in contrast with those of some three years ago. The special drawback heretofore has been the want of educated nurses, for the practical details of administration in the sick wards. This subject is attracting much attention throughout the Union, and through this Board of Commissioners Charles-



ton is dealing with this question in a practical way. The General Assembly, at the late session, passed the following Act, and the City Council has made an appropriation of \$2000 to start the school for nurses.

AN ACT RELATING TO "THE SOUTH CAROLINA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES."

WHEREAS, there is in the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions, and communities of our State, a great and widespread need for skilled and trained nurses; and there is now manifested an earnest desire among the medical profession and medical boards, and the public, to found and sustain an institution for the special training of nurses within this State, and to utilize for the public good the opportunities specially offered for such Training School at our own public Hospitals;

AND, WHEREAS, the founding of such an Institution in our State would give to our women a new field of labor, for which by nature they are specially endowed, will largely contribute to our educational advancement, and greatly promote the objects and increase the efficiency and benefits of our Charitable Institutions, both public and private, and raise up in our midst a professionally trained corps of beneficent co-laborers with the physician in his labor for humanity;

AND, WHEREAS, to this end certain physicians and those interested in the public charities and hospitals, and educational interests of the State, have memorialized the General Assembly of this State to aid and advance such movement, by the incorporation of the promoters thereof, and an appropriation of the sum of five thousand dollars, the fund necessary for the immediate and special purpose of the founding of such School: Now, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,* That there is hereby founded and established at Charleston, South Carolina, The South Carolina Training School for Nurses. That the particular aim and object of said School shall be to educate skilled nurses suitable for the needs of hospitals, and capable of being intrusted with the care of the sick at their own homes.

SEC. 2. That the Superintendent of Education of the State, the Mayor of the City of Charleston, R. A. Kinloch, M. D., J. Ford Prioleau, M. D., T. Grange Simons, M. D., P. G. DeSaussure, M. D., Bernard O'Neill, Esq., A. H. Hayden, Esq., J. N. Robson, Esq., Dr. J. R. Solomons, A. Stemmermann, Esq., Harvey Cogswell, Esq., and H. A. DeSaussure, Esq., and their associates, are hereby declared to be a body corporate by the title and style of "The Trustees of the South Carolina Training School for Nurses," and shall, by its said name, have perpetual succession of officers and members, the right to use and keep a common seal, and the same to alter at will; and to have and enjoy all and every right and privilege, power and franchise incident and belonging to incorporate bodies. They shall, also, have full power and authority, from



time to time, to make, constitute and establish such by-laws, rules, and orders as to them shall seem necessary and convenient for the better regulation, government, well-ordering and directing of themselves as Trustees aforesaid, as well as of the South Carolina Training School for Nurses, and all officers, professors, teachers, or other persons by them employed in and about the same, and of all pupils in the said school, and for the better managing, limiting and appointing of all and singular the trust and authorities in them reposed, and for the doing, managing and transacting all things necessary for government of the said South Carolina Training School for Nurses; and the same by-laws, rules, and orders to put in force and execution accordingly; and the same again at their will and pleasure to alter, change, revoke, and annul; all of which by-laws, rules, and orders shall be binding on each and every of the Trustees, and on all officers, professors and teachers and other persons by them employed, and by all pupils in said school, and shall be observed by each and every of them, according to the tenor and effect thereof, under the several pains, penalties and disabilities therein expressed.

SEC. 3. That the said Trustees shall consist of not more than fifteen (15) nor less than ten (10) members, whereof the Superintendent of Education of the State of South Carolina, and the Mayor of Charleston for the time being, shall always be *ex-officio* Trustees; and when any vacancy among the non-official Trustees shall occur, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the same shall be filled by the remaining Trustees.

SEC. 4. That the sum of five thousand dollars, to be paid out of the Treasury of this State, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to the Trustees of the said school, to and for the special and immediate purpose of defraying the expenses of the foundation and opening of such school.

SEC. 5. That in and during the first year of the operation of such school, and every year thereafter in which the State, by appropriation of money, shall aid the said school, there shall be admitted into the said school, free of all charge and expense, one student from each Congressional District of this State, to be named and appointed by the Superintendent of Education of the State: *Provided, however*, that the pupils so appointed shall be and remain subject to all the qualifications, rules and regulations of the said the Trustees of the said school.

SEC. 6. That the said "The Trustees of the South Carolina Training School for Nurses" are authorized and empowered to receive and hold donations, devises, bequests, and legacies, and to hold real and personal property to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, for the use and benefit of the said school.

SEC. 7. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

The want of educated nurses is not confined to our public hospitals for the poor, but is a necessity as well in the family circles of the rich in every part of the State—any practicing physician will affirm that the skill and attention







of the nurse is as essential as medical advice and medicines in a sick room. To depend upon unskilled attendance is to run the risk of ignorance. Evidently this subject was not understood by the members of the General Assembly, for a small appropriation asked for in the general interest of all the people of the State, to develop and extend this new system, was entirely ignored by the Legislature. This school had to be located in Charleston, for only here is there a large number of sick persons brought together for treatment, and of course where instruction can be given. Elsewhere this employment is held in such respect that ladies of good family connections seek this education, and after graduation find remunerative employment in the best homes of the country, and are treated with the highest consideration. I commend this effort to found a training school to the attention and support of the community.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY HOSPITAL,  
FOR THE YEAR 1882.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of Charleston :*

GENTLEMEN—The Commissioners of the City Hospital beg respectfully to submit their annual report of its condition and finance for the year 1882, with estimate of expenses for 1883, with recommendations, &c.

One year ago it was gratifying to your Commissioners to report the Roper Hospital in improved condition, and the City Hospital undergoing necessary improvements, which have been completed as then recommended; among others, the introduction of hot water, coloring and painting of fences on Mazyck Street, &c. Improvements during past year have been limited, owing to the reduced appropriation of last year. Your Commissioners would respectfully ask your attention to the building now used as a City Hospital, built for and used as a House of Correction. Owing to its gaol-like appearance and construction, it is badly adapted for its present use. Its reconstruction need not incur much outlay, as it merely needs modernizing; as it is, much space is



unoccupied, and necessary repairs can be made without interfering with the patients, who can be accommodated, we believe, in other wings of the building. We would respectfully urge the consideration of this improvement, and its reference to your Committee on Public Buildings. Our appropriation for past years having been reduced much below our estimates, our efforts to make ends meet were unavailing; \$15,000, from which was to be deducted an arrearage of \$3,500, left but \$11,500 as the net appropriation. This was insufficient. As per specification of Finance Committee herewith, it is shown that \$25,275 will be required this year (in this sum is included \$2,000 for services of trained nurses and school, and \$2,000 for heating apparatus, \$3,000 for wear and tear, &c.). It is believed that above amount will redeem all arrearages and suffice for all Hospital purposes. There is marked improvement, as compared with former years, in the diet list of the Hospital; its clothing and furniture require constant renewal. In these matters it is difficult and expedient to retrench. All, or nearly all, our supplies are competed for every sixty days, and every effort made to economize by securing the best and cheapest in the interests of all concerned. Your Honorable body having devolved upon the Hospital the furnishing of coffins for all paupers, free of charge, entails a large expenditure not previously charged against it—\$1,300.

Our last report referred to the need of trained nurses in our Hospital. Some progress has been made in that direction, and expense incurred, but without special means success is impossible.

Very respectfully,

BERNARD O'NEILL,

*Chairman Commissioners City Hospital.*

CITY HOSPITAL, Charleston, S. C., January 13, 1883.

*To the Board of Commissioners of the City Hospital:*

Your Committee on Finance, to whom it was referred to prepare the annual reports of patients, &c., for 1882, and estimate for 1883, beg leave to submit as their report, the following tables and statements of transactions for 1882.



The assets are set down and appear on our book as \$4,851.05. Your Committee estimate that not more than \$3,000 of this amount is collectable, if so much, but it cannot be wholly relied upon as a receipt for the year 1883, and should not be counted upon.

In view of the fact that all former estimates for improvements have been disapproved by Council, your Committee have made none for improvements in 1883, except \$2,000, as nucleus for heating the Hospital. This, if given, will, we believe, result in economy of fuel and labor, diminish the risk of fire, and render the Hospital more comfortable in every way. The estimate for 1883 is based upon the figures of previous years, and is, we fear, an under estimate. Your attention is called to the comparative statement.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. ROBSON,

H. COGSWELL,

HENRY A. DESAUSSURE,

*Finance Committee.*

TABLE A.

Showing Patients as.....	FREE.			PAY.			GRAND TOTAL
	W.	C.	TOTAL	W.	C.	TOTAL	
Showing Patients by Race.....							
In Hospital January 1, 1882.....	25	33	58	11	25	36	94
Admitted during year.....	337	521	858	305	164	469	1327
Total Admitted and Treated during year.....	362	554	916	316	189	505	1421

TABLE B.

	W.	C.	TOTAL
Showing Patients Treated, pay and free during year.....	678	743	1421
Showing Patients Discharged and Removed, pay and free...	569	587	
Showing Patients Died, pay and free .....	39	90	
	608	676	1284
Remaining in Hospital December 31, 1882.....			137







TABLE C.

	FREE.			PAY.			GRAND TOTAL
	W.	C.	TOTAL	W.	C.	TOTAL	
Showing Patients Remaining 31st December, 1882.....	51	44	95	26	16	42	137

TABLE D.

	City.		Charleston County.		Williams- burg Co.		Beaufort County.		Sumter County.		Colleton County.		State.		United States.		Foreign.		Totals.
	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	
Showing by Nativ- ity, remaining 1st January, 1883:																			
Free.....	24	33									1								58
Pay.....	1			20					1				1		4	4	4	1	36
Patients Admitted during year, by Nativity:																			
Free.....	278	488	3	8									21	18	14	6	21	1	858
Pay.....	25	239	131	2					1				31	12	70	8	132	10	460

## EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

United States Government.....	\$2,519.45
Charleston County.....	3,482.80
English Consul.....	752.66
Private Patients.....	1,354.98
Spanish Consul.....	102.00
Beaufort County.....	45.00
Colleton County.....	295.00
Sumter County.....	4.00
Abbeville County.....	310.00
Williamsburg County.....	208.00
Magnolia Mines.....	12.00
Swedish and Norwegian Consul.....	107.00
Hungarian Consul.....	10.00
Baker, Board, &c.....	288.33
Swill.....	2.00
Old Material.....	24.18
Bread passed to credit City Hospital.....	1,844.05

\$11,361.45



COLLECTIONS DURING YEAR 1882.

	<i>For 1881.</i>	<i>For 1882.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
United States Government.....	\$ 311.20	\$2,312.45	\$ 2,623.65
Charleston County.....	2,088.40	1,763.20	3,851.60
English Consul.....	194.00	391.16	585.16
Private Patients.....	53.52	1,068.23	1,121.75
Spanish Consul.....	49.00	74.00	123.00
Magnolia Mines.....	72.00	12.00	84.00
Baker.....	10.00	238.83	248.83
Swill.....	8.00	2.00	10.00
Swedish and Norwegian Consul.....		22.00	22.00
Barnwell County, prior to 1881.....			100.00
Williamsburg County, prior to 1881.....			230.00
Sale Old Material.....		24.18	24.18
Collections for Bread.....		1,584.35	1,584.35
Collected as above prior to 1881.....	330.00		
	<u>\$3,116.12</u>	<u>\$7,492.40</u>	<u>\$10,608.52</u>

ASSETS.

BALANCE DUE FOR TREATMENT, ETC.

	<i>For 1881.</i>	<i>For 1882.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
United States Government.....		\$ 207.00	\$ 207.00
Charleston County.....		1,719.60	1,719.60
English Consul.....		361.50	361.50
Baker, for Bread.....		50.00	50.00
Williamsburg County, prior to 1881....	\$177.50	208.00	385.50
Barnwell County, prior to 1881.....	60.00		60.00
Swedish and Norwegian Consul. ....		85.00	85.00
Sumter County, prior to 1881.....	92.00	4.00	96.00
Colleton County.....	78.00	295.00	373.00
Abbeville County.....		310.60	310.00
Beaufort County.....		45.00	45.00
Hungarian Consul.....		10.00	10.00
Spanish Consul.....		28.00	28.00
Private Patients, prior to 1882.....	574.50	286.75	861.25
Orphan House bills for Bread, September and October, 1882, charged to Hospital.....			259.20
	<u>\$982.00</u>	<u>\$3,869.05</u>	<u>\$4,851.05</u>

FINANCIAL.

Cash amount on hand January 1st, 1882.....	\$ 544.16	
Cash received during the year .....	9,024.17	\$ 9,568.33



## EXPENDED.

Milk, Stationery, Petty Cash.....	\$ 1,041.93	
Pay Roll.....	4,794.99	
House Physician Fees .....	200.00	
City Treasurer. ....	3,460.58	9,497.50
Amount on hand January 1st, 1883 .....		\$ 70.83
Deficit 1st January, 1883.....	\$ 3,511.86	
Amount Bills .....	28,580.59	32,092.45
Appropriation.....	\$15,000.00	
Collections .....	10,608.52	25,608.52
		\$ 6,483.93
Less Bread Credits.....		1,584.35
Deficit 1st January, 1883.....		\$ 4,899.58

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT COST.

	1881.	1882.
Subsistence .....	\$15,204.53	\$14,454.34
Household.....	8,126.85	6,115.97
Repairs to Buildings and Grounds.....	3,429.31	1,811.35
Medical.....	2,678.79	3,317.88
Lunatics.....	402.92	219.95
Incidentals.....	694.76	236.95
	\$30,537.16	\$26,737.04

By entries City Treasurer's books and Hospital accounts for Bread furnished other Institutions, which appear also in Collection and Assets.....		1,843.55
	\$30,537.16	\$28,580.59

Number of Days Treatment furnished.....39,975

Total Bills of Hospital.....\$28,580.59  
 Less paid out and returned and to be returned for Bread 1,843.55

Total Cost of Treatment.....\$26,736.95

Average Cost of a Day's Treatment (within a fraction).....\$0.66.9  
 Average Number of Days Treatment to each Patient.....28 1-7  
 Average Cost of each Patient (within a fraction).....\$18.52  
 Cost of 916 Free Patients treated, about.....\$17,234.60  
 Cost of 505 Pay Patients treated, about.....9,502.35

Cost of 1421, as above.....\$26,736.95





STATEMENT OF PATIENTS CONTINUED—TABLE E.

Number of Days Treatment to Free Patients.....	26,786
Number of Days Treatment to Pay Patients.....	13,189
Total Days Treatment during year.....	39,975
Number of Patients Treated (Table A).....	1,421
Average Number of Days Treatment to each Patient.....	28 1-7
Total Number of Pay Patients treated.....	505
Average Number of Days Treatment to each.....	26 1-10
Total Number of Free Patients treated.....	916
Average Number of Days Treatment to each.....	29 1-4

TABLE F.

Number of Patients admitted (Table A).....	1,327
Admitted on City Physician's Certificates, free.....	598
Admitted as Emergency Cases at Hospital Gate, free.....	173
Admitted on Order of the Mayor.....	15
Admitted on Order of the Faculty Medical College.....	72
Admitted on Personal Application and Pay Certificates.....	469

1,327

TABLE G.

Emergency Cases at Hospital Gate.....	173
Residence at date of admission—City.....	129
Abbeville, Colleton, Clarendon, Union, Beaufort, 1 each.....	5
Florence, Newberry, Marion, Sumter, Anderson, 1 each.....	5
Bamberg, Spain, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, 1 each.....	5
Kentucky, Philadelphia, Virginia, 1 each.....	3
Ireland.....	2
Berkeley County 3; North Carolina 3.....	6
State at large.....	18

173

TABLE II.

Admitted on Order of the Mayor.....	15
Residence at date of admission—City.....	8
Georgia.....	1
North Carolina.....	2
Canada.....	1
Scotland.....	1
West Indies.....	1
New York.....	1

15



TABLE I.

Number of Patients admitted on Order of Members of the Faculty Medical College.....	72
Residence at date of admission—City.....	29
Charleston County.....	7
Barnwell County.....	2
Colleton County.....	4
Anderson, Laurens, Orangeburg, Abbeville, Georgetown, 1 each... 5	
Hampton, Spartanburg, Berkeley, 2 each.....	6
State at large.....	3
Louisiana.....	1
North Carolina.....	5
New York.....	2
France.....	3
Germany 4; Sweden 1.....	5

72

Respectfully submitted,

S. G. PROCTOR,

S. C. H.

## ESTIMATE FOR 1883.

Estimate of Patients 1883 (less than average ten years).....	1,500
For provisions, subsistence, fuel, attendants, instruments, and general running expenses.....	\$23,275.00
Estimate cost wear and tear of Hospital, furniture, bedding, clothing and bed clothes, and purchases of new furniture and household articles.....	1,500.00
Cost of repairs to Hospital, painting, glazing.....	1,500.00
Heating Apparatus for entire Institution.....	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$33,275.00
Less estimated income, patients, &c.....	9,695.00
	<hr/>
Total appropriation for above items.....	\$23,580.00
For improvements in nursing through Training School.....	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$25,580.00

## CONTRACT WITH MEDICAL FACULTY.

## STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA:

This agreement, made the twelfth day of February, A. D. 1879, by and between the City Council of Charleston, of the first part, and the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, of the second part, witnesseth: That the said parties of the second part covenant and agree, to and with the parties of the first part, to furnish, during the continuance of this contract, medical services to all patients admitted to the City Hospital, free of charge, and to conform to all



the rules and regulations now of force in the said Hospital providing for the attendance upon the sick and the general order of the said Hospital. And the said parties of the first part, in consideration of the said services as aforesaid, covenant and agree to permit the Faculty of the said Medical College of the State of South Carolina to use the said City Hospital for such clinical purposes as will, in the judgment of the said Faculty, best subserve the interests of the said Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

*And it is further agreed*, by and between the parties to these presents, that this agreement shall continue of force for the full term of ten years from the date hereof.

And for the true and faithful performance of all and every of the covenants and agreements above mentioned, the parties to these presents bind themselves, each unto the other, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, as liquidated damages, to be paid by the failing party.

*In witness whereof*, the said parties of the first part have hereunto caused the seal of the City of Charleston to be affixed, and these presents to be signed by the Mayor of the said City, and the said parties of the second part have hereunto caused their corporate seal to be affixed, and these presents to be subscribed by their President and Secretary, the day and year first above written.

W. W. SALE, *Mayor*.

[SEAL.]

W. W. SIMONS, *Clerk of Council*.

HENRY D. LESESNE, *President*.

[SEAL.]

E. H. FROST, *Secretary*.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

JAMES P. LESESNE,

To the execution of Henry D. Lesesne and E. H. Frost, President and Secretary.

As to signatures of Mayor and Clerk of Council,

D. B. LYONS.

Personally appeared before me, D. B. Lyons, who, being duly sworn, says that he saw the within named W. W. Sale, Mayor, and W. W. Simons, Clerk of Council, sign and seal the within contract.

D. B. LYONS.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of March, A. D. 1879.

ROBERT STEWART,

*Notary Public.*

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, }  
CHARLESTON COUNTY. }

Personally appeared before me, James P. Lesesne, and made oath that he saw the above named Henry D. Lesesne, President, and E. H. Frost, Secretary, sign, seal and deliver the foregoing instrument of writing.

JAMES P. LESESNE.

Sworn to before me this 19th day of March, 1879.

HENRY A. DESAUSSURE,

*Notary Public.*





## THE ALMS HOUSE.

This institution, as will be seen by the report of the Chairman and the accompanying exhibits, continues to be well managed, and at a minimum cost. In 1870 the annual outlay was \$24,672.49, and the cost in recent years, under the present Board, is \$8,000. Through this Board carrying out the action of the present Council, to better regulate the issue of railroad and steamship passes to paupers, which had been greatly abused, the results are very satisfactory, the outlays only amounting now to about \$300 a year. I append the report and papers.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF ALMS HOUSE, }  
Charleston, S. C., January 9th, 1883. }

*To the Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor,  
and the Board of Aldermen of the City of Charleston :*

GENTLEMEN—Accompanying this you will find the report of the Master of the Alms House for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1882.

The report shows the expenditures to have been \$8,248.72, being \$251.28 less than the appropriation, notwithstanding there has been an increase in the number of inmates. This decrease in expenditures is owing to the reduction in the price of provisions about the middle of the year, together with the great judgment exercised by the Purveyance Committee in making their purchases.

There has been a decrease in the number of out-door pensioners, which is attributable to the sound discretion exercised by the Board in the proper dispensation of this portion of the public charity entrusted to them, as well as to the fact that more opportunities for employment have been afforded the past year.

I would direct your attention specially to the classification of the out-door pensioners, which shows that the colored people receive much more benefit from this department of our charity than the whites. By reference to the report it will be observed that but ninety white persons



draw rations, against one hundred and fifty colored persons. It will also be observed that only sixteen males draw rations—three white and thirteen colored. The rations for both white and colored are precisely the same in quality and quantity.

Whilst the Board exercises all the economy compatible with the welfare of the unfortunate people under their charge, care is taken that they are not allowed to suffer in any particular—either in food, clothing or medical attendance.

In conclusion, I take great pleasure in saying that all the efforts of the Board towards an economical and proper administration of the affairs of the institution, have been most ably seconded by the officers of the house in every particular, and too much praise cannot be awarded them for their efficiency and hearty co-operation.

Yours, with great respect,

WM. L. DAGGETT,

*Chairman Board Commissioners Alms House.*

#### MASTER'S REPORT.

*To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of the City Alms House :*

GENTLEMEN—I herewith respectfully submit to you the annual report of this institution, for the use of the City Council, showing the number of admissions, discharges, transfers to City Hospital, deaths, and out-door pensioners, also their nativity, together with the amount expended for the maintenance of the institution during the year ending December 31st, 1882.

The average number of inmates for the year was eighty-two; they are generally old and infirm persons who cannot earn a livelihood. They have been generously cared for—their diet being abundant and wholesome. The sick are allowed such extras as the attending physician may prescribe from time to time. The inmates have also been furnished with clothing and shoes when necessary. The sick



and infirm, designated by the physician of the institution, are exempted from labor. Those who are able to work are required to contribute their labor to the general work of the institution.

*Admitted.*

Males, 50.....	Females, 54.....	Children, 25.....	Total, 129
Natives of South Carolina.....			46
"	Georgia.....		2
"	Virginia.....		1
"	Maryland.....		1
"	New Jersey.....		1
"	Ireland.....		38
"	Wales.....		3
"	Germany.....		22
"	England.....		4
"	Poland.....		5
"	France.....		1
"	Russia.....		5
Total admitted.....			129

*Discharged.*

Males, 42.....	Females, 46.....	Children, 19...	Total, 107
Natives of South Carolina...			29
"	Maryland.....		1
"	New Jersey.....		1
"	Ireland.....		36
"	England.....		4
"	Germany .....		22
"	Wales.....		3
"	Nova Scotia .....		1
"	Poland .....		5
"	Russia.....		5
Total discharged.....			107

*Transferred to City Hospital.*

Males, 6.....	Females, 5.....	Children, 1.....	Total, 12
Natives of South Carolina.....			5
"	Ireland.....		6
"	Germany.....		1
Total transfers to City Hospital.....			12





*Deaths.*

Males, 4.....	Females, 6.....	Children, 1....	Total, 11
Natives of South Carolina.....			4
" Ireland.....			7
			—
Total deaths....			11

*Inmates of the House.*

Males, 28.....	Females, 44.....	Children, 11.....	Total, 83
Natives of South Carolina.....			41
" Pennsylvania.....			1
" Ireland.....			31
" Canada.....			1
" Scotland.....			2
" Germany.....			6
" France.....			1
			—
Total inmates of the house.....			83
Number of inmates remaining January 1st, 1882, ..			77
			—
Increase over the year 1881.....			6

*Out-door Pensioners.*

White... Males, 3....	Females, 45....	Children, 42 ...	Total, 90
Colored. Males, 13....	Females, 89....	Children, 48....	Total, 150
			—
Total Out-door Pensioners.....			240
Who draw weekly 109½ rations.			

*Expenditures.*

Expenditures for the year ending December 31st, 1882.....	\$8,248.72
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In closing this report, allow me, gentlemen, to thank you for your courteous confidence and assistance in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. CAMPSER,  
Master Alms House.



## THE OLD FOLKS' HOME.

This is the only one of the charitable institutions of the City that is even in part self-sustaining; and the result is suggestive of what might be possible in other similar institutions. The interesting report and exhibits reflect credit on the management, and will be read with much interest. If instead of taxing the County thirty-five cents a day for idle prisoners in jail, they were sent up here and put to work, it would be more business-like; but it would interfere with long standing custom.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS, }  
Charleston, S. C., January 22, 1883. }

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, S. C.:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the Ashley River Asylum, House of Correction, the Farm and Potter's Field, for the year ending December 31, 1882.

## THE ASHLEY RIVER ASYLUM.

The Ashley River Asylum, under the charge of Mr. S. H. Hare, Steward, and Mrs. M. O'Neill, Matron, has been well conducted in looking after the care of the inmates under their charge.

Admissions during the year.....	34
Left voluntarily.....	10
Sent to City Hospital.....	8
Returned from City Hospital.....	11
Died during the year.....	25
Interments in Potter's Field.....	382
Number of inmates in the Asylum.....	77

The rations furnished the inmates are good and wholesome, being fresh beef, bacon, grist, meal, molasses, salt fish, bread—tea and sugar for the old and sick—also vegetables from the farm.



The total amount of expenses incurred during the year was \$7,138.87, which includes the cost of a new building and dead house, of \$1,485.

#### THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The House of Correction is under the care of Mr. E. Fordham, who has conducted the management of the prisoners by placing them on the farm to work, and keeping the graveyard or Potter's Field, in order. By this means the prisoners are utilized, and the cultivation of the farm made beneficial to the institution.

As will be seen by the net proceeds of sales of produce during the past year, the income from the farm under the skillful management of the gardener, has yielded better than the year before. The crops planted are green peas, potatoes, beans, turnips, cabbages and strawberries.

The number of prisoners received during the year was 43.

The Board owns a good mule and cart, and all necessary farming utensils.

The Secretary and Treasurer's statement will show the amounts received from the sale of farm produce and from the County Commissioners.

#### POTTER'S FIELD.

The work of interring the dead in Potter's Field is performed by S. Simson, Grave-digger. Number of interments during the year, 382.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board has succeeded in erecting a building from the proceeds of the farm, which was much needed, as the shanties were in such a dilapidated condition, and utterly unsafe for the protection of the inmates. The dimensions are as follows: 60 feet long by 16 feet in width, two stories high, with a piazza on the first and second stories, and tin roof; eight rooms roughly plastered and whitewashed, but





made comfortable, and built in a substantial manner. The eight rooms are good sized and well lighted by large windows; also a cistern with a capacity of 5000 gallons.

The Board has also erected a dead house 20 feet long by 12 feet in width, which was necessary for the health and consideration of the inmates.

Yours, very respectfully,

R. C. BARKLEY,

*Chairman Commissioners Public Lands.*

#### STATEMENT OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

The following is the statement of the Secretary and Treasurer, which shows receipts and disbursements of farm and other sources:

By net proceeds of Farm produce.....	\$1,865.67
Cash from County Commissioners.....	1,273.20
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	\$3,138.87
	<hr/>
Paid City Treasurer, June 22, 1882.....	\$ 600.00
“ “ July 12, 1882 .....	1,865.67
“ “ February 27, 1882.....	193.80
“ “ December 9, 1882.....	479.40
	<hr/>
Total disbursements.....	\$3,138.87
	<hr/>

T. B. MAXWELL,

*Secretary and Treasurer.*



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE.

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THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH—  
THE POLICE FORCE—THE POLICE BELLS—LIGHTING THE  
CITY—THE WATER SUPPLY.

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## THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In my last Annual Review I announced the completion of the plans through which the old Volunteer Fire Department was to pass away, and the modern organization of a permanent paid force to take its place. The first year of the new department has passed, and with results so entirely satisfactory as to vindicate the change made and warrant the additional outlays to secure it. The execution of the Ordinance was placed in the hands of public spirited citizens, who gave their best thought and ample time to their work, and in an incredibly short period they had the new department in good working order, and at the close of the year Charleston was under the protection of as efficient a fire service as the most favored city in the Union. There were thirty-four alarms during the year, less than an average of three per month, many of these from burning chimneys. The loss amounted to \$32,626.61 on property insured for \$106,205, or about 30 per cent., showing a saving of about 70 per cent. of property actually imperilled by fire, without reference to surrounding properties entirely protected. The officers and men of the department exhibit as much pride in the perfection and *esprit* of their organization as the volunteer fireman of the past, and we all know that in their day and generation they were unexcelled anywhere.

In presenting the annual reports they will be found in two parts, the first having been made to Council in July last, for the first half of the year, for information then desired, and the last completes the year ending December 31st. I commend the reports in all their details to the careful examination of the corporators.



OFFICE BOARD OF FIRE-MASTERS,        }  
Charleston, S. C., July 5 1882.        }

*To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of Charleston :*

GENTLEMEN—The Board of Fire-Masters respectfully submit the following report of the organization of this department, and the operations of the same to the 30th of June, 1882 :

In accordance with the Ordinance of Council creating a paid Fire Department, a permanent organization has been effected, and by the authority given in said Ordinance, all the necessary purchases have been made for a permanent paid department. The new organization, although requiring an immense amount of work to be done in a very short space of time, is now fully completed, and on the 1st of January last was so far complete as to be ready for any emergency.

The department, as organized, consists of 103 officers and men, 8 steam fire engines, 10 hose carriages and reels, 2 trucks, ladders and hooks, 25 horses, 6,000 feet hose, 2 fuel wagons, 3 alarm bells, and a complete system of fire alarm telegraph.

#### ENGINES, HOSE REELS, &c.

It was deemed of great importance, not only in consideration of the past services of the Volunteer Department, but, as well as to have the new department organized in the most expeditious manner, that your Board should endeavor to purchase sufficient of the apparatus belonging to the old department to equip the new. This action of the Board was fully reciprocated by the firemen, and the necessary purchases were made in a pleasant and satisfactory manner to all parties in interest. The hose reels purchased had necessarily to be remodelled to answer the purposes of the new department, and in several cases various parts of the engines had to be renewed in consequence of decay from previous long use. The larger part of the apparatus now





in the department is in good condition, but, from time to time, it will be necessary to replace them with new ones, until the whole department is entirely equipped with new apparatus.

#### HOUSES.

The improvements and repairs rendered necessary by the change have been fully completed at all the houses.

The stables have been so arranged that the horses face the apparatus, and spring to their positions at the engines, trucks and hose carriages as soon as the first alarm is given on the gong.

The operations of the department have also been greatly facilitated by the use of swinging harness, which is suspended over the poles and shafts, ready at any moment for use.

With these improvements, and the application of mechanism to detach door fastenings and regulate the lights, thirty seconds to one minute will be sufficient time, after the alarm is given, for the apparatus to be out of the houses, on the way to the fire. The houses have also been painted and furnished with bedsteads, bed clothing, chairs, and all other necessary articles.

#### HORSES.

Twenty-nine horses have been purchased, four of which have died, leaving twenty-five now in service. Your Board has had to contend with the difficulty of bringing horses from the West, unacclimated, and, as consequent thereto, a large number of them have been sick from time to time, but it is believed that they are all sufficiently acclimated now to prevent a serious occurrence of this kind. The expenses attending the disabled horses were quite heavy at first, but since the appointment of Mr. M. Hogan as superintendent of horses they have all been properly attended to, with very little expense. The horses are all in good condition at this time, and with the care and attention given them by the



superintendent and others in charge, it is believed that they will continue so.

#### REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO APPARATUS AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The cost of the necessary repairs and improvements to the engines and other apparatus, not being caused from any action of the present department, but from worn out condition and necessary change from hand to horse, has been considered as part of the actual cost of the outfit of the department, and therefore charged as a part of the cost of organization. Referring to the incidental expenses of the different companies, your Board would say that, in consequence of the number of horses being unfit for service at various times, and the irregular number of them in service at the houses, it is impossible to make an accurate comparison in detail of the amount properly chargeable to each company. In future the detailed expenses will be given of each company in the service, and every exertion will be made to lessen the expenses of the department in every particular, where it can be done without injuring its effectiveness. A very large part of the repairs necessary to be done to the apparatus can be better done and more promptly by the permanent force at the houses, and it is therefore the intention of your Board to furnish the force with the necessary tools for this purpose, so that in future no work will be done outside of the houses, except what is actually necessary. All the skilled members of the force have shown great willingness to undertake this work, if the proper tools are furnished. This action on their part is very commendable, and is highly appreciated by your Board, and will be the means of reducing the incidental expenses of the department to a considerable extent.

#### FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

To render the department thoroughly effective, and to enable the force to respond to all alarms promptly, and at



the same time to be able, with some degree of certainty, to locate a fire, your Board deemed it necessary that the old alarm telegraph should be replaced with an entirely new and complete system. With this view a contract was made with the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company for an improved telegraph system, complete in every respect and fully up to the requirements of the new department. To make the system still more complete a contract was made with Messrs. Meneely & Co., of West Troy, N. Y., for two alarm bells, each weighing 2,500 pounds. The system consists of

96 Signal Boxes on six separate circuits.	3 Alarm Bells.
13 Gongs.	3 Electrical Strikers.
3 Tappers.	250 Battery Cells.
1 Six Circuit Repeater.	1 Time Brakewheel.
30 Miles Wire.	7 Galvanometers.
450 Poles.	1 Switch Board.
	480 Signal Box Keys.
	6 Release Keys.

The great increase of telegraphic facilities for giving "fire alarms," can be readily seen by a glance at the old and new systems, a statement of both of which is herewith annexed :

	OLD.	NEW.
Number of Signal Boxes.....	26	96
Longest run to give an alarm.....yards	1,200	300
Average run to give an alarm....feet	666	133
Number of Public Alarm Stations....	1	3
"    " House and Chamber Alarm Stations.....	10	16
"    " Miles of Wire.....	10	30
"    " Poles.....	140	450
"    " Wire Circuits.....	1	6
"    " Cells Battery.....	60	250
"    " Galvanometers.....	1	7
"    " Repeaters.....	0	1
"    " Switch Boards....	0	1
"    " Time Brakewheel.....	0	1

It will be seen that while the increase of protection is fully five-fold, the increase of poles and line is only about three-fold. As the principal expenses in keeping up the





system will be from renewal of poles and wire, this is a very important consideration.

The Signal Boxes are all secured by "trap-locks," that is locks that catch the keys that unlock them, and hold the key fast until released by the authorized officer of the department with a master key, furnished for that purpose. As each key is numbered on the lower end, and a receipt taken from each key-holder, the person giving an alarm will always be known. Opening the outer door of these boxes, a small hook is seen projecting through an inner door, and on the inner door in raised letters, "Pull down once and let go." Opening the inner box a simple clock-work is seen, which in motion revolves the "skeleton brakewheel," giving the number of the box, from which the alarm is given on the bells and gongs. This clock-work is driven by a spring which the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph will be required to wind up after the hook has been pulled three times, although its capacity is more than three times that number of pulls, still this precaution will insure absolute certainty of power to give an alarm. Pulling the hook down once lets the clock-work run until it has turned the brake-wheel around four times, and then stops until pulled again.

Each brakewheel has on its periphery groups of saw-shaped teeth in number corresponding to the number on the door of the box in which it is placed. Each time the wheel is turned around the complete number of the box is sounded on the alarm gongs and bells. The speed of its revolution is so regulated that in passing under certain fixed springs, the points of these teeth in any group are one and three-quarter seconds of time apart, the groups of any compound numbers are four and one-half seconds of time apart, and there is an interval of eleven and one-half seconds of time before the repetition of a compound number. The fixed springs under which the teeth pass are parallel, but separate, so that the metallic circuit of which they form part, is broken when their contact with one of the teeth ceases by the tooth's forward movement, when the brakewheel revolves. The normal position of these springs is to rest on



the first point of the first group, holding all the apparatus of the Fire Telegraph in check by the closed circuit. The instant the hook is pulled, the brakewheel moves the first tooth from under the springs and every alarm bell and gong of the Fire Telegraph system is struck one blow by powerful machinery, before the next tooth closes the circuit and locks the apparatus motionless, until the tooth moving on passes from under the springs, breaks the circuit again, lets loose all machinery to strike a second blow, and so on until the number of the box has been sounded four times. The interval of one and three-quarter seconds between blows is determined by the size of the alarm bells to be struck; the full tone of a bell weighing over 5,000 pounds cannot be distinctly brought out so as to be counted without great liability to error, at less intervals of time than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 seconds. One or two thousand pound bells may be struck every second and accurately counted. The Orphan House bell weighs over 6,300 pounds, and of course even the one pound call-bells of the system must be struck in unison with the largest.

Each of these ninety-six Signal Boxes has in addition to its "skeleton brakewheel," (the invention of J. N. Gamewell, an old Carolinian by birth,) quite an improvement introduced for the first time in the "Charleston Box." This is an invention of James M. Gardiner, formerly a resident of this city for many years, and consists in the armature of the non-interference magnet being so placed that on opening the outer door of the box to give an alarm, in case an alarm has already been given, the armature instantly drops out of the magnetic field, and prevents the box from interfering with the alarm already given. Closing the door restores the armature mechanically to the proper position for giving an alarm when it should be given. These two inventions form as nearly an *absolute* non-interference system as it is possible to make, without impairing its efficiency. There is a key and call bell in each Signal Box for engineers or Police Signals, but as this is seldom used, there is a shunt by which, when the outer door is closed, the magnet is cut





out of circuit, saving any unnecessary waste of battery power. The numbers of these stations have been so arranged that there can be no mistake in counting backward, and the numbers so located that all beginning with one, form a group in one section of the city, with number two another section of the city, and so any one hearing the first number, at once knows the general location or direction of the alarm, and can run towards that quarter of the city, until, counting as he runs the complete number, he knows the corner of the street to run to the alarm. Hitherto the signals given from the boxes caused the gongs to strike at the bell towers, when the steeplemen would strike the bells, which unnecessarily caused some delay in giving alarms. Under the present system, as soon as the alarm is given from a Signal Box, all the gongs and bells will, as previously stated, simultaneously give the alarm to the houses and to the city at large. The Signal Boxes are so well distributed throughout the city, that little or no time need be lost in giving the alarm when a fire takes place. Great care has been taken in locating the Signal Boxes, to place a larger part of the same in those portions of the city where large amounts of personal property are stored. The Signal Boxes are not now all strung on one wire or circuit, the breaking of which disables the whole of them until the break is repaired. The ninety-six boxes are divided into six separate and distinct circuits or telegraphs; yet all so acting and reacting on each other through the six circuit non-interference repeater, that one circuit cannot be touched in its remote point without an instantaneous response from all the others. In case of a malicious break of the wire anywhere, one blow is instantly struck on the gongs and bells, and only one-sixth part of the city temporarily exposed; even this exposure is partially guarded against, where the risk is great, by so interlacing adjacent locations on different circuits, that should one box be disabled, the next in all probability will work. The three alarm stations are the Upper and Lower Guard Houses and the Orphan House.

At each of these stations powerful electro-mechanism is





placed for the purpose of striking the alarm bells, weighing over 2,500 pounds each, at the two Guard House Towers, and over 6,300 pounds at the Orphan House Cupola. This powerful mechanism driven by heavy weights, is held in check by electricity, and it is only when the circuit is broken that it is free to give one blow. These bell strikers also require winding up every three alarms of fire, although they are capable of giving more than three times that number after being fully wound up. The Central Station located on the South side of Queen, between Meeting and King Streets, contains the six batteries, aggregating 250 cells, the seven galvanometers, which, like the steam gauge on a boiler, denote the force of working power at all times, and aid in locating escapes or loss of electro-motive force by grounds on the line. These lines or electric circuit wires connect all the outside apparatus of boxes, bell strikers, &c., in six completely metallic circuits, with the six circuit switch board, the galvanometers, the batteries, and finally the six circuit non-interference automatic repeater, which, though perfectly simple in its operations, indicates intelligence, more than mechanism.

A brakewheel, with the necessary machinery, is attached to the Fire Alarm Telegraph, by which the hour of 12 o'clock each day will be given on the alarm bells and gongs. This machinery is at the office, Queen Street, and the time given will be regulated from the Western Union Telegraph Office by the time telegraphed from Washington daily. This improvement will enable Charleston to have always the correct time once every day; and immediately after the hour of twelve is sounded, the Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph will pull one of the boxes on the line, taking them in turn as they appear on the printed list of the department. By this, every Signal Box in the city will be tested three to four times every year, and the boxes being divided into six different circuits, will render it almost impossible for the system to get out of order without at once being detected and promptly repaired. Each pole to which a box is attached will have the number of the circuit on it,



on a piece of tin, so that in case one circuit should be out of order, and the box, when its hook is pulled, fails to sound the alarm, the person giving said alarm can at once pull the nearest box to the fire on an adjacent circuit, being guided by the number on the pole, that the box about to be pulled is on a different circuit from the one first pulled.

Charleston, the fifth city in the world to introduce this system of Fire Alarms, is to be congratulated in choosing for the reconstruction of its telegraph, the best methods known to modern telegraphy, and, as a result, has secured, beyond a doubt, the best system in existence. The total cost of this system, not including the bells and towers, has been \$17,700 and the old Fire Alarm Telegraph. Of the cash portion of the contract, \$16,625 was paid by the city, and the balance, \$1,075, by private parties.

On the 27th April last, the department, uniformed in accordance with the regulations of the Board, paraded for inspection and review by the Mayor and Aldermen. The appearance and conduct of the whole force on this occasion was all that could be desired, and convinced all who witnessed the parade, of the wisdom of Council in making the heavy expenditure necessary for the organization of a department, which will give such an increased protection from fire to the property of the tax-payers of the city.

It is a source of great pleasure to the Board to refer you to the exemption of the city from disastrous fires since the organization of the new department. By reference to the Fire Record accompanying this report, it will be seen that there have been eleven alarms of fire since the 1st of January last, all of which were quickly controlled by the force, with a very small total loss to the owners and underwriters.

For a more full and detailed report of the organization of the department and the expenses of the same, your Board would refer you to the papers accompanying this report, which will show :

Inventory of property under control of the Board of Fire-Masters, and locations of same.



Condensed expenses to 30th June, 1882.

Cost of organization of the department.

Record of Fires.

Location of Fire Alarm Boxes and Keys.

Description of the six Fire Alarm Circuits, with list of Boxes, Gongs and Bells on each circuit.

The radical change from a volunteer to a paid department was accomplished in a few months, and with far less trouble than was expected; and the actual change was made on 31st December last, the old department retiring and the new going on duty.

The results of the change are already apparent in the very prompt manner in which all alarms are responded to.

The discipline of the officers and members of the department is excellent, and the interest shown by them in the new organization is very gratifying to your Board, and success must necessarily attend the future of the department, when all engaged in the management and working of it strive so hard to make it perfect.

Your Board considers it actually necessary that they should control the entire time of the Chief, as it is of great importance that all expenditures for every purpose of the department should be closely looked after, and it is almost impossible for your Board to give sufficient of their time to carry out this view. To carefully look after all repairs and supplies bought, and to obtain the necessary estimates before purchasing, requires considerable time, and will, in all cases, tend to lessen the expenses of the department. The salary of the Chief is far below that of any commanding officer of any of the departments of the city, while at the same time his duties and responsibilities are as great. Your Board would, therefore, ask that the salary of the Chief be fixed at fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

This will warrant the Board in commanding the entire time of the Chief, which was not at first thought necessary, but which, it is believed, will greatly increase the efficiency of the department, and at the same time tend to lessen its expenses.







In justice to the Chief and all the officers and members of the department, your Board cannot close this report without tendering them their thanks for and appreciation of the assistance rendered in organizing the department, and the willingness shown by them in every case, to endeavor to make it a success.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your approval and confirmation.

FRANCIS S. RODGERS,  
*Chairman Board of Fire-Masters.*



## Inventory of Property under the Control of the Board of Fire-Masters, June 30, 1882, and Locations of same.

## LOCATIONS.

LOCATIONS.																									
Truck House No. 1, Archdale Street.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Truck House No. 2, Meeting Street.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Engine House No. 1, Chalmers Street.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Engine House No. 2, Queen Street.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Engine House No. 3, Anson Street.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Engine House No. 4, Wentworth Street.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Engine House No. 5, John Street.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Engine House No. 6, Cannon Street.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Reserve House No. 1, Queen Street.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Reserve House No. 2, John Street.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Department Headquarters, Queen Street.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Fire Alarm Telegraph, on streets.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Chief's Residence.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Owned by private parties at houses.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph, Residence.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Assistant Chief's Residence.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Owned by private parties on streets.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Totals.....	8	8	10	8	6,000	2	08	25	6	100	883	17	25	112	16	3	30	2	450	9	84	61	96	8	250



CONDENSED EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT TO 30TH  
JUNE, 1882.

Attendance, Shoeing and Feed of Horses before placed in service..	\$ 509.05
Fire Alarm Supplies.....	152.50
Oils, Waste, Paints, Wheelbarrows and Stable Utensils.....	760.64
Grain and Hay.....	1,569.61
Gas, Wood and Coal.....	330.40
Printing, Advertising and Stationery.....	145.25
Salaries of Officers and Men from 24th December, 1881.....	16,473.44
Music for Annual Parade.....	30.00
Caps and Shirts.....	411.55
Shoeing Horses, five months.....	100.00

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\$20,482.44

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COST OF ORGANIZATION.

Seven Steam Fire Engines and Fixtures.....	\$ 9,000.00
One Steam Fire Engine (gift of Aetna Steam Fire Engine Co.)....	
Six Hose Carriages.....	2,400.00
Four Hose Reels.....	300.00
Six thousand feet of Hose.....	2,400.00
Two Trucks, Hooks and Ladders.....	1,450.00
Two Alarm Bells, Freight and Insurance.....	1,607.61
Two Bell Towers.....	900.00
Two Rooms at Bell Tower for Strikers.....	250.00
Tract of Land for Truck No. 1.....	750.00
Repairs and Improvements to Houses.....	3,645.01
One hundred Bedsteads and Bed Clothing.....	1,087.63
Nine dozen Chairs and four Tables.....	165.97
Eight Clocks.....	40.00
Eight Scales.....	148.00
Badges.....	105.98
Two Wagons.....	225.00
Seventeen sets Harness and Rigging.....	1,350.00
Twenty-nine Horses (four dead).....	7,163.00
Vises and other Tools.....	100.00
Fire Alarm Telegraph.....	16,625.00

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\$49,713.20

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FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS.

In case an alarm of fire is given from a box on a circuit, and the bells and gongs do not at once sound the alarm, the person giving said alarm will at once proceed to the nearest





box on the adjoining circuit, and give the alarm from said box.

The person who gives an alarm from a signal box will, in all cases, be expected to remain at the box and direct the force to the locality of the fire.

The hour of 12 o'clock M., each day, will be given on the alarm bells and gongs, and immediately thereafter the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph will give an alarm from one of the boxes on the line, taking the boxes in turn, as they are named on printed list of the Department.

When an alarm is given on the gongs and bells, the horses to those engines, trucks and hose carriages not ordered to the fire will remain in harness, with drivers on their seats, ready to proceed to the fire in case ordered so to do, and shall so remain until the gongs sound four. The Chief, as soon as he can determine that the fire can be controlled with the force present, shall order the Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph to cause the gongs to sound four, and on the gongs so sounding, the horses attached to those engines, etc., not ordered out, will be at once stabled, and the men retire to their quarters.

The Chief or the Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph will, immediately on arriving at the fire, the bells having ceased striking the alarm, give a second alarm from the box previously giving said alarm.

If, in the progress of a fire, the Chief deems the whole force necessary to control the same, he will at once order the Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph to sound on the gongs and bells ten, and on the gongs and bells so sounding, the engines, etc., not at first ordered out, will at once proceed to the fire.

The centre of Calhoun Street will be the dividing line between the Upper and Lower Districts.

Engine Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 will go to all alarms given from boxes whose numbers commence with 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9.

Engines No. 5 and 6 will go to all alarms given from boxes whose numbers commence with 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Engines Nos. 2 and 3 will go to all alarms given from



boxes whose numbers commence with 5, 6, 7 and 8, during the months of July, September, November, January, March and May.

Engines Nos. 1 and 4 will go to all alarms given from boxes whose numbers commence with 5, 6, 7 and 8, during the months of August, October, December, February, April and June.

The Chief, as soon after arriving at the fire as is possible, shall discharge any engines not needed, in all cases discharging first those engines which do not properly belong to the District in which the fire is.

The trucks and fuel wagons shall go to all fires which may occur in either District.

Engines Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 will be considered as belonging to the Lower District, and Nos. 5 and 6 to the Upper District.

The boxes all being provided with trap-locks, persons giving an alarm will be forced to leave their keys in the box, which will be released by the proper officer and returned to the holder. The key-holder, in all cases, shuts the door of the box as soon as he pulls down the lever, and in no case should try to take out his key.

Officers and men of the Department are particularly requested to study the location of the different signal-boxes throughout the City, in order that they may be able to take the shortest route to a fire when an alarm is given.



## RECORD OF FIRES.

Dates, 1882.	Time.	Old Boxes	Location of Fire.	Owners of Real Estate.	Occupants.	Insurance.	Loss on Real Estate.	Loss on Personal Property.	Total Loss.	Origin of Fire.	Companies in Service.	Time Discharged.
Jan. 5	5.45 P. M.	24	Cor. Magazine and Mazyck Streets.	H. Hand.	.....	\$2,000	\$ 24.00	.....	\$ 24.00	Accident.	{ Engines 1, 2, 3, 4, and Trucks 1 and 2.	6.15 P. M.
Jan. 22	4.10 A. M.	32	19 Hayne Street.	A. S. Brown.	G. Lunz.	.....	.....	\$ 200.00	200.00	Steam g' Tobacco	{ " " " " " " " " " " " "	5.00 A. M.
Jan. 24	9.50 P. M.	21	2 Orange Street.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chimney.	{ " " " " " " " " " " " "	10.00 P. M.
Mar. 23	11.08 A. M.	14	{ Steamship Knight Templar.	Loading Cotton.	Crew.	.....	.....	.....	750.00	Accident.	{ " " " " " " " " " " " "	11.20 A. M.
Mar. 30	11.50 A. M.	71	326 Meeting Street.	Mrs. Bosche.	Mrs. Bosche.	1,500	22.00	.....	22.00	Accident.	{ Engines 4, 5, 6, and Trucks 1 and 2.	12.00 M.
April 18	4.10 P. M.	82	Congress Street.	M. Storen.	Various.	1,200	810.00	.....	810.00	Accident.	{ " " " " " " " " " " " "	6.00 P. M.
April 23	8.20 P. M.	16	East Bay.	John Jeffords.	Chess, Carley & Co.	5,000	.....	.....	.....	Accident.	{ Engines 1, 2, 3, 4, and Trucks 1 and 2.	8.30 P. M.
May 18	6.19 P. M.	52	{ Cor. Meeting and Reid Streets.	F. J. Hesse.	F. W. Capleman.	4,000	1,000.00	400.00	1,400.00	Accident.	{ Engines 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and Trucks 1 and 2.	8.20 P. M.
May 18	6.19 P. M.	52	Next South above.	John McKeegan.	J. E. Schirmer.	4,500	610.00	300.00	910.00	Accident.	{ Engines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and Trucks 1 and 2.	4.00 A. M.
June 8	11.24 P. M.	41	304 King Street.	B. Von Glahn.	C. Berbusse.	12,000	1,456.50	4,763.17	6,189.67	{ Supposed Incendiary.	{ Engines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and Trucks 1 and 2.	4.00 A. M.
June 8	11.24 P. M.	41	306 King Street.	W. Robb.	S. H. Wilson.	22,000	609.00	2,101.26	2,800.26	" "	{ " " " " " " " " " " " "	4.00 A. M.
June 8	11.24 P. M.	41	302 King Street.	John McCarey.	J. Shaw.	8,500	627.00	1,545.00	2,172.00	" "	{ " " " " " " " " " " " "	4.00 A. M.
June 8	11.24 P. M.	41	300 King Street.	Estau Greer.	G. W. Rouse.	5,000	18.00	.....	18.00	" "	{ " " " " " " " " " " " "	4.00 A. M.
June 10	12.45 P. M.	32	Concord Street.	Wilcox, Gibbs & Co.	Wilcox, Gibbs & Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Carelessness.	{ Engines 1, 2, 3, 4, and Trucks 1 and 2.	12.50 P. M.
June 30	12.26 A. M.	31	Hayne Street.	W. C. Langley.	W. Shepherd & Co.	9,700	4,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00	{ Supposed Incendiary.	{ Engines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and Trucks 1 and 2.	12.50 P. M.
June 30	12.26 A. M.	31	43 Market Street.	W. C. Langley.	E. Carderelli.	600	.....	600.00	600.00	" "	{ " " " " " " " " " " " "	12.50 P. M.
June 30	12.26 A. M.	31	Hayne Street.	G. C. Schmetzer.	G. C. Schmetzer.	2,300	800.00	800.00	1,600.00	" "	{ " " " " " " " " " " " "	12.50 P. M.
June 30	12.26 A. M.	31	42 Market Street.	T. Finley.	F. Vaughn.	2,000	2.00	.....	200.00	" "	{ " " " " " " " " " " " "	12.50 P. M.
Total number of Alarms.....										Total Loss.....\$22,695.93.		
.....										.....		





DESCRIPTION OF THE SIX WIRE FIRE ALARM CIRCUITS,  
WITH LIST OF SIGNAL-BOXES, GONGS, AND BELLS  
ON EACH CIRCUIT.

OFFICE—QUEEN STREET, NEAR KING.

CIRCUIT No. 1.—From office to box Queen Street, in front Engine House, No. 2, East to Meeting, South to box corner Broad and Meeting, West to Alarm Bell. Main Station House, back to Meeting, South to box, Meeting, opposite Water, East to box corner Water and East Battery, North and East to box North Commercial Wharf, back to East Bay, North to box corner East Bay and Longitude Lane, North and East to box Adger's North Wharf, back to East Bay, North to box corner East Bay and Elliott Street, North and West to Gong. News and Courier Office, East to box Broad, opposite State, East, South and East to box at Exchange, South Atlantic Wharf North to box corner Prioleau and North Atlantic Wharf, North to box corner Prioleau and Vendue Range, West to box corner East Bay and Vendue Range, North to box corner East Bay and Central Wharf, North to box East Bay, North of Union Cotton Press Office, North to Pinckney, East to box corner Pinckney and Concord, back to East Bay, North to box corner Hasel and East Bay, North to Wentworth, West to Anson, South to Engine House, No. 3, North to Wentworth, West to Meeting, South to box corner Meeting and Market, South to Queen and West to office.

Boxes—323, 212, 234, 121, 94, 123, 93, 131, 135.

92, 91, 9, 141, 145, 151, 154, 162, 351.

Gongs at News and Courier Office, Broad Street.

Engine No. 3, Anson Street.

Alarm Bells, Main Station House, Broad Street.

CIRCUIT No. 2.—From office East to Meeting, North to Wentworth, East to box corner Wentworth and Anson, East to East Bay, North to box corner East Bay and



Laurens, North to Vernon, East to Washington, North to Inspection, East to box corner Inspection and Concord, back to Washington, North to box corner Calhoun and Washington, West to box corner Calhoun and Wall, East to Alexander, North and West to box on Charlotte, between Elizabeth and Alexander, back to Alexander, North and East to box Northeastern Railroad Freight Depot, back to Alexander, North to box corner Judith and America, North to box corner America and Reid, North to Mall, West to gong at residence Assistant Chief of Fire Department, East, North and East to box corner Columbus and Drake, back to Mall, North, West and North to box corner America and Blake, back to Mall, West and South to box corner Columbus and Aiken, West to Hanover, South to box corner Amherst and Hanover, West to Meeting, South to Ann, West to box Ann Street, near South Carolina Railroad Master of Transportation Office, back to Meeting, South to gong Truck House No. 2, South to box corner Meeting and Charlotte, South to box corner Society and Meeting, South to Queen, and West to office.

Boxes—163, 165, 164, 524, 523, 525, 526, 532.

77, 713, 715, 712, 731, 535, 513, 444.

Gongs at Truck House No. 2, Meeting Street, and Assistant Chief's residence, Aiken Street.

CIRCUIT NO. 3.—From office East to Meeting, North to Wentworth, West to box corner King and Wentworth, East to gong at Engine House No. 4, back to Meeting, North to George, East to box corner George and Anson, West to gong at Water Works, back to Meeting, North to Burns Lane, West to box corner King and Burns Lane, back to Meeting, North to box corner Meeting and Calhoun, North to John, East to box corner John and Elizabeth, West to gong at Engine House No. 5, East to box John Street, in front of Bagging Factory, East to Meeting, North to Mary, East to box corner Mary and Nassau, back to Meeting,



North to box corner Meeting and Woolfe, North to box corner Meeting and Columbus, North to box corner Meeting and Line, West to box corner King and Line, West to box corner Coming and Line, East to St. Philip, South to box St. Philip, opposite Bogard, South to Cannon, East to gong Engine House No. 6, West to box corner St. Philip and Cannon, South to box St. Philip and Radcliffe, South to box corner St. Philip and George, South through Archdale to Queen, East to office.

Boxes—436, 171, 454, 512, 55, 514, 542, 73.  
71, 72, 721, 83, 82, 84, 65, 452.

Gongs at Engine House No. 4, Wentworth Street ; Water Works, George Street ; Engine House No. 5, John Street ; Engine House No. 6, Cannon Street.

CIRCUIT NO. 4.—From office West to Archdale, North to Liberty, East to gong at residence of Superintendent, Salvage Corps, back to St. Philip, North to Green, West to box corner Coming and Green, back to St. Philip, North to Orphan House Alarm Bell, North to Vanderhorst, West to box corner Vanderhorst and Coming, East to box corner King and Vanderhorst, back to St. Philip, North to Morris, West to box corner Coming and Morris, East to St. Philip, North to Cannon, East to Alarm Bell, Upper Station House, East to King, South to box King, opposite Reid, North to gong at residence of Chairman Board of Fire-Masters, North to box corner King and Spring, West to box corner Coming and Spring, West to Rutledge Avenue, North to box corner Rutledge Avenue and Line, South to box corner Rutledge Avenue and Spring, South to box corner Rutledge Avenue and Morris, East to Smith, South to Radcliffe, East to box Radcliffe, opposite Jasper's Court, back to Smith, South to Vanderhorst, West to box corner Rutledge Avenue and Vanderhorst, East to Smith, South to box corner Calhoun and Smith, South to box corner Wentworth and Smith, East to box corner Went-







worth and Glebe, East to St. Philip, South through Archdale to Queen, East to office.

Boxes—431, 616, 615, 613, 623, 74, 75, 81.  
85, 813, 624, 621, 614, 612, 424, 435.

Gongs at Salvage Corps, Liberty Street, and Chairman Board of Fire-Masters, King Street.

Alarm Bells, Orphan House and Upper Station House, King Street.

CIRCUIT NO. 5.—From office to gong Engine House No. 2, West to Archdale, North to Wentworth, West to Coming, North to box corner Montague and Coming, South to box corner Beaufain and Coming, back to Wentworth, West to Smith, North to box corner Bull and Smith, North to Calhoun, West to box corner Ashley and Calhoun, West to Lucas, North to box corner President and Spring, South to box corner President and Bee, South to Calhoun, West to box West Point Mill, back to Lucas, South to box Halsey's Mill, South to Bull, East to box corner Bull and Lynch, South to box corner Wentworth and Lynch, South to box Toale's Factory, North to Beaufain, East to Rutledge, South to Queen, East to box Queen, opposite Smith, East to Franklin, South to box corner Broad and Franklin, North to box Franklin, opposite Cromwell's Alley, back to Queen, East to office.

Boxes—363, 434, 414, 66, 417, 812, 626, 412, 413, 421, 341, 343, 272, 313.

Gong at Engine House No. 2, Queen Street.

Gong at First Assistant Chief's Residence.

CIRCUIT NO. 6.—From office West to Friend, South to box corner Broad and Friend, South to Tradd, West to box Chisolm's Mill, East to box Tradd, opposite New, East to box Tradd, opposite Logan, East to Legare, South three poles to box Legare, between Tradd and Gibbes, back to Tradd, East to King, South and East to



box corner Meeting and South Battery, back to King, North to box corner King and Smith's Lane, North to box corner King and Tradd, East to gong at residence Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph, East to box corner Church and Tradd, back to Meeting, North to Chalmers, East to gong at Engine House No. 1, West to box corner Chalmers and Church, West to Meeting, North to Cumberland, East to box corner Cumberland and Church, back to Meeting, North to Hayne, East to box corner Hayne and Church, back to Meeting, North to box Meeting, opposite Pinckney, North to Wentworth, West to gong at residence Chief of Fire Department, West to St. Philip, South to Beaufain, East one pole to box Beaufain, between St. Philip and King, back to Archdale, South to gong at Truck House No. 1, South to Princess, East to box corner King and Princess, back to Archdale, South to box corner Archdale Street and Clifford's Alley, South to Queen Street, East to office.

Boxes—222, 243, 242, 241, 252, 231, 232, 262.  
125, 136, 146, 181, 352, 362, 333, 324.

Gongs at Superintendent Fire Alarm Telegraph residence, Tradd Street; Chief Fire Department's residence, Wentworth Street; Engine House No. 1, Chalmers Street; Truck House No. 1, Archdale Street.

#### FIRE ALARM SIGNAL BOXES.

NO. OF BOX.	LOCATION.	NO. OF CIRCUITS.
121—	Corner East Bay and Water Streets.....	1
123—	Corner East Bay and Longitude Lane .....	1
125—	Corner Tradd and Church Streets.....	6
131—	Corner East Bay and Elliott Streets.....	1
155—	Broad, opposite State Street .....	1
136—	Corner Church and Chalmers Streets.....	6
141—	Corner East Bay and Vendue Range.....	1
145—	Corner East Bay and Central Wharf.....	1
146—	Corner Church and Cumberland Streets.....	6
151—	East Bay, front of Union Cotton Press.....	1
154—	Corner Concord and Pinckney Streets.....	1
162—	Corner East Bay and Hasel Streets.....	1
163—	Corner Anson and Wentworth Streets....	2



NO. OF BOX.	LOCATION.	NO. OF CIRCUITS.
164	—Corner Concord and Inspection Streets.....	2
165	—Corner East Bay and Laurens Streets.....	2
171	—Corner Anson and George Streets.....	3
181	—Corner Church and Hayne Streets.....	6
212	—Corner Broad and Meeting Streets.....	1
222	—Corner Broad and Friend Streets.....	6
231	—Corner Meeting Street and Battery.....	6
232	—Corner King Street and Smith's Lane.....	6
234	—Meeting, opposite Water Street.....	1
241	—Tradd, opposite Logan Street.....	6
242	—Tradd, opposite New Street.....	6
243	—Chisolm's Mills.....	6
252	—Legare, near Tradd Street.....	6
262	—Corner King and Tradd Streets.....	6
272	—Corner Broad and Franklin Streets.....	5
313	—Franklin Street, opposite Cromwell Alley.....	5
323	—Queen, near King Street.....	1
324	—Corner Archdale Street and Clifford Alley.....	6
333	—Corner King and Princess Streets.....	6
341	—Toale's Factory, foot of Broad Street.....	5
343	—Queen, opposite Smith Street.....	1
351	—Corner Meeting and Market Streets.....	1
352	—Meeting, opposite Pinckney Streets.....	6
362	—Beaufain, near King Street.....	5
363	—Corner Beaufain and Coming Streets.....	5
412	—Halsey's Mill, foot of Lucas Street.....	5
413	—Corner Bull and Lynch Streets.....	5
414	—Corner Bull and Smith Streets.....	5
417	—West Point Mills.....	5
421	—Corner Wentworth and Lynch Streets.....	5
424	—Corner Wentworth and Smith Streets.....	4
431	—Corner Coming and Green Streets.....	4
434	—Corner Coming and Montague Streets.....	5
435	—Corner Glebe and Wentworth Streets.....	4
436	—Corner King and Wentworth Streets.....	3
444	—Corner Meeting and Society Streets.....	2
452	—Corner George and St. Philip Streets.....	3
454	—Corner King Street and Burns Lane.....	3
512	—Corner Calhoun and Meeting Streets.....	3
513	—Corner Charlotte and Meeting Streets.....	3
514	—Bagging Factory, John Street.....	3
523	—Corner Calhoun and Wall Streets.....	2
524	—Corner Calhoun and Washington Streets.....	2
525	—Charlotte, between Alexander and Elizabeth Streets.....	2
526	—Corner Chapel and Washington Streets (N. E. R. R.).....	2
532	—Corner America and Judith Streets.....	2





NO. OF BOX.	LOCATION.	NO. OF CIRCUITS.
535	—South Carolina Railroad, Ann Street.....	2
542	—Corner Mary and Nassau Streets.....	3
55	—Corner John and Elizabeth Streets.....	3
612	—Corner Calhoun and Smith Streets.....	4
613	—Corner King and Vanderhorst Streets.....	4
614	—Corner Rutledge and Vanderhorst Streets.....	4
615	—Corner Vanderhorst and Coming Streets.....	4
616	—Corner Calhoun and St. Philip Streets.....	4
621	—Radcliffe Street, opposite Jasper Court.....	4
623	—Corner Coming and Morris Streets.....	4
624	—Corner Rutledge and Morris Streets.....	4
626	—Corner Bee and President Streets.....	5
65	—Corner St. Philip and Radcliffe Streets.....	3
66	—Corner Calhoun and Ashley Streets.....	5
71	—Corner Meeting and Columbus Streets.....	3
712	—Corner Aiken and Columbus Streets.....	2
713	—Corner Drake and Columbus Streets.....	2
715	—Corner Blake and America Streets.....	2
72	—Corner Line and Meeting Streets.....	3
721	—Corner Line and King Streets.....	3
73	—Corner Woolfe and Meeting Streets.....	3
731	—Corner Anherst and Hanover Streets.....	2
74	—King, opposite Reid Street.....	4
75	—Corner Spring and King Streets.....	4
77	—Corner America and Reid Streets.....	2
81	—Corner Coming and Spring Streets.....	4
812	—Corner President and Spring Streets.....	5
813	—Corner Rutledge and Spring Streets.....	4
82	—St. Philip Street, opposite Bogard Street.....	3
83	—Corner Line and Coming Streets.....	3
84	—Corner Cannon and St. Philip Streets.....	3
85	—Corner Line and Rutledge Streets.....	4
9	—Corner Prioleau Street and Vendue Range.....	1
91	—Corner Prioleau Street and North Atlantic Wharf.....	1
92	—South Atlantic Wharf.....	1
93	—Adger's North Wharf.....	1
94	—North Commercial Wharf.....	1

## LOCATION OF SIGNAL BOX KEYS.

Keys to the boxes will be held by the occupants of houses in front of which the boxes are placed, and by those whose houses are immediately opposite the boxes, by each officer and member of the Police and Fire Departments, and by each member of the Board of Fire-Masters; keys will also



be in possession of watchmen where private boxes are located.

The release keys will be held by the Chairman of the Board of Fire-Masters, the Chief of the Department and the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph.

OFFICE BOARD OF FIRE-MASTERS,

Charleston, S. C., January 8, 1883.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of Charleston:*

GENTLEMEN—The Board of Fire-Masters respectfully submit the following report of the operations of this department from the 1st of July to the 31st December, 1882:

No change has been made in the organization of the department since our last report, and in the opinion of your Board the present force is fully sufficient for all purposes.

The present apparatus of the department is in good condition, all repairs and renewals being made from time to time, as needed.

As stated in our last report, it was deemed necessary each year thereafter that a part of the present apparatus should be replaced with entirely new ones, and with this view permission was obtained from Council to make the necessary contracts for what was needed this year. Your Board has therefore contracted for two engines, one truck and equipments, and six hose carriages. In addition to this it will be advisable to purchase some new hose, as the larger part of that now in the department has been used a very long time, and is therefore liable to be unfit for use at any time in the future.

The horses in the department, with two exceptions, are in good condition. These two will have to be sold during this year and others bought in their place.

The Fire Alarm Telegraph has proven fully up to our expectations, and in our opinion cannot be excelled anywhere for its perfection in sounding alarms.

It is a source of great pleasure to the Board to refer you to the continued exemption of the city from disastrous



fires. By reference to the fire record accompanying this report it will be seen that there have been twenty-three alarms of fire since the 1st of July last, all of which were promptly subdued by the force, with very small loss.

The discipline of the department continues good, and the force have proven by their promptness, their ability to control any fire which may occur in a very short time, and without serious loss to the owners or underwriters.

To the officers and members of the department your Board tender their sincere thanks for the energy displayed by them and the success obtained by the new organization.

For a more full and detailed report of the transactions of the department your Board would refer you to the papers accompanying this report, which will show :

Disbursements of the department.

Summary of expenditures of the department.

Record of Fires.

Condensed cost of organization and expenses of the department from 24th December, 1881, to 31st December, 1882.

Inventory of property under control of the Board of Fire-Masters 31st December, 1882.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS S. RODGERS,

*Chairman.*









*Inventory of Property under the Control of the Board of Fire-Masters, Dec'r 30, 1882, and Locations of same.*

LOCATIONS.		Houses and Fixtures.	Engines and Fixtures.	Hose Carriage and Reels.	Scales.	Feet Hose.	Trucks.	Ladders, Rams, Hooks, &c.	Horses.	Hose Dryers.	Bedsteads.	Pieces of Bed Clothing.	Sets Harness.	Horse Blankets.	Chairs, Tables and Desks.	Congs.	Bells and Towers.	Miles of Wire.	Wagons.	Repeaters.	Telegraph Poles.	Galvanometers, Time Wheel and Switch Boards.	Wheelbarrows, Brooms, Shovels, Forks and Stable Utensils.	Tools.	Signal Boxes.	Clocks.	Cells Battery.
Truck House No. 1, Archdale Street.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	12	108	1	2	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1
Truck House No. 2, Meeting Street.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	13	117	1	2	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1
Engine House No. 1, Chalmers Street.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	13	108	2	3	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	1	1
Engine House No. 2, Queen Street.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	12	108	2	3	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	1	1
Engine House No. 3, Anson Street.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	12	108	2	3	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	1	1
Engine House No. 4, Wentworth Street.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	12	108	2	3	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	1	1
Engine House No. 5, John Street.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	12	108	2	3	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	1	1
Engine House No. 6, Cannon Street.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	12	108	2	3	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	1	1
Engine House No. 7, Queen Street.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	12	108	2	3	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	1	1
Reserve House No. 1, John Street.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	12	108	2	3	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	1	1
Reserve House No. 2, Queen Street.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	12	108	2	3	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	1	1
Department Headquarters, Queen Street.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fire Alarm, on streets.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chief's Residence.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Owned by private parties at houses.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph, Residence.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Chief's Residence.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Owned by private parties on streets.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.	8	8	11	8	8	7050	2	68	25	6	100	853	17	23	114	16	3	30	2	1	450	0	84	64	96	8	250



CONDENSED COST OF ORGANIZATION FROM 24TH DECEMBER, 1881, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1882.

7 Steam Fire Engines.....	\$ 9,000.00
7 Hose Carriages.....	2,625.00
4 Hose Reels .....	300.00
1,700 feet new Hose.....	1,615 00
6,250 feet Hose.....	2,500.00
2 Trucks, Hooks and Ladders.....	1,450.00
Fire Alarm Telegraph, Bells, Bell Towers, &c.....	19,582.61
Tract of Land for Truck No. 1.....	750.00
Repairs and Improvements to Houses.....	3,650.61
2 Wagons.....	225.00
Chairs, tables, clocks, scales and tools.....	599.95
Bedsteads and bed clothing.....	1,087.63
17 Sets harness and rigging.....	1,350.00
25 Horses.....	6,250.00
Amount paid Clapp & Jones Manufacturing Company on account one Steam Fire Engine, contract being for \$3,400 and the Ætna Engine, balance to be paid out of appropriation for 1883.	825.71
Freight and Insurance on above Engine.....	49.40
	<hr/>
	\$51,860.91

CONDENSED EXPENSES FROM 24TH DECEMBER, 1881, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1882.

Grain and hay.....	\$ 2,924.75
Gas, wood and coal.....	667.20
Fire Alarm supplies.....	415.59
Printing, advertising and stationery..	245.25
Salaries of officers and men.....	32,816.94
Caps and shirts.....	411.55
Shoeing horses.....	220.00
Attendance, shoeing and feed of horses before placed in service....	509 05
Paints, oils, waste and stable utensils.....	877.46
Rent of Telephone, music for annual parade and other incidental expenses.....	138.30
Cost of four horses (dead).....	913.00
	<hr/>
	\$40,139.09
Cost of organization.....	\$51,860.91
Expenses.....	40,139 09
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$92,000.00





## RECORD OF FIRES FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1882.

Date. 1882.	Time.	Box.	Location of Fire.	Owners of Real Estate.	Occupants.	Insur- ance.	Loss on Real Estate.	Loss on Personal Property.	Total Loss.	Origin of Fire.	Companies in Service.	Time Dis- charged.
July 13	11.47 P. M.	31	Uingford, near Church Street.	Wm. Riddle.	Wm. Riddle.	\$ 300	\$300.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 500.00	Accident.	Eng's 1, 2, 3, 4, H. & L.	1, 2 12.45 A. M.
July 22	1.50 A. M.	71	Corner Meeting Columbus St.	Estate Pitchen.	Dr. I. J. Corby.	1,800	450.00	429.99	879.99	Incendiary.	" 4, 5, 6,	1, 2 3.30 A. M.
Aug. 27	5.40 P. M.	71	Round House,	S. C. R. R. Co.	S. C. R. R. Co.	3,000	100.00	.....	100.00	Accident.	" 1, 4, 5, 6,	1, 2 6.00 P. M.
Sept. 4	9.21 A. M.	82	Philip, Spring	Mrs. Oxlade.	Jessie Patterson.	1,800	13.00	.....	13.00	Carelessness.	" 3, 4, 5, 6,	1, 2 9.45 A. M.
Sept. 16	8.00 P. M.	77	No. 24 Reid Street	John Buckley.	John Buckley.	.....	.....	10.00	10.00	Accident.	" 2, 3, 5, 6,	1, 2 8.15 P. M.
Oct. 7	9.45 P. M.	145	No. 203 East Day.	Wm. F. Holmes.	Wm. F. Holmes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Accident.	" 1, 2, 3, 4,	1, 2 10.00 P. M.
Oct. 28	6.39 P. M.	341	No. 124 Queen St.	C. A. Amar.	C. A. Amar.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chimney.	" 1, 2, 3, 4,	1, 2 9.50 P. M.
Oct. 31	5.47 P. M.	524	No. 21 Calhoun St.	O. H. Shumaker.	M. Olevarez.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lamp Explosion.	" 1, 4, 5, 6,	1, 2 6.00 P. M.
Nov. 10	12.20 P. M.	92	4 Bales Cotton, Atlantic Wharf.	Pelzer, Rod' & Co.	W. Fatman & Co.	205	.....	25.00	25.00	Accident.	" 1, 2, 3, 4,	1, 2 12.30 P. M.
Nov. 15	11.15 A. M.	94	5 Bales Cotton, Commercial Wharf.	Com'l Press Co.	Geo. H. Walter & Co.	250	.....	55.66	55.66	Accident.	" 1, 2, 3, 4,	1, 2 11.30 A. M.
Nov. 15	7.09 P. M.	262	4 Prices Alley	B. R. Jenkins.	B. R. Jenkins.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chimney.	" 1, 2, 3, 4,	1, 2 7.25 P. M.
Nov. 19	1.23 P. M.	615	No. 128 Coming St.	David Riker.	Seller.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chimney.	" 2, 3, 5, 6,	1, 2 1.48 P. M.
Nov. 21	7.58 P. M.	175	No. 12 Tradd St.	Roberts.	Hutchinson.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chimney.	" 1, 2, 3, 4,	1, 2 8.15 P. M.
Nov. 22	3.07 A. M.	333	No. 190 King St.	Estate J. C. Blum.	W. J. Trim.	13,000	585.00	5,375.00	5,960.00	Defective Flue.	" 1, 2, 3, 4,	1, 2 5.00 A. M.
Nov. 22	7.39 A. M.	454	No. 1 King St.	M. Iseman.	M. Iseman.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Accident.	" 1, 2, 3, 4,	1, 2 7.50 A. M.
Nov. 26	3.20 P. M.	131	13 Bales Cotton, Boyce's Wharf.	Wm. B. Smith.	Walker & Trentham	150	.....	21.53	21.53	Accident.	" 1, 2, 3, 4,	1, 2 3.30 P. M.
Nov. 27	2.45 A. M.	333	1 Cor. Archdale and Princess.	D. F. Gleason.	J. W. Fickberg.	800	304.50	400.00	704.50	Carelessness.	" 1, 2, 3, 4,	1, 2 4.00 A. M.
Dec. 2	3.14 P. M.	72	Old Club House, Meeting St.	German Artillery	Unoccupied.	300	300.00	.....	300.00	Carelessness.	" 1, 4, 5, 6,	1, 2 4.00 P. M.
Dec. 10	6.10 P. M.	523	No. 63 Anson St.	John F. Meyers.	Flora Johnson.	.....	.....	11.00	11.00	Accident.	" 1, 4, 5, 6,	1, 2 6.30 P. M.
Dec. 17	2.55 P. M.	324	Queen and Friend Catholic Church.	Catholic Church.	John Sheridan.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Carelessness.	" 1, 2, 3, 4,	1, 2 3.15 P. M.
Dec. 18	10.04 P. M.	535	No. 50 Ann Street	John Sheridan.	John Sheridan.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chimney.	" 1, 4, 5, 6,	1, 2 10.25 P. M.
Dec. 21	6.52 P. M.	615	No. 1 Pitt St.	Mrs. Shrensberry.	Mrs. Shrensberry.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Accident.	" 1, 4, 5, 6,	1, 2 7.15 P. M.
Dec. 28	3.55 A. M.	333	No. 104 Market St.	Estate Robins.	Theo. Langer.	4,100	250.00	1,100.00	1,350.00	Unknown.	" 1, 2, 3, 4,	1, 2 5.00 A. M.

Total number of Alarms.....23.

Total Loss.....\$9,930.68.



## THE CITY POLICE.

During the past year a change was made in the government of the Police force, and authority is now vested in a Board of Commissioners, who have done what was possible to improve its efficiency, but there have been many disabilities encountered, not easy to deal with. I notice some improvement in the deportment of the force, which is commended as a step in the right direction; it is an important employment and should be served by men of intelligence and character. During the dark years in the near past, the Police force had the reputation of being somewhat of a political organization, and the City Ordinances, with which they should have been familiar, were apparently unknown to them. A position on the force seemed then to embrace many privileges, among these, free drinking in all the saloons of the city, and, I am sorry to say, that something more than the remembrance of this bad privilege yet lingers in the present force; there is, therefore, the opportunity now for a more careful understanding of the laws that are intended to govern the proper discharge of their public duties, and there would be propriety with officers and men giving up tippling in the saloons. The Board of Commissioners, as I have had full evidence, have earnestly endeavored to correct the irregularities to which I have referred, as also other infringements of the prescribed rules and regulations, to which, in proper form, their attention has been called, and I can only hope that their prompt and summary action, as observed in cases where charges for infringements and delinquencies have been sustained, will tend to that efficiency so desirable in the Police force. The Board cannot of themselves be informed of all delinquencies that occur, nor take action on hearsay, with any member of the force. Parties cognizant of wrongs and ready to sustain the allegation, will always have the attention of the Board, and be assured of full investigation and enforcement of rules as may be required. I refer to the report hereto annexed for the details of administration and cost.



## ANNUAL REPORT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 10, 1883.

*To the Honorable Mayor and City Council, Charleston, S. C.:*

GENTLEMEN—The Board of Police Commissioners beg to submit herewith the annual report of the Police Department for the year 1882.

The accompanying annual report of the Chief of Police, sets forth in detail the strength of the force, apportionment thereof, hours of duty, report of arrests, lodgers, condition of Station Houses, health of the force, statement of charges against members of the force and dispositions thereof, fines imposed and amounts deducted therefor from pay roll, amount of total disbursements for the year, value of property recovered, statement of the property belonging to the department, and detailed report of arrests, with disposition thereof. The complement of the force as provided by Ordinance has been maintained during the year.

The amount appropriated for the department, in the general appropriation bill for 1882, was \$71,604; but extraordinary expenses not included in original estimate for the year, and appropriation therefor, namely, election expenses, for extra police, pay of steeplemen for time beyond that allowed in appropriation, caused by necessary delay in completion of Fire Alarm Telegraph, coal for Station Houses and bread for prisoners, (these latter omitted in original estimate) and other incidental expenses, as will appear on reference to statement herewith of extra expenditures, overrun the appropriation \$1,928.42, which was provided for by an additional appropriation by Ordinance, ratified January 2d, 1883—

Making the total appropriation for 1882, with refund from special pay roll, as per statement herewith....\$73,608.00  
And total disbursements for same period..... 73,026.97

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The unexpended balance..... \$581.03  
being covered into the general treasury. A statement of fines collected per Police Court, deductions from pay, ball







licenses, (latter transferred in July, 1882, to treasury office and now issued and collected there) sales of unclaimed property, is also herewith submitted; the aggregate from these sources paid into the City Treasury being \$5,595.13, which, if deducted from year's expenditures as before stated, would give as the net outlay for the department, for 1882, \$67,431.84.

The Board would ask attention to the recommendations of the Chief of Police as to accommodations for lodgers. That something, if only on the score of humanity, toward the unfortunate class referred to, should be done, cannot be questioned, but the Board having no means under their control, to be so applied, can only urge the matter on the consideration of the City Council.

The condition of and needed repairs and improvements to the Station Houses have already been brought to the attention of the City Council, and due reference had thereof. The Board can only urge the importance of the repairs and improvements asked for, not only as necessary, *but now*, as a matter of economy.

The recent Ordinance in relation to the Detective Force, the Board can only express the hope will induce arrangements which will give more efficiency than heretofore to this important branch of the service.

The appropriation asked for the present year, is \$75,000, the increased amount arising from necessary replenishing of overcoats, rubber coats, pistols and ammunition, and horses, and includes allowance of extra expenses incident to elections, as will arise during the present year.

It has heretofore been customary to place to the credit of the Police fund all fines, deductions from pay, &c., collected through the department, and same been utilized as necessary with the regular Police appropriation. This regulation has been abolished, all fines, &c., being paid into the general treasury, and the department (as others) is limited to the appropriation made therefor. The average annual cost of the department for ten years from 1870 to 1879 (Year Book 1880, page 90), was \$88,318.82.



The following is a statement of appropriations, fines, &c., paid, and expenditures for past three years, 1880 to 1882:

1880—Appropriation, \$65,000.00; Fines, &c., paid in, \$3,547.03; Expenditures.....	\$ 68,547.03
1881—Appropriation, \$70,525.00; Fines, &c., paid in, \$4,941.45; making \$75,466.45 less \$2,115.95 transferred to credit of Board of Health.....	73,350.50
1882—Appropriation, \$71,604.00; Fines, &c., paid in, \$5,595.13 (in- creased pay of officers and men, in 1881-82, by City Council, enlarged outlay for those years).....	73,026.97
Total expenditures for three years.....	\$214,924.50
Average per annum, 1880 to 1882.....	\$ 71,641.50

By order of the Board.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM THAYER,  
*Chairman.*

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

MAIN STATION, OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE, }  
Charleston, S. C., January 1, 1883. }

The following amounts were charged to Police Appropriation, for which a special appropriation of \$2,000 was made December 22d, 1882:

For Printing Rules and Regulations, Books and Advertisements, order Board Commissioners.....	\$ 154.00
" Painting and Lettering Signs for Wharves.....	23.80
" Clubs.....	25.00
" Telephone—excess over estimate.....	38.00
" Coal.....	265.00
" Blankets for Prisoners.....	56.15
" Bread for Prisoners.....	108.54
" Uniforms for Policemen destroyed in Service, restored order Board	18.25
" Pay Private Shea, refunded order Board.....	9.58
" Mary Caldwell, expenses of Ball, refunded order Board.....	19.00
" Lieutenant Heidt's expenses to Columbia after criminal.....	13.00
" Election expenses, pay Special Policemen, Clubs, Stars, &c., General Election November 7, 1882.....	489.75
" Repairs to Stoves and Glasses Station Houses.....	47.48



For Mrs. Engle, for Letters and Wreaths, Sergeants' Hats. ....	\$	15.00
" Pay of 5 Steeplemen (2½ months each).....		425.00
" Pay of Watchman at City Hall during repairs.....		100.00
" Pay of G. E. Davis, Clerk to Board.....		108.32
" S. R. Marshall, Hardware, Brooms, &c.....		12.35
		<hr/>
		\$1,928.42
		<hr/>

EXPENSE ACCOUNT POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR  
ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1882.

1882, Jan.—To Appropriation .....	\$71,604.00
" Dec.— " .....	2,000.00
" " Refund Special Roll.....	4.00
	<hr/>
	\$73,608.00
	<hr/>

1882, Dec.—By Amount Paid for Salaries.....	\$68,209.18
" " " " " Forage .....	2,052.20
" " " " " Shoeing.....	274.90
" " " " " Petty Cash.....	600.00
" " " " " G. E. Davis, Clerk.	108.32
" " " " " Supplies.....	1,782.37
Balance .....	581.03
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	\$73,608.00
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STATEMENT OF FINES, BALL LICENSES, DEDUCTIONS  
FROM PAY ROLL, SALES UNCLAIMED PROPERTY, UNIFORMS, &C., RECEIVED BY POLICE DEPARTMENT AND  
PAID CITY TREASURER DURING YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1882.

To Amount Fines Paid Police Court.....	\$3,205.40
" " Ball Licenses to July.....	437.50
" " Deductions Police Pay Roll.....	1,732.73
" " Sales Stable Manure.....	21.50
" " " Unclaimed Property.....	92.00
" " " Uniforms, Belts, Clubs and Hats.....	100.00
" " " Forage.....	6.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,595.13
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## ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF OF POLICE.

MAIN STATION, OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE, }  
 Charleston, S. C., January 1, 1883. }

*To the Board of Police Commissioners :*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to herewith submit my fifth annual report, as Chief of Police, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1882.

## STRENGTH OF THE FORCE.

The Police Force, as per Ordinance, is as follows :

One Chief of Police.	Seventy-five Privates.
Two First Lieutenants.	Six Door Sentinels.
Two Second Lieutenants.	Four Hostlers.
Two Junior Second Lieutenants.	Three Daymen.
One Clerk.	One Sergeant of Detectives.
Four Orderly Sergeants.	Two Detectives.
Six Line Sergeants.	One Gateman.

## HOW APPORTIONED.

*Main Station House.*

One First Lieutenant.	Forty-five Privates.
One Second Lieutenant.	Four Door Sentinels.
One Junior Second Lieutenant.	Two Hostlers.
One Clerk.	Two Daymen.
Two Orderly Sergeants.	One Sergeant of Detectives.
Three Line Sergeants.	Two Detectives.

*Upper Station House.*

One First Lieutenant.	Thirty Privates.
One Second Lieutenant.	Two Door Sentinels.
One Junior Second Lieutenant.	Two Hostlers.
Two Orderly Sergeants.	One Dayman.
Three Line Sergeants.	One Gateman.

## HOURS OF DUTY.

The hours of duty for the Police remain the same as at my last annual report; the force being divided into five watches for every twenty-four hours duty—being three



watches of four hours duration during the day, and two watches of six hours duration during the night, each member of the force thereby performing ten hours duty in every twenty-four hours.

Upon special occasions or times of emergency, the force is divided into two watches, of six hours duration, day and night; thereby placing more men on the street at a time than by the regular detail.

#### REPORT OF ARRESTS.

The report shows that the number of arrests for different offences committed during the past year was 2,631, of which number 763 were white males, 52 were white females, 1,504 were colored males, and 312 were colored females.

The total number of arrests for the previous year was 3,012, showing a decrease of 381 in favor of the past year.

Few crimes of serious magnitude have occurred, and the general good order and quiet of our City, and comparative security of life and property, are frequently spoken of by those who observe the working of the Police force.

#### LODGERS.

The number of indigent persons who applied for and were furnished with lodgings during the year was 475; of this number 341 were white, and 134 were colored. Under this heading I desire to bring to your notice the want of comfort offered this unfortunate class, no place in our Station Houses is provided for them but the cells, and in the severe weather of winter they must necessarily suffer.

#### STATION HOUSES.

None of the repairs or improvements which have been so earnestly recommended in my former reports have been made, and I again desire to bring to your attention the insecure condition of the Station Houses. The roof of the



Main Station is much out of repair, and in a leaky condition ; the wall paper in the Recorder's Court Room is worn and dropping off ; the sills under the flooring at Main Station have rotted away ; the flooring to the stable at the Main Station is kept up only by constant patching ; the men's quarters over the stable should be properly ventilated and a piazza placed along the East front ; bathing rooms for the use of the force at both of the Stations could be built at a small outlay and would add much to the health and comfort of the members of the force ; the stable at the Upper Station should also be repaired ; a brick sidewalk laid in the yard ; and a piazza placed to the rear of the men's quarters.

#### HEALTH OF THE FORCE.

There has been but little sickness among the members of the force during the past year. It is my sad duty to report one death occurring.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALFRED RHETT,

*Chief of Police.*

Official :

MARTIN W. WIGG,

*Clerk Police Department.*





STATEMENT OF CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE FORCE, THE DISPOSITION OF THE CHARGES, THE AMOUNT OF FORFEITURES DEDUCTED FROM THE PAY OF POLICEMEN FOR LOST TIME, AND AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATION OF RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE FORCE, TOGETHER WITH NUMBER OF RESIGNATIONS AND DISCHARGES.

<i>Charges.</i>	<i>Disposition.</i>
Conduct unbecoming an Officer.....	{ Two Discharged. One Suspended.
Intoxication .....	{ Six Discharged. Three Suspended.
Neglect of Duty.....	{ One Discharged. Two Suspended. One Resigned under Charges.
Reduction of Force.....	Five Discharged.
Violation of Rules.....	Two Resigned under Charges.

RECAPITULATION.

Conduct unbecoming an Officer.... 3	Discharged..... 14
Intoxication ..... 9	Suspended..... 6
Neglect of Duty. .... 4	Resigned under Charges..... 3
Reduction of Force..... 5	
Violation of Rules..... 2	
<u>23</u>	<u>23</u>

Amount of Forfeitures deducted from Pay of Policemen for Lost Time from Sickness and otherwise.....	\$ 1,557.14
Amount of Fines imposed on Policemen for Violation of Rules and Regulations Governing the Force.....	175.59
	<u>\$ 1,732.73</u>
Aggregate Cost of Police Department as per vouchers paid by City Treasurer .....	<u>\$73,022.97</u>

RECOVERED PROPERTY.

During the year property and valuables to the amount of \$6,089.32 has been recovered from thieves by the Police and Detective Force, and restored to owners.



*Report of the Chief of Police to the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of Charleston, Showing the Number of Persons Arrested in the City of Charleston during the Year ending December 31, 1882, and the Cause of their Arrest.*

OFFENCES.	WHITES.		COLORED.		Total No. Arrests.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Accessory to Murder.....	4	.....	.....	1	5
Arson.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Assault.....	24	.....	42	8	74
Assault and Battery.....	7	.....	15	4	21
Assaulting Officers.....	9	.....	8	.....	17
Attempt to Rescue Prisoners.....	3	.....	2	.....	5
Attempt at Suicide.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Attempt to Kill.....	6	.....	1	1	8
Burglary.....	1	.....	19	1	21
Buying Stolen Goods.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
Careless and Fast Driving.....	2	.....	18	.....	20
Carrying Concealed Weapons.....	8	.....	18	.....	26
Cruelty to Children.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cruelty to Animals.....	2	.....	6	.....	8
Deserters.....	7	.....	2	.....	9
Disorderly Conduct.....	83	4	293	72	452
Disorderly and Fighting.....	72	3	121	70	266
Disorderly Houses.....	2	1	2	.....	5
Drunk.....	133	11	57	7	208
Drunk and Disorderly.....	190	13	230	41	474
Escaped Convicts.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Forgery.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Fornication.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Found Dead.....	3	.....	11	5	19
Found Sick and Wounded.....	11	.....	14	4	29
Foundlings.....	1	1	1	2	5
Highway Robbery.....	1	.....	5	.....	6
Homicide.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Indecent Exposure.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Insane.....	5	1	2	3	11
Killed by Accident.....	3	.....	3	.....	6
Larceny.....	24	5	352	56	427
Lodged on Warrant.....	13	2	62	3	80
Lodgers.....	336	5	125	9	475
Murder.....	2	.....	2	.....	4
Malicious Mischief.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Pickpockets.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Perjury.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Rape.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Suicide.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Swindling.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Trespass.....	16	1	51	6	77
Vagrancy.....	11	.....	22	.....	33
Violation City Ordinances.....	108	8	87	26	229
Violation Game Law.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Wife Beating.....	5	.....	24	.....	29
Totals.....	1000	57	1620	321	3166



*Number of Persons Arrested and Causes of Arrest—Continued.*

SENTENCES.	WHITES.		COLORED.		Total No. Arrests.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Discharged.....	625	29	501	102	1257
Delivered to Trial Justices.....	84	4	251	32	371
Delivered to Warrant.....	7	2	41	4	54
Delivered to Coroner.....	13	1	21	5	40
Delivered to Sheriff.....			2		2
Delivered to other authorities.....			3		3
Delivered to Masters of Vessels.....	6		2		8
Delivered to Parents.....	1		1	2	4
Paid Fines.....	271	8	371	94	744
Referred to Corporation Counsel.....	17		11	2	30
Sent to Hospital.....	18	4	19	5	46
Sent to City Institutions.....	3		2		7
Sent to House of Correction.....				32	32
Sent out of City.....	11		3		14
Sent to Jail.....	43	7	403	41	494
Totals.....	1099	57	1629	321	3106

Amount of Fines imposed at Police Court.....\$6,376.25

Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners..... 3,205.40

Amount Paid to Treasurer. .... 3,205.40

Amount of Forfeitures deducted from Pay of Police for Lost Time.. 1,557.14

Amount of Fines imposed on Police for Violation of Rules and Regulations ..... 175.59

In addition to the above, there were thirty-five alarms of fire reported.

Thirty-nine stores and dwellings found open by the Police were secured and owners notified.

Sixty-seven cows, twenty-one horses, six mules and forty-one goats found going at large contrary to City Ordinance were brought to Station Houses, and were disposed of in accordance to Ordinance.

One hundred and seventy-nine dogs running at large in the streets were killed by the Police.

Four hundred and thirty-seven  $\frac{50}{100}$  dollars was received up to July for licenses issued for public balls, etc.

Twenty-one  $\frac{50}{100}$  dollars was received from sales stable manure.

Ninety-two dollars was received from sales at auction of unclaimed property.





One hundred dollars was received from sales of uniforms and belts and clubs.

Six dollars was received from sales of forage to impounded animals.

The foregoing is a correct report, as per Recorder's morning reports.

ALFRED RHETT,  
*Chief of Police.*

Official:  
MARTIN W. WIGG,  
*Clerk Police Department and Recorder's Court.*

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### THE POLICE BELLS.

As a *police* regulation, a bell was formerly rung at nine o'clock P. M. in the winter and at ten o'clock P. M. in the summer. This custom was, I infer, as old as the city, and did *once* have a very distinct meaning, and did *once* subserve a useful public purpose; but the time had passed away when any purpose, useful or sensible, could be subserved, and for a great many reasons that police bell has been discontinued, and should never be rung again. The use of the historic chime of eight bells in St. Michael's steeple for police and fire purposes, has been also entirely discontinued. Large fire bells are now in use, located in towers at the Main Station Houses and at the Orphan House; these are rung by electricity, and sound all alarms of fire, and give Washington time at *noon* every day, from Fire Department office. The system has now been in use some months, and is a complete success—the fire alarm being instantaneous from the three bells upon pulling a fire alarm box.

The "reveillé" and "tattoo" of Peter Brown, that once gave the impression of Charleston being a military post, are no more heard; the corps of night watchmen in St. Michael's steeple and in the cupola of the Orphan House, watching for fires to break out, when they would give the alarm, and



hang out lanterns to direct the fireman to the scene of conflagration, have disappeared, and the nine and ten o'clock police bells are no longer rung, because no longer needed. The *evening bells* have also been discontinued, *let us hope only temporarily*, however, waiting the completion of arrangements which will enable us to chime our sweet carillon in St. Michael's steeple, without the dreadful discord of late years.

We have a great many very good things in Charleston, and we often make very little use of them. When the poet sung of

"Those evening bells! those evening bells!  
How many a tale their *music* tells,"

he might have had the possibilities of the carillon in St. Michael's steeple in mind; those bells that our own townsman has celebrated in a single line—

"The sweetest chimes in all the land;"

but he never could have had the inspiration from our customary ringing. Is it not strange that with all the outfit for charming melody, with the opportunity for the sweetest of chime-music, our use of these bells should have degenerated into the unfortunate habit of having the bell-rope violently pulled, for ten minutes at a time every evening, as if a great clamor, at stated hours daily, was a city necessity. I learn that by a recent ingenious and complicated mechanical achievement, bells are now chimed in this way with great accuracy and with variety in the tunes. What an excellent invention, and how acceptable a reform that would be in Charleston, which would not only replace the usual clamor, but keep that standard tune of "Taffy, the Welchman" from intermingling promiscuously with our hymns and patriotic airs on church and public days, and assign it prominence on "Mother Goose Melody Day," when it shall be established.



## LIGHTING THE CITY.

The Charleston Gas Light Company continues to light the streets, public buildings and grounds of the city, under a contract much less in amount than paid in former years. There are over twelve hundred lamps in use on the streets and public grounds.

As a matter of public record, it should be mentioned that the U. S. Electric Light Company was organized here during the past year, and in November last, the first lighting by electricity was done in this city. Since then quite a number of stores, and other business places, have these lamps in use. The Agricultural Society illuminated their spacious hall, the largest in the city, during the Fall Exhibition, both with the incandescent and the arc lights. King Street, between Broad and Calhoun Streets, is brilliantly illuminated up to 11 o'clock every evening, except Sundays, by many private lamps in front of the stores, and certainly presents a most attractive appearance. The effect of the electric light on the grass lawns and the fountain in Washington Square is unsurpassed for brilliancy and beauty of effect, and I trust that in the plans, now changing Marion Square into a well appointed common and parade ground, its completeness will be assured by providing for its illumination every evening by the Electric Light Company. When this splendid open square is completed, with its encircling lawns and central plaza, and thoroughly illuminated, it will be unrivaled in its beauty and in the thoroughness of its appointments. The City Military and the Citadel Cadets are entitled to these advantages, and should have them all, which will be shared in as well by the community generally.

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WATER SUPPLY.

Work has been continued uninterruptedly, night and day, upon the new Artesian Well on George Street; but owing to unavoidable accidents and difficulties but little progress







has been made during the year. In the Year Book for 1881, in my remarks upon this subject (page 194), I stated that "Mr. Spangler encountered a serious difficulty in November last, when he had reached a depth of 1257 feet, by the parting of his nine inch pipe about 85 feet above the bottom, and in the worst portion of the quick-sand deposit. Fully four months were lost in endeavoring to remedy this trouble. Mr. Spangler has succeeded in doing so, and is now progressing as rapidly as the nature of the work will permit." Shortly after the above was written, Mr. Spangler, having inserted his eight inch pipe, passed it on the outside, and by the side of the bottom portion of the nine inch pipe; but when he had reached the depth of 1329 feet with the eight inch pipe, a bend or elbow occurred in a joint near the bottom. Months were passed in the effort to straighten out this bend. He finally succeeded in inserting successively seven inch, six inch and five inch pipe; all of them stopped, however, at the depth of 1375 feet, by a bend in the lower joints. He was then obliged to construct herein rods, and design and make tools by which some of these series of pipes could be withdrawn from the well, and succeeded in pulling out the 400 feet of five inch pipe. Finding it impossible to take out the six inch and seven inch pipes, he left them, telescoped within the eight inch pipe, but split open the bottom sections, through which he was finally able to re-insert the five inch pipe; and it is now going down with no serious difficulty in the way, and has reached the depth of 1498 feet, with every prospect of the entire length of 400 feet being utilized. When that is done, it will only remain to insert four inch pipe for the remaining 200 feet to reach the same water from which the well on Marion Square derives its supply. Mr. Spangler's contract with the Water-works Company stipulated that this well should be of six inch capacity at the bottom, but owing to the above mentioned difficulties he has been forced to reduce the size as stated. He seems to be progressing steadily now, with no more trouble than is incident to the nature of the strata through which he has to work his way, and it is safe to predict that



the present year will witness the successful completion of this well.

The only present source of water supply available for the service of the Water-works Company through their mains, is the well on Marion Square, which, being only two and three-quarter inches in diameter at the bottom, was found to yield about 330,000 gallons at the surface per diem. The water, being conducted through a four inch pipe, with many bends, a distance of a fourth of a mile to the reservoir of the Company, has been found to discharge only about 220,000 gallons—the loss being the result of friction.

#### LENGTH OF MAINS.

It has not been deemed advisable to increase the water mains beyond the fifteen miles previously laid, except in Vanderhorst Street for the purpose of affording water facilities to the Upper Markets; and the Water-works Company therefore only extended their pipes in Vanderhorst Street, connecting with the mains in King and Coming Streets, a distance of 1022 feet, upon which they have placed four additional double fire hydrants and one water gate. The total length of water mains, therefore, is about fifteen and one-fifth miles, upon which there are located one hundred and sixty-five fire hydrants, single nozzle, and sixty fire hydrants, double nozzle.



PLEASURE GROUNDS.

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WHITE POINT GARDEN—THE COLONIAL COMMON AND  
LAKE—CANNON'S MALL—WASHINGTON SQUARE—MARION  
SQUARE.

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## WHITE POINT GARDEN.

This unrivaled seaside promenade and pleasure ground has been so fully described in previous annual reports as not to require further reference to here, except in suggestions for its further improvement. During the past year the water lot on the West, at the foot of King Street, was made the subject of a money claim, but this matter has been adjusted, and this locality has been forever protected from the risk of a nuisance.

Without knowing the extent of the want for improved salt-water bathing facilities, which has found expression in the Press during the past year, and knowing that there are disabilities attendant upon any erection of public bath-houses, which will prevent this being undertaken altogether by the City Council, it has occurred to me to suggest an improvement of this water lot, which would be an attractive feature in itself, be largely appreciated by the community, and at the same time afford the opportunity for the creation of a modern salt-water Bathing Pavilion, available at all hours of the tide, by location in the full ebb and flow of the Ashley River, and not as was the case with the old bathing house, placed at the opening of the main tidal drain from Meeting Street. The erection of an iron pier upon the water lot referred to, sixty feet wide, projecting three hundred feet Southward, from the line of the South walk, would combine the attractions of a novel and unequalled promenade, such as are in common use at many summer resorts in this country and in Europe, and by utilizing the sections at







the Southern extremity there would be space available for three separate and complete baths twenty-five feet by sixty feet each—one for ladies, one for gentlemen, and one for boys. These baths could be protected outwardly by heavy copper netting in six inch mesh, and inside could be fitted with dressing rooms and every convenience of a well appointed bath, under the floor of the pier and out of sight.

I am indebted to Colonel Benj. Berg Smith, of the Light-House Department, for much valuable information on this subject, and from him I have an approximate estimate of cost, at one hundred dollars a linear foot, for such a pier, sixty feet by three hundred feet, making the total investment about thirty thousand dollars. The ocean piers at Coney Island and elsewhere are extensive structures, built upon with frame houses, two and in some instances three stories high. This is altogether unnecessary for Charleston; we live on the salt-water and have no need to crowd by tens of thousands on a pier, to get the ocean air. One iron pier, without buildings, could be very economically built. Recent soundings on the proposed projection show a depth at low tide, of one foot of water at the Battery wall and a gradual increase to over four feet at the location of the Bathing Pavilion; this makes the outlay very moderate compared with such structures in deep water. With such a pier, the city could secure a permanent and convenient landing stage for the use of naval and other vessels anchoring in the stream. It is now a drawback at this port that should in some way be remedied, and if private enterprise would undertake this improvement, it might become the city's interest to lease so much of this lot, on favorable terms to a private corporation and assist such a scheme, in order to secure certain public privileges, including a landing stage. Regarded in present connection with White Point Garden, there can be no doubt of such an iron pier being a decided improvement, and should the city extend White Point Garden Westwardly, the pier would then be, by its location, a *central* attraction.



## THE COLONIAL COMMON AND LAKE.

The first appropriation for the improvement of this lake and the grounds surrounding it was made in January, 1882, and the Board of Commissioners previously appointed, met at the Mayor's office, and organized, to carry out the object of this trust. It was determined to build a concrete wall around the lake, to widen the area between the lake and streets, to lay out a promenade fifteen feet wide next to the lake, and have the remaining space of thirty-five feet laid out in grass and planted with oak trees. The plan is an excellent one, and will ultimately make this one of the most unique and attractive pleasure resorts in the Union. The work has progressed under the personal supervision of Mr. C. A. Chisolm, the Chairman of the Board, and during the year \$7,733.33 was judiciously spent—about two-thirds of the circuit of the lake has been enclosed with a concrete wall three feet wide at the base and five feet six inches high, representing 17,820 cubic feet of permanent wall. The mud from the bed of the lake was used for the first filling of the embankment, of course securing a greater depth of water, which was deemed advantageous, and being as well an economic arrangement. This has been covered with clean street sweepings to a depth of one or two feet, making a rich soil for the growth of grass on the lawn—11,400 cubic yards of filling were required for this work. A brick culvert thirty-six feet long, with double gates four feet wide and five feet high, is the means of flooding the lake and keeping up the salt-water supply.

At the opening of the new year, oak trees have been set out, the shell walk is being put down, and the amount available for the current year (only \$1,000) is being expended to the best advantage in promoting the work. It will require about \$3,000 to perfect Mr. Chisolm's plans, and I commend this improvement to the favorable attention of the City Council.



## ANNUAL REPORT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 20th, 1883.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of  
Charleston, S. C. :*

GENTLEMEN—The Board of Commissioners of the Colonial Common and Ashley River Embankment beg leave to submit the following report of work done during the past year, also a statement of expenditures, &c.:

At the organization of the Board, in January, 1882, it was determined to expend the funds put in their possession on the improvement of the Rutledge Street Pond, bounded by Rutledge, Beaufain, Lynch and Broad Streets. The nature of the contemplated improvements was as follows: To put a substantial concrete wall around the four sides of the pond, increase the width of the sidewalks, say fifteen feet on Rutledge and Broad Streets, and fifty feet on Beaufain Street, to add to the park on that side, planting of trees, laying out of walks and shelling same, also turfing with grass the spaces between rows of trees and curbing of sidewalks on the several streets surrounding the pond.

It was very evident to your Board, before commencing this extensive work, that the amount appropriated, viz: \$6,000, with the addition of \$1,000 annually from rent of property now occupied by P. P. Toale, was altogether inadequate to complete the improvements as proposed. It was decided, however, to commence the work, and do in a substantial manner as much as possible of it to the extent of our funds.

During the year 1882 your Board expended \$7,733.23, with which sum the following amount of work was executed, viz: 1,440 lineal feet of concrete wall (three feet at base, eighteen inches at top of wall, height of wall five feet six inches from foundation plank), which has been constructed around the lake on Rutledge, Broad and Beaufain Streets, in all some 17,820 cubic feet of wall. A brick culvert thirty-six feet long, four feet wide, and five feet six inches high,







with double gates for flooding the lake, has been built across Lynch Street. The bed of the pond has been deepened in many places, the material from which, with sand and debris obtained from the City, was used for filling behind the walls. This work required 11,400 cubic yards of filling, and consumed a considerable portion of the total amount of money expended during the year.

It is proposed this year, if an appropriation can be obtained from Council, to complete the regular concrete walls from Broad to Lynch and from Beaufain to Lynch Streets, fill up the angles reclaimed from pond on the corners of Lynch and Beaufain and Lynch and Broad Streets, plant trees on three sides of the pond, viz: on Rutledge, Broad and Beaufain Streets, shell walks and turf with grass the space from rows of trees to curbing of street. The estimated cost of this work will be about \$3,500.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. A. CHISOLM,

*Chairman C. C. and A. R. Embankment.*

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### WASHINGTON SQUARE.

The recent addition of an electric light in the centre of these grounds has added much to the beauty of the place, and in the evenings it is much frequented.

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### CANNON'S MALL.

The improvement of this acre of ground is progressing satisfactorily, and will be completed very soon, and will certainly contribute much to the comfort and convenience of this section of the City.



## MARION SQUARE.

During the past year an important change was undertaken—the carrying into effect of the original project initiated in 1833, to have the spacious square in front of the Citadel buildings cleared of the old buildings on King Street, and transformed into an attractive military parade and pleasure ground. The immediate motive to this action and the history of this square are presented in my message to the City Council at the regular meeting, September 26th, 1882.

*“Gentlemen of the City Council:*

The reopening of the Citadel Academy is an event full of promise in the future educational life of South Carolina, and here in Charleston it is a subject of especial congratulation that we are to have once again in our midst a corps of cadets composed of representative young men from every County of our State who will, as before, be always welcome to our city and to our homes. The reoccupation of the Citadel buildings for the uses of the Academy, after long years of abandonment, directs public attention in an especial manner to the neglected and unsightly condition of what is called the Citadel Green. As a subject of interest to the community and for the particular information of the City Council, who by the payment of considerable sums of money in past years have a direct interest in these spacious grounds, I have made a thorough examination, and deem this a suitable occasion to submit a full statement of this matter, that such action may be taken as will lead to a complete change in the appearance of this locality.

By a deed bearing date August 20, 1833, it was, for certain considerations therein mentioned, agreed between the Board of Field Officers of the Fourth Brigade and the City Council of Charleston that this square should be opened as a parade ground and public mall.

In 1856 the lots on the West side of the Citadel Green were known as lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 of Purcell's



plan of the square made in 1799. Lots 18 and 19 were owned by Dr. Boylston, who on the 1st day of August, 1856, conveyed the same to the Board of Field Officers. There has been no subsequent conveyance, and this property still belongs to the Board of Field Officers. By deed of exchange dated 2d June, 1856, the City Council conveyed to the Board of Field Officers the Picket Guard House and so much of lots 14 and 15 as it occupied, and paid to the said Board the sum of \$7,000 in cash. In consideration of this conveyance and the sum of money paid, the Board of Field Officers released to the City Council all their right in the State Arsenal on Broad Street, being part of the present Main Station House property. There has been no subsequent mortgage or conveyance of the Picket Guard House, and it is still owned by the Board of Field Officers, subject always to the stipulation in the original trust deed for its removal and clearing of the square.

In the fall of 1856 the Board of Field Officers entered into negotiations with the Trustee of the marriage settlement of Rev. Gustavus Poznanski and wife for the purchase of lots Nos. 13, 16, and 19, then belonging to that trust estate, for the price of \$35,000, one-half cash and the balance in bonds and mortgage. The Board of Field Officers applied to the City Council for assistance in the purchase, as the houses on these lots were to be taken down and the land made a part of the Citadel Green. Thereupon the City Council paid the cash portion of the purchase, to wit: \$17,500, and the Trustee executed a conveyance to the Board of Field Officers, and took three bonds, secured by mortgage of the property, for the credit portion.

The conveyance, bonds and mortgage bear date 27th May, 1857, and on the 15th September, 1857, the Board of Field Officers endorsed on the conveyance to them "that they stood seized and possessed of said premises (lots 13, 16 and 17) in trust to open the same as soon as they should be able to do so, or could make arrangements by which the Legislature would enable them to open and hold open the same, together with the remainder of the Citadel Square as







a public mall, upon the same terms as were contained in the indenture between the City Council and said Board of the 20th August, 1833, recorded in Book II, No. 10, page 382." The three bonds above referred to bear date 27th May, 1857, and are conditioned for the payment :

First, for \$5,000, with interest at seven per cent. payable semi-annually, on or before February 15, 1858.

Second, for \$5,000, with interest at seven per cent. payable semi-annually, on the 15th of February, 1859.

Third, for \$7,500, with interest at seven per cent. payable semi-annually, on the 15th of February, 1860.

No interest or principal having been paid during the war, in 1866 there was a large arrearage of interest, accrued since the 15th of August, 1860, up to which date interest was paid in full, but no part of the principal. This arrearage of interest in 1866 the Trustee agreed to receive in City of Charleston six per cent. stock at par. The Board of Field Officers, through its solicitor, Gen. James Simons, succeeded in borrowing from the City Council \$7,500 in City six per cent. stock at par, and applied the same to the payment of the interest in arrears, and to secure payment of this loan with interest at six per cent. on the 1st of April, 1891, mortgaged to the City Council the land bought from the Poznanski estate, as appears by the mortgage recorded in R. M. C. O., Book A, 14, No. 7, p. 442.

In 1865, when the Federal forces occupied Charleston, they took possession of all the Brigade property on the Citadel Green, and used it for various purposes. In the latter part of 1866, or early in 1867, Gen. Saxton, then in charge of the Freedman's Bureau, ordered the property restored to the "City Council," upon the application of the Board of Field Officers and the "City Council," who, upon its restoration, proceeded to lease it out in July or August, 1867. Gen. Sickles, then in command of Charleston, ordered these tenants out, and appropriated the building to military purposes.



Some time during the summer of 1868 application was made by the Board of Field Officers to Gen. Canby, then in command of Charleston, for restoration of the property and for payment of \$3,183.13 as rent for its occupancy by the United States Government. The application for payment of rent was favorably received, and to enable the United States paymaster to pass his accounts at Washington, where the Board of Field Officers were unknown, Gen. Canby suggested that the claim for rent be assigned to the City Council, which would enable the City Treasurer to receipt for the rent.

This assignment was made, and the amount of \$3,183.13, received by the City Treasurer, was paid over to Gen. James Simons as solicitor of the Board and as solicitor of the trust estate of Poznanski, on account of interest on the bonds of the Board for the purchase of the property.

In a deed dated 17th December, 1869, R. M. C. O., Book N, No. 15, p. 362, the Trustee of the Poznanski estate recites the sale to the Board of Field Officers in 1859, the declaration of trust made by the Board of Field Officers, at the instance of the City Council, bonds and mortgage of the Board, payment of interest to 15th August, 1860, and states the amount of principal and interest due as \$19,087.13. That it was agreed between the Trustee and the City Council that the City Council should pay the balance due on the property and take a conveyance from the Trustee of all interest therein of the trust estate "whether said right and interest be by virtue of said mortgage, or whether the same be by reason that the title to the said premises has reverted to the said trust estate because of the dissolution of the said corporation of the Field Officers of the Fourth Brigade," and conveyed to the City Council all the property previously conveyed to the Board by deed of 1857.

The City Council carried out its part of this contract by paying to the Trustee \$10,000 in City six per cent. stock at par, and \$9,087.13 in currency. From 1869 to the present day the City Council has had possession of all the Brigade property on the Citadel Square or Green, except the



Boylston House and a portion of lot 16, on which the United States Government then had a hospital; the Picket Guard House having been turned over to the Board in 1877 for military purposes.

Two facts are conspicuous in this narrative: one that, first and last, the City Council has paid about \$50,000 for the opening of the whole square for the advantage of the general public, and as a parade ground for the City Military; the other that the purpose *declared in 1833 is still unexecuted*. It therefore follows that if this spacious square is to be changed in appearance and completed as a parade ground and public mall *within fifty years of its inception, we have only a few months left in which to accomplish this much desired improvement*. Just here it is proper to state that the altered circumstances of the Trustees (the Board of Field Officers) prevent their undertaking any money outlays. I am not able to state the condition of their affairs, but it is known to me that the remnant of property, consisting of the Military Hall and the Magnolia Farm, are unremunerative, and that since 1877 they have been necessitated to contract a debt in the interest of the Brigade. Unless then the City Council takes action, these premises will remain as they have been for many years—a standing reproach to the city. The cost of transforming this section from its present dismal appearance to a most attractive military plaza and public pleasure ground will be relatively small, as compared with the great advantages to accrue to all by the change, and I strongly recommend that this matter be referred to a special committee to confer with the Board of Field Officers, with instructions to arrange, first, for the earliest removal of all the buildings on King Street; second, to ascertain the cost of grading the square and improving the sidewalks around it; third, to report a plan for the future keeping in order of these grounds.

There are about ten acres of land in the enclosure, and I venture the opinion that for a moderate outlay it can be made both useful and ornamental. It is just as important that the Military Academy, the City Military and the gen-







eral public should have this entire square for a parade ground and public mall as that its neglected and dismal appearance should be forthwith changed."

Alderman Rodgers moved that so much of the report of the Mayor as relates to the improvement of the Green be referred to a Special Committee of five Aldermen, with the Mayor as chairman, to confer with the Board of Field Officers and report to Council. Adopted.

The Mayor appointed the following Committee: The Chairmen of the Committees of Ways and Means, Streets, Public Institutions and Grounds, Contracts and Accounts, and the Mayor. (Aldermen Rodgers, Rose, Eckel, Dingle, Sweegan and the Mayor.)

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 4, 1882.

The Special Committee appointed under the resolution of the City Council 26th September, 1882, to confer with the Board of Field Officers Fourth Brigade S. C. V. T., in regard to the public grounds commonly called the Citadel Green, beg leave to report that they have considered the matter in conference with the Brigade Officers, and are pleased to be able to state that there is a concurrence in the following recommendation:

1. That the buildings on King Street be forthwith removed.

2. That the original trust be then executed, i. e. the conversion of this square into a public mall and parade ground.

3. That the future management and control of the square be vested in a Board of seven Commissioners, three of whom shall be selected by the City Council, three by the Board of Field Officers, and that the Superintendent of the South Carolina Military Academy shall be *ex-officio* a member of the Board.

4. That it be respectfully suggested to the Board of Visitors that they cause to be made an entrance to the Citadel on Hudson Street, so that vehicles delivering fuel and sup-



plies may do so conveniently without frequenting the mall and parade ground, which cannot be done hereafter without detriment.

5. That as Tobacco Street, so-called, located in front of the Citadel buildings, between King and Meeting Streets, is unavailable for vehicles on account of the difference of grade at Meeting Street, it be closed as a street, and a sidewalk laid in front of the Citadel buildings from King to Meeting Street for the public accommodation, and the remainder of the street added to the mall and parade ground.

Your Committee suggest that the work necessary to be completed at an early day is a flag-stone sidewalk on King, Calhoun and Meeting Streets next to the mall, and in front of the Citadel building from Meeting to King Street. The laying out of the grounds will require time for maturely considering what will be most advantageous, and this will be best accomplished by the Board to be created for the future care and management of the parade ground and mall.

Your Committee are unanimous in the opinion that this public mall and parade ground, which promises to be in the near future so useful and so attractive a resort, should be designated by some historic name acceptable to the people. They unite in the recommendation that it be known hereafter as Marion Square.

WM. A. COURTENAY, *Mayor.*

F. S. RODGERS.

A. W. ECKEL.

G. W. DINGLE.

A. B. ROSE.

EDWARD F. SWEEGAN.

Unanimously adopted.

Alderman Rodgers introduced the following Bill, which received its first reading by its title, and second reading by sections.

On motion of Alderman Rodgers the rule was suspended,



and the Bill received its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed for ratification as follows:

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A BOARD FOR THE CARE AND  
IMPROVEMENT OF MARION SQUARE.

I. *Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled,* That the grounds bounded on the North by the buildings of the South Carolina Military Academy, East on Meeting Street, South on Calhoun Street, and West on King Street, now held in trust by the City Council of Charleston and the Board of Field Officers of the Fourth Brigade South Carolina Volunteer Troops, for the use of the said Fourth Brigade as a parade ground, and for the citizens of Charleston as a public mall, shall be hereafter known as Marion Square.

II. That the management and control of said square be and is hereby vested in a Board of seven Commissioners, three of whom shall be elected by the City Council of Charleston, three by the Board of Field Officers of the Fourth Brigade South Carolina Volunteer Troops, and the Superintendent of the South Carolina Military Academy shall be *ex-officio* a member of said Board.

III. That the said Board shall have power to make all such rules and regulations as may be necessary for their own government, and for the use, improvement and preservation of the said square; *Provided, however,* that such rules and regulations shall be approved by the City Council of Charleston and the said Board of Field Officers.

IV. That the Board hereby appointed shall have the management and expenditure of all moneys which may be appropriated for the improvement and preservation of the said square; and shall annually, or oftener if required by the City Council of Charleston, report their actions and doings to the said City Council and Board of Field Officers, with a statement of all moneys received and expended by them.

Upon the ratification of this Ordinance at the regular meeting, October 10, 1882, the Mayor said:

It will be observed that the first section recites that this property is held in trust by the City Council of Charleston and the Board of Field Officers of the Fourth Brigade S. C. V. T. Technically speaking, however, I desire to say that the City recognizes that the legal title of this property is in the Board of Field Officers of the Fourth Brigade S. C. V. T., to whom the City, for value, previously conveyed the same upon the public trust and use for a public mall and parade ground. Inasmuch as the law vests in the City Council







alone the power and authority to regulate streets and public places, this Ordinance is necessary, for only in this way can the rules and regulations for this public square be lawfully made and enforced. It is for this reason that the City Council constitutes this Board of government, and clothes them with the power to act.

Received as information, and ordered to be published with the proceedings of Council.

The general plan of the improvements for Marion Square embraces the best of flag-stone sidewalks around the circuit of the square, the grading of the grounds, a grass lawn 80 feet wide around the outer circuit of the square, and a military plaza in the centre about 300 by 500 feet. In the grass lawn oak trees have been planted on King, Calhoun and Meeting Streets, a few feet from the sidewalks, intended ultimately to shade them. There will be a central approach for vehicles 20 feet wide, from Calhoun Street to the entrance of the Citadel Academy. There are to be also diagonal openings at the four corners, 15 feet wide, for pedestrians, leading across the centre of the square, and also from King and Meeting Street directly to the Academy. It will take time to complete these plans, but it is a satisfaction to know that the work is in progress. For the first time the Battalion of Citadel Cadets and our City Military are to have a suitable place for their exercises; and when MARION SQUARE is completely in order, and lit in the evenings by electricity, few cities anywhere will have a better appointed or more attractive plaza.

This property is held in trust for the above uses, by the Field Officers of the Fourth Brigade, and is governed by a Board of Commissioners consisting of Colonel J. P. Thomas, Chairman; General DeSaussure, General Siegling, Major Huguenin, Captain Hard, Captain Lesesne and Captain Mantoue.



## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

CITY HALL IMPROVEMENTS—CITY LANDS AND BUILDINGS—  
PUBLIC MARKETS.

Early in the spring of 1882, the City Council found it necessary to undertake extensive repairs to the City Hall, including a new roof, to make the building safe and comfortable. With the view of providing for all the departments of the City Government, it was determined to spend an additional amount, and re-arrange the whole interior of the building—a contract was made with Mr. Henry Oliver, and the work was begun in April. The new Council Chamber being ready for use, the first meeting was held therein on November 14th, 1882, and the following inaugural address and proceedings took place:

“The Mayor:

*Gentlemen of the City Council:*

We re-assemble here to-night, after an absence of several months, and re-dedicate to municipal use our City Hall. In this work of restoration our aim has been—*first*, the preservation of a building in which much of our local history for nearly three-quarters of a century has been enacted; *second*, the re-arrangement of its interior so as to economize all available space and to bring together in this building every department of the City Government; *third*, to afford convenient facilities to the corporators for the transaction of their business with the city. This building, originally constructed at the beginning of the century for the branch of the United States Bank, was conveyed to the city in 1818, and has since been used as a City Hall. It virtually passed to the city by the transfer of the old Colonial Building, now used for a Postoffice, to the United States Government, and as this building has cost the city



nothing, I may say with truth that the corporators have as yet paid nothing for their chief corporate building.

As first erected it was in one spacious apartment, with galleries around it; subsequently the galleries were removed and a second floor made to secure a Council Chamber and offices; subsequently an unsightly partition divided the lower area, and the West side was assigned for the use of the treasury department, the remainder being left open for the City Court room, and nothing could be worse in arrangement, in appointments, or in shabby aspect, than this desolate looking area. The dangerous condition of the roof necessitated its replacement, and has led to an interior re-arrangement to accomplish the results referred to.

As to the necessity of the changes, the condition of the building once ascertained, no intelligent citizen would have delayed the work, even if there was no higher object to be accomplished than safety, the concentration of all the departments under one roof, and convenience to all having business with the city.

The necessity urging and these desirable conveniences being possible, the City Council deemed it expedient that at the same time the building itself, as the centre of municipal official business, should be thoroughly cleansed, re-furnished and a fresh robe put on. It should be a matter of common public pride and interest to have our corporate building not only in good repair, but, in our modest way, in pleasant attire. It is true we have no means now, nor will we have in the near future, for the costly emulation of the civic pride and public spirit of the great municipalities, such as Baltimore with her palatial white marble City Hall, recently built at the cost of three millions, nor even to follow the example of the lesser cities, such as Hartford, with a population 20 per cent. less than that of Charleston, which has just finished, amid much public gratification, a City Hall costing \$300,000. Such public work and municipal adornment in their vast outlay we cannot follow nor imitate, but there is something we can do, and that is to preserve our public buildings, rich as they are in memories







of the city and State, and keep them in such garb as becomes the enlivened and active community of which they now stand as the outward speaking symbols.

We do not envy our sister cities their costly halls, and only aim to imitate them in neatness and genteel business appointments for ours. So we preserve our old building, not because of the bare physical fact of its age of fourscore of years, but for its historic associations, its strength and its exterior beauty, and so with modernizing its interior we have secured an excellent Council Chamber and twelve well appointed offices, in fact all the City Hall accommodation we shall need for many years, on an outlay of \$20,000. Our term of public service is nearly run, and we recognize that we are only temporary Trustees for the conduct of city affairs and the expenditure of the corporators money, and we feel impelled to make this statement as a part of our common accounting in discharge of our high public trust.

Of late there has been somewhat of discussion concerning other changes which have been made in the public places, and former usages of our city. In these, the reform, for now the changes can be properly so called, has vindicated itself, and approval has followed close upon the completion of the reform. Let me remark that with some of our fellow-citizens it would seem that we are thought to be ruthless iconoclasts, disrespectful of the past, and fixed in resolve to destroy what is *old*, desirous only for that which is *new*. This is a serious misapprehension. I think I may say of this Council, as for myself, we value the past and the things of the past, but the admonition of the Great Teacher is as true to-day as nineteen centuries ago: "Ye are the salt of the earth, but if the salt have lost his savor, wherewith shall it be salted? It is henceforth good for nothing but to be cast out." The *old* streets and their familiar names still remain to us, even though rehabilitated and made more convenient for the public use, and few, if any, would now exchange Washington Square, in its new and bright garments, for the dismal and unsightly prospect once

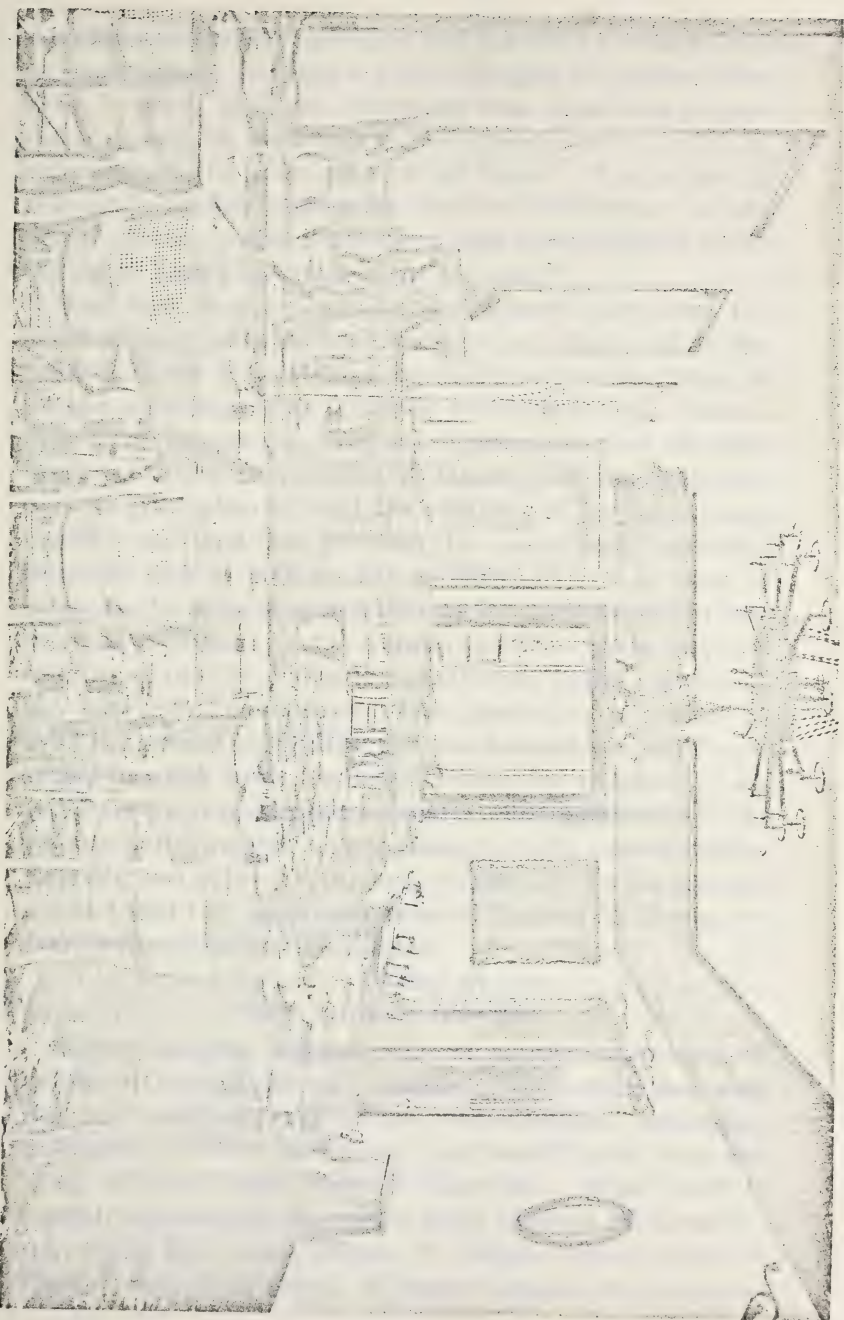


surrounding our City Hall. Moultrie, Sumter, Pinckney, sentinel our beautiful harbor, and shall we not honor the memory of Francis Marion by inscribing his historic name on our coming Military Plaza, where the youth of our city and State are to assemble daily? Will not the frequent mention of that name suggest the study of that great life, from which each may learn

"What a world is in the keeping  
Of him who nobly aims and bravely toils!"

We may well consider, then, whether such complaints as have been referred to are worthy of the sentiment bestowed upon them, and the more particularly when with us are subjects which should fitly call forth *true* sentiment, and are worthy of it in its richest and purest outflow. We certainly should have memorials of our illustrious dead, who in their day gave valuable service to their State, and deserved to have their names identified with it. To cherish and keep fresh the memories of such men is a *real*, an *honorable* sentiment which well becomes us; but though we cherish and preserve in our minds and hearts our great men, still in no other one of the original *thirteen* States is there such conspicuous absence of memorial works, to recall those who in the years that are gone won and wore in life its highest distinctions. The traveller who visits the Capitol at Washington sees in its rotunda statues and busts of those who were men of mark in their several Commonwealths, and their native States have there placed these statues and busts, where all who stop and gaze on these chiselled works of art will recall the history of their lives. Our State holds in sacred memory a long line of illustrious dead, "the sceptered sovereigns who still rule our spirits from their urns," but from this State no such monumental tribute has been paid to its mighty dead. No outward completed individual memorial, save the bronze bust of Simms, and no present project, save the proposed Calhoun memorial under the auspices of the *ladies of Carolina*, recall the names of any of those who in life reflected back on her the honor and fame she had given them. None have more de-





The New Council Chamber, City Hall.







served a place in that group at the Capitol; yet they have no place there. Is it not a grave thought to us that they have it not? Is it not becoming that amid this neglect there should be an awakened *sentiment*, which shall rear memorials to the great sons of the State? Are we not in this city as much responsible for this indifference as the State? Are we not in one respect even more forgetful of the tribute to high public sentiment and duty?

More than forty years have now passed away since the death of one who had faithfully served the State in the councils of the Republic, as faithfully served the State in its own councils, and as faithfully served this city. No one lived more honored or died more lamented than the first Mayor of Charleston, Robert Y. Hayne. In the great outburst of grief when he died, the citizens of Charleston came together and resolved for him to erect "some enduring memorial and so embalm his memory, as well by way of solace to the present generation as for the admiration and example of posterity." We are in the fifth decade since the meeting of the City Council and citizens, and the memorial has not been commenced. The generation in which he lived has passed away; the duty so honorably and fitly assumed has not been discharged; shall we, too, pass it by and leave its performance to some other generation? As Senator and Governor he was eminent in the councils of the Republic and of this State; but it is not only for his political conduct that the name and fame of Robert Y. Hayne are dear to the citizens of Charleston. It was he

"Whose eye intent  
Was on the visioned future bent."

He had seen the augmentation of population, prosperity become universal, old towns expanded into cities, new ones rise and multiply; agriculture, manufactures, commerce, quickened in their movement, and wealth pour into the State of New York from all directions. What DeWitt Clinton had done for his native State, through the construction of the Erie Canal, Robert Y. Hayne aimed to do for Charleston and the people of South Carolina by his trans-



mountain railroad. His conception was not a dream; the accomplishment of it not an impossibility. He saw, half a century ago, what is plain to all now; and at this day we realize the necessity to do what he then advised, and to which, if those of his day had hearkened, we would have already enjoyed a great career, of which we might well have been proud. After being a Senator in the councils of the Union, after being Governor of South Carolina, he, like DeWitt Clinton—similarly honored as Senator and Governor of New York—became the Mayor of the chief city of his State, because there was in the lesser office a field for honorable exertion in securing the advancement and prosperity of the people. As the first Mayor of Charleston he strove for the construction of a great iron highway to the Ohio River, as that which in life he had accepted as his mission. In all modes accessible to him he endeavored to arouse the people to action. Taking no rest, taxing his physical strength too much to be borne, and making it, strong as it was, unable to cope with his mind, he was to the last filled with the thought of the great good in store for the people of this his loved city and State. But he lived in a period when the *sentiment* and the *habit* of the large majority of his people were strong and fixed for *isolation*; he could point the way to power and influence through the augmentation of population, the quickening of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, but he could *not* overcome the prejudice *against new methods and a new life*. Baltimore made early railroad connection with the Ohio River, and has since quadrupled her population and multiplied her resources vastly. The reverse is our fortune. In September, 1839, he died, and his great work perished with him, but he lived long enough to have "his public services stamped for immortality upon the face of his native State and upon the institutions of the Union." Shall there not be in this hall where he administered, with unequalled dignity and energy, the last civic office that he held, a fitting memorial of such a man? He died in the cause of this city. Should not the chiselled marble be placed here that





will bring back and perpetuate to the present and succeeding generations the living features of one so true to its welfare and so devoted to its people? Let us then, upon this auspicious occasion, when all good omens invite us forward, as we come together again for the first time in this old hall, take action on that ample authority given forty-three years ago, not for praise of him, not to bear our weak witness to his worth, not for him alone, but for ourselves, and posterity as well, for "whatever transports us from the present to the worthy past, widens the mind as well as instructs it; whatever recalls to us eminent persons, their brilliant and engaging parts, above all their *fortitude, wisdom, self-sacrifice*, re-enforces our manhood and encourages our virtue." Let us rear here the memorial marble, and when we have passed from these official duties those who succeed may say of us, they honored what was worthy in the past."

At the conclusion of Mayor Courtenay's remarks, Alderman Eckel said :

MR. MAYOR—I have listened with great pleasure to your splendid address, and I trust that the citizens of Charleston will carefully read and consider it. This evening is a particularly well chosen time to bring back to our minds the debt which the city owes to the memory of the illustrious Robert Y. Hayne. While it is true that honors were heaped upon him during his lifetime, that does not lessen the obligation which we have to perpetuate his memory. I desire to offer the following resolutions, which will carry into effect similar resolutions offered forty-five years ago :

*Resolved*, That the address of the Mayor to Council this evening upon the re-dedication of the City Hall be spread upon the Journal of Council and published in the official proceedings.

*Resolved*, That a Special Committee of three, consisting of the Mayor and two Aldermen, be appointed to select a sculptor with power to have made at the earliest day practicable for the City of Charleston, a marble bust of Robert Y. Hayne, to be placed on the right of the Mayor's seat on the wall of this Chamber.





Alderman Thayer seconded the resolutions, and in doing so said :

Occasion ofttimes begets opportunity, and such appears the present. Re-entering these historic walls, again to be the municipal home of the present and future city administrations, renewed and adorned fittingly for its purposes, yet only in elegance of simplicity, with comfort and convenience combined, you, sir, have aptly availed of the occasion to make references, historical and practical, in connection therewith, but crowned the opportunity by recalling memories of the past, and urging, *now*, the adoption of measures to fulfill the pledge, not only of a former city administration, but of our whole community, for some fit memorial to the worth and virtue of our city's first Mayor, the honored and lamented Hayne. 'Tis true, sir, our references are to the actions of an administration, and our citizens of a generation gone before, but

" Possessions vanish, and opinions change,  
And passion holds a fluctuating seat,  
But, (subject neither to eclipse or name,)   
Duty remains."

The preamble and resolutions, I feel assured, must find ready response, as will be at most but small amends for long neglected duty—of a truth, a duty, sacredly and solemnly resolved by our fellow-citizens of that day, *to be*; but alas! not performed—certainly not from lack of veneration for the honored dead, which had been so feelingly and truthfully expressed by Council and citizens, when (as some here may remember) there was lamentation in our borders over the announcement that Robert Y. Hayne was dead! No! We feel otherwise assured. Only, "will do this to-morrow" spirit obtained. Delay followed delay, until 'mid times mutations it has been bequeathed to us to do honor to one to whom honor was and is due, and whom in honoring we most do honor ourselves.

'Twere needless in this presence, had I the ability, to attempt at this late date any panegyric of the statesman,



counsellor and public-spirited citizen, Robert Y. Hayne, whose life, deeds and virtues

“Speak in characters that never die,  
The human greatness of an age gone by—

These all adorn the history of our city, State and nation,  
for 'twas his

—to win the wreath of fame  
And write on memory's scroll a deathless name,”

and now 'tis but ours to add small tribute to departed worth, only the chiselled marble, but to which we may hereafter point with just pride, as the first Mayor of Charleston, the gifted, eloquent and patriotic Robert Y. Hayne, who 'mid all its greatness merited the encomium “he was good as great”—and of whom may justly be said 'twas his while he lived

“To whom no bliss but that which virtue gives,”

and when he died

“To leave a lofty name,  
A light, a landmark on the cliff of fame.”

I would second and move adoption of the preamble and resolutions.

Alderman Sweegan supported the resolutions with the following remarks:

MR. MAYOR—I heartily endorse all that you have mentioned in your message. First, in regard to the renovation of this building. It is an undeniable fact that in all cities of any importance, one amongst the first places that strangers desire to visit is the City Hall. As we all desire our private houses, no matter how humble they may be, to present as neat an appearance as possible to our guests, the same feeling should actuate us in our public capacity; hence the small expenditure of the public funds in renovation of this building, in order to keep pace with our sister cities, should, and will no doubt, meet the approbation of our constituents.



Secondly, in regard to the contemplated memorial in remembrance of the public services of the late Hon. Robert Y. Hayne—the last of the line of Intendants and the first Mayor of our city. This action will no doubt be endorsed by the community. Had his enterprises been carried to completion our city would to-day rank equal to any in the Union. We all know how unpopular municipal subscriptions to railroad enterprises have become since the late war. It was not so in the ante-bellum days. We know that our city has lost by declining to assist in the building of railroads that were subsequently built, much to our detriment in this particular case. General Hayne pointed out the plan, which, if carried out, would have made our city a great commercial emporium. While paying this mark of respect to the memory of an official whose greatest aim was for the public welfare, I feel satisfied that suitable tributes will be paid to the memories of such of his successors who have worn the ermine of office well and faithfully, and who have passed away to receive the reward of well spent lives.

Alderman Ufferhardt also supported the resolutions with the following remarks:

MR. MAYOR—I desire to raise my feeble voice in support of the resolutions just offered, giving form to the timely remarks made by you. Who is there amongst our people that has heard of Robert Y. Hayne, and does not honor, love and cherish his memory? Some few in our midst may even recall to their minds the days of his active life for the good of this City, the State and the Nation. When my feet first trod on these hospitable shores he had but just gone to his rest, too soon, alas! and like our lamented Calhoun, for his people, and too soon for the whole Nation! But the echoes of his name and fame were still sounding, whilst the void created by his early death remained unfilled. This echo, reawakened by you, Mr. Mayor, embodied in the resolutions of Alderman Eckel, and reverberating through this Council and through this entire community—the echo is an honor







to you, to us, to our city, and proves that, if Republics are ungrateful, Charleston at least, as a city, is a noble exception, for she has honored and will honor her statesmen, her benefactors, her patriots, her heroes, to the full extent of her limited means. Never does she forget them. Mr. Mayor, with pride and pleasure I support the resolutions now before you.

On motion of Alderman White, the resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Mayor Courtenay then said:

During the visit of Governor Winthrop to this city in 1885 he visited the Council Chamber, to see the portraits and other works of art owned by the city. He called the attention to the neglected condition of "Trumbull's Washington;" a full length portrait of great value and historic interest, and urged that it be placed in proper hands for restoration, proffering his services in advising and superintending the work. By unanimous vote of the City Council the picture was forwarded to Governor Winthrop, and has been wonderfully renewed, and now presents as fine an appearance as when originally painted. It was completed last spring, and was received in the Boston Museum of Art, and kept on exhibition during the summer and fall months, and is again restored to its familiar place on the walls of our chamber.

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The late Charles Fraser, artist, of Charleston, referring to General Washington's visit to this city on 21st May, 1791, says: "Amidst every recollection of that occasion, the most prominent is of the person of the great man as he stood upon the steps of the Exchange, uncovered, amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of the citizens." \* \* \* "The most lasting memorial of his visit was the whole length portrait, which the City Council requested him to sit to Colonel Trumbull for, and which now adorns the City Hall." \* \* \* "In addition to his skill as an artist, he had been in the family of General Washington as an aid, and was,



therefore, well acquainted with his features and person. The picture *was painted from life*, and represents General Washington in his military garb, as Commander-in-Chief, and, as such, is an invaluable portrait. It bears date 1791."

\* \* \* "After this period, age and increasing cares altered the General's appearance, besides the use of false teeth, so that when Mr. Stuart painted him in 1794, in his Presidential suit of black velvet, and with powdered hair, he looked like a different person."

Our esteemed and venerable townsman, W. T. Wragg, M.D., recently informed me that Colonel Trumbull had frequently alluded to this portrait in his after life, as the one which was most satisfying to him, and there is no doubt of its excellence. It is cause for congratulation that, after ninety-two years, it is still preserved to us. It is certainly a priceless possession.

In connection with this interesting mention of the Washington portrait, President James H. Carlisle, L.L.D., of Wofford College, sends me the following extract from General Washington's diary, which is appended for more general information and convenient reference than in the original volume, not easily accessible:

EXTRACTS FROM "THE DIARY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
FROM 1789 TO 1791. EDITED BY BENSON J. LOSSING.  
RICHMOND. PRESS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,  
1861."

*Monday 2d (May, 1791).*—Breakfasted at the Country seat of Govr Pinckney, about 18 miles from our lodging place & then came to the ferry at Haddrell's point, 6 miles further, where I was met by the Recorder of the City, Gen Pinckney and Edward Rutledge Esqr, in a 12 oared barge rowed by twelve American captains of ships most elegantly dressed. There were a great number of other Boats with Gentlemen and ladies in them:—and two Boats with Music: all of whom attended me across, and on the passage were met by a num-



ber of others. As we approached the town a salute with artillery commenced, and at the Wharf I was met by the Governor, the Lt. Governor, the Intendt. of the City—Cincinnati &c &c and conducted to the Exchange where they passed by in procession—from thence I was conducted in like manner to my lodgings—after which I dined at the Governor's, (in what he called a private way), with 15 or 18 Gentlemen. The lodgings provided for me in this place, were very good, being the furnished house of a Gentleman at present in the Country; but occupied by a person placed there on purpose to accommodate me & who was paid in the same manner as any other letter of lodgings would have been paid.

The following is the President's response to the address of the municipal authorities, delivered from the steps of the Exchange, now the Postoffice:

*To the Intendant and Wardens, representatives of the Citizens of Charleston, May 3rd, 1791:*

GENTLEMEN—The gratification you are pleased to express at my arrival in your metropolis is replied to with sincerity in a grateful acknowledgment of the pleasing sensations which your affectionate urbanity has excited. Highly sensible of your attachment and favorable opinions, I entreat you to be persuaded of the lasting gratitude which they impress, and of the cordial regard with which they are returned.

It is the peculiar boast of our country that her happiness is alone dependent on the collective wisdom and virtue of her citizens, and rests not on the exertions of any individual. While a just sense is entertained of our natural and political advantages, we cannot fail to improve them, and with the progress of our national importance to combine the freedom and felicity of individuals. I shall be particularly gratified in observing the happy influence of public measures on the prosperity of your city, which is so much entitled to the regard and esteem of the American Union.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.







*Tuesday 3d.*—Breakfasted with Mrs Rutledge, (the Lady of the Chief Justice of the State who was on the Circuits) and dined with the Citizens at a public dinr. given by them at the Exchange.

Was visited about 2 o'clock, by a great number of the most respectable ladies of Charleston—the first honor of the kind I had ever experienced, and it was as flattering as it was singular.

*Wednesday 4th.*—Dined with the members of the Cincinnati and in the evening went to a very elegant dancing Assembly at the Exchange—At which were 256 elegantly dressed & handsome ladies.

In the forenoon, (indeed before breakfast to-day) I visited and examined the lines of attack & defence of the city, and was satisfied that the defence was noble & honorable, altho' the measure was undertaken upon wrong principles and impolitic.

*Thursday 5th.*—Visited the works of Fort Johnson, James' Island, and Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island:—both of which are in Ruins, and scarcely a trace of the latter left—the former quite fallen.

Dined with a very large Company at the Governor's, & in the evening went to a Concert at the Exchange, at wch. there were at least 400 ladies, the number & appearance of wch. exceeded any thing of the kind I had ever seen.

*Friday 6th.*—Viewed the town on horseback, by riding through most of the principal streets. Dined at Majr Butler's, and went to a Ball in the evening at the Governor's, where there were a select company of ladies.

*Saturday 7th.*—Before breakfast I visited the Orphan House at which there were one hundred and seven boys & girls. This appears to be a charitable institution and under good management. I also viewed the City from the balcony of ——— Church, from whence the whole is seen in



one view, and to advantage, the Gardens and green trees which are interspersed, adding much to the beauty of the prospect.

Charleston stands on a Peninsula between the Ashley & Cooper Rivers, and contains about 1600 dwelling houses, and nearly 16,000 souls, of which about 8000 are white. It lies low with unpaved streets, (except the footways), of sand. There are a number of very good houses of Brick and wood but most of the latter. The Inhabitants are wealthy,—gay—& hospitable: appear happy and satisfied with the Genl. Government. A cut is much talked off between the Ashley & Santee Rivers, but it would seem, I think, as if the accomplishment of the measure was not very near—It would be a great thing for Charleston if it could be effected. The principal export from this place is Rice, Indigo and Tobacco: of the last from 5 to 8000 Hhds, have been exported, and of the first from 80 to 120,000 Barrels.

*Sunday 8th.*—Went to Crowded Churches in the morning & afternoon, to — in the morning and — in & afternoon. Dined with General Moultrie.

*Monday 9th.*—At six o'clock I recommenced my journey for Savanee, attended by a Corps of the Cincinnati and most of the principal Gentlemen of the City as far as the bridge over Ashley River, where we breakfasted, and proceeded to Col W. Washington's at Sandy Hill, with a select party of particular friends—distant from Charleston 28 miles.

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Alderman Rodgers thereupon offered the following resolution:

Whereas, our distinguished fellow-countryman, Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts, while on a visit to this city in 1880, and enjoying its relics of our olden times, became greatly interested in the preservation of our Trumbull's Washington, and wisely suggested its repair and restoration, and to further this end offered his most valuable services of supervision and care of this work; and

Whereas, through his kind offices the work of restoration has now been finally completed, and this valued picture of our city, now in its old power and life, adorns our walls; Be it, therefore,

*Resolved*, That the City Council of Charleston gratefully acknowledge and



appreciate the valuable aid and kind personal service of Governor Winthrop in the successful accomplishment of the work of restoration of our great painting of Trumbull's Washington.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Mayor announced to Council that Mr. T. Bailey Myers, of New York City, had presented to the city three rare and valuable engravings of great local interest to our citizens :

1. Sir Henry Clinton's Map of the Siege of Charleston, 1780, showing the city and the harbor and surrounding country, the fortifications, and position of the fleet under Vice-Admiral Mariot Arbuthnot.

2. An engraved Portrait of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, Secretary of State from the year 1757 to 1768, by James Barry, R. A., September, 1778.

3. "An exact Prospect of Charlestown, the Metropolis of the Province of South Carolina," an original engraving published in the *London Magazine*, June, 1762.

In this connection, Alderman White presented the following resolutions :

Whereas, Mr. T. Bailey Myers, of New York City, has generously presented to the City Council three rare and valuable engravings of great local interest to the citizens of Charleston, comprising : 1st, Sir Henry Clinton's Map of the Siege of Charleston, 1780 ; 2d, An engraved Portrait of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, published in 1778 ; 3d, A View of our City, as it appeared in 1762 ; Be it

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the City Council are due and are hereby tendered to Mr. Myers for these valued gifts, and we assure him that his liberality is highly appreciated by the citizens of Charleston.

*Resolved*, That these engravings be hung on the walls of the Mayor's office, and carefully preserved as objects of general interest to our community.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.





## THE ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF LORD CHATHAM.

James Barry, who executed the portrait above referred to, was both painter, of the British school, and an engraver of accepted merit in his period. He was born at Cork in 1741, and educated in Dublin, and his early development of talent attracting the attention of the celebrated Edward Burke, he supplied him with the means of foreign travel and for the study of art. He became a member of the Academy of Bologna, and soon painted his "Philoetetes," which attracted attention, and at the age of twenty-two his "St. Patrick's Arrival on the Coast of Cashel;" then his "Venus and Arryodine." In 1777 he was elected at the Royal Academy, and 1782 appointed a Professor of Painting. Some of his pictures were preserved in the Adelphi, and that of "King Lear" may be recalled in the Shakespeare Gallery. He died in 1806.

## INTENDANTS AND MAYORS OF THE CITY, &amp;c.

The City Council at a recent meeting voted unanimously to have erected in the North wall of the Council Chamber a marble tablet upon which should be inscribed the corporate name of the City, the date of settlement and date of incorporation, with a roll of Intendants and Mayors. This work is now under contract with Mr. Thos. H. Reynolds, 170 King Street.

In the Year Book of 1881, page 371, Hon. H. L. Pinckney is reported as Intendant in 1830. The authority quoted was Miller's Almanac, since found to be in error, as Hon. James R. Pringle was elected to serve that year, and is corrected herein.

The following is the record:



## CITY OF CHARLESTON.

FOUNDED 1670—INCORPORATED 1783.

## INTENDANTS.

1783—RICHARD HUTSON.  
 1785—A. VANDERHORST.  
 1786—J. F. GRIMKE.  
 1788—RAWLINS LOWNDES.  
 1791—A. VANDERHORST.  
 1792—JOHN HUGER.  
 1794—JOHN B. HOLMES.  
 1795—JOHN EDWARDS.  
 1797—H. W. DESAUSSURE.  
 1799—THOS. ROPER.  
 1801—JOHN WARD.  
 1802—DAVID DEAS.  
 1803—JOHN DRAYTON.  
 1804—THOS. WINSTANLEY.  
 1805—CHAS. B. COCHRAN.  
 1806—JOHN DAWSON, Jr.  
 1808—WILLIAM ROUSE.  
 1810—THOMAS MCCALLA.  
 1812—THOS. BENNETT.  
 1814—THOS. RHETT SMITH.  
 1815—ELIAS HORRY.  
 1818—JOHN GEDDES.  
 1820—D. STEVENS.  
 1821—ELIAS HORRY.  
 1822—JAMES HAMILTON, Jr.  
 1824—JOHN GEDDES.  
 1825—SAMUEL PRIOLEAU.  
 1826—JOSEPH JOHNSON.  
 1827—JOHN GADSDEN.  
 1830—JAMES R. PRINGLE.  
 1831—H. L. PINCKNEY.  
 1833—E. W. NORTH.

## MAYORS.

1836—ROBERT V. HAYNE.  
 1837—H. L. PINCKNEY.  
 1840—JACOB F. MINTZING.  
 1842—JOHN SCHNIERLE.  
 1846—T. L. HUTCHINSON.  
 1850—JOHN SCHNIERLE.  
 1852—T. L. HUTCHINSON.  
 1855—W. PORCHER MILES.  
 1857—CHARLES MACBETH.  
 1865—P. C. GAILLARD.

## Military Appointments.

{ Gen. W. W. BURNS, U. S. A.  
 Feb'y 19th—March 7th.  
 1868 { Col. M. COGSWELL, U. S. A.  
 March 7th—July 6th.  
 { G. W. CLARK,  
 July 6th—Nov. 10th.  
 1868—GILBERT PILSBURY.  
 1871—JOHN A. WAGENER.  
 1873—G. I. CUNNINGHAM.  
 1877—W. W. SALE.  
 1879—WM. A. COURTENAY.



It will be noted that there have been thirty-two Intendants between 1783-1836, a period of fifty-three years. Between 1836-1883, there have been fifteen Mayors, regularly elected by the people, and three *appointed* by the Military Commandant in 1868, in violation of law and usage. The first appointee was General W. W. Burns, U. S. A., who, upon taking the oath of office, said to the City Council: "You are all gentlemen and men of honor; you can appreciate the delicate position I occupy here, in holding an elective office without having secured the suffrages of the people of Charleston. I can only assure you that I shall do my duty to you and to the people to the best of my ability." The record shows that this took place on February 19th, 1868. On March 7th, sixteen days afterwards, General Burns was unceremoniously removed; perhaps for no other reason than that he was a "gentleman and man of honor," and would not lend himself to the vulgar tyranny of the period, under the auspices of a volunteer major-general (not of the regular army), who, sent to command over a prostrate, defeated, unarmed community, had no higher sentiment than to do all in his power to humiliate and wound the feelings of a people so situated. In making this record, General Burns' position should be made known; he was in sentiment and act above the temporary "satrap" whose orders as a soldier he had to obey.

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## CITY LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

The following list of City Lands and Buildings is published in this permanent annual record, as customary, for information of the corporators, as of date December 31, 1882:

### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

City Hall.

Orphan House.

Upper and Lower Station Houses,





Upper and Lower Markets.  
Alms House Buildings and Grounds.  
Hospital Buildings.  
College and Campus.

#### PUBLIC GROUNDS.

White Point Garden and East Battery Promenade.  
Colonial Common and Ashley River Embankment.  
Washington Square.  
Cannon's Mall, Rutledge and Calhoun Streets.  
Hampstead Mall.  
Aiken Mall, Meeting Street.  
Wragg Mall, Meeting Street.  
Bennett's Mall (Lucas Street).

Marion Square, in front of Citadel Buildings, is held in trust for a Military Parade and Common, by the Field Officers of the Fourth Brigade, S. C. V. T.

#### ENGINE HOUSES.

Engine House—Wentworth Street.  
Engine House—Queen Street.  
Engine House—John Street.  
Engine House—Cannon Street.  
Engine House—Chalmers Street.  
Engine House—Anson Street.  
Engine House—Archdale Street.

#### WATER LOTS.

Water Lot, South Battery.  
Water Lot, West end Broad Street.  
Water Lot, East end Pinckney Street.  
Water Lot, East end Calhoun Street.  
Water Lot in front of Della Torre's Mill, North Accommodation Wharf—extension of Chapel Street.  
Lot East end Society Street, North of Bennett's Mill, to channel!—street extension.



Lot East end Charlotte Street, North of Gas Works to channel.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Lot on Meeting and Queen Streets, occupied by Street and Health Departments.

Artesian Well Lot, corner Meeting and Wentworth Streets.

Scale House Lot, East end Calhoun Street.

Lot, Cannon Street, adjoining Engine House.

Potter's Field.

Butcher Pens.

Powder Magazines and Farm.

Land at Prince's Point—Old Magazine.

Lot on Morris Island (Lazaretto).

(Engine House—Meeting Street.)

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#### PUBLIC MARKETS.

MARKET HALL, Charleston, S. C., December 30, 1882.

*To the Commissioners of the Public Markets :*

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with law, I hereby submit a statement of the transactions of this office from January 1st, 1882, to December 31st, 1882 :

#### RECEIPTS.

Collections from Fish and Vegetables.....	\$ 2,659.50
“ “ Centre Beef and Pork Markets.....	5,463.31
“ “ Upper Market.....	1,293.99
“ “ Weights and Measures.....	279.19
“ “ Scale Fees.....	21.22
“ “ Mount Pleasant Ferry Company.....	200.04
“ “ Fish Licenses.....	405.26
“ “ Ice House Rent Upper Market.....	110.00
“ “ Pen Rent.....	352.50
“ “ Fines.....	20.13
“ “ Sales.....	54.50
“ “ Public Weigher.....	77.99
“ “ Hall Rent.....	5.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 0,982.63



## EXPENDITURES.

Wages to hands .. . . . . .	\$	894.59
Repairs.....		778.59
Sundry expenses.....		257.69
City Treasurer.....		9,038.44
Balance.....		13.32
		<hr/>
		\$10,982.63
		<hr/>

Respectfully submitted.

H. L. TOOMER,  
*Chief Clerk Markets.*





## THE PORT OF CHARLESTON.

The administration of Port and Harbor affairs is now in the hands of a Harbor Commission, and under State control. For convenient reference the official papers of the Commissioners, and of the Harbor-Master and Port Wardens, are recorded in the City Year Books, to which are appended brief statistical exhibits relating to the commerce of the city.

The most important matter is the extensive Jetties which are being built by the Federal Government, to secure deep water at the entrance of the harbor, and the latest information from the United States Engineer's office is presented herewith.

## NORTH JETTY.

"The extension of the foundation course of the North Jetty was suspended in November, 1881, and has since been resumed.

At that time the Jetty had reached a point 14,361 feet, about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles from Sullivan's Island, its thickness varying from  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to 4 feet.

The present sea end of this work is in about 13 feet of water, and 1000 feet inside the 18 feet low water contour of the outer slope of the bar. No serious settlement has taken place, and no loss of stone has been observed. The condition of the work is very satisfactory.

## SOUTH JETTY.

On January 12, 1883, the foundation course of the South Jetty extended 11,553 feet, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Morris Island.

There are 12 feet of water at this point, which is 6,500 feet from the outer 18 feet curve. The thickness of this apron varies from 3 to 6 feet.

Owing to the prevalent rough weather this extension was discontinued on the date last mentioned, and on 22d ultimo



work was commenced on the second course of the Jetty, at a point 4,825 feet from shore. This second layer is similar to the foundation, except that the mats are not so wide. It is the beginning of the operation of raising and strengthening the Jetty. Up to the present date 350 feet have been completed.

#### EFFECTS OF THE JETTIES.

Examinations are now in progress to definitely ascertain the effects of the Jetties. The task is an extensive one, and exact figures cannot be given until it is completed.

Among some of the effects already observed the following may be mentioned :

The deep water area between Fort Moultrie and Cummings' Point has materially enlarged ; its 18 feet curve has developed towards the Swash Channel in a long pocket. There is a very marked increase in the size of the deep water basin just South of this pocket. In this locality the scour along the South Jetty has necessitated the use of protecting spurs.

The shoal between the heads of the North and Swash Channels has been partly removed. The shoal separating the Main Ship Channel and the entrance to the Swash Channel has diminished in area, and carries more water.

The extensive shoal ("Swash Reef") just in advance of the present end of the South Jetty, has been very considerably cut away and forced seaward.

The shoal ("Jim Evans") North of this, shows similar indications.

#### SWASH CHANNEL.

The preliminary pressure brought to bear upon the Swash Channel is plainly indicated by the comparatively rapid formation and disappearance of lumps, its tortuous and changeable course and general irregularity of the sand movement to sea.



The contraction of the waterway has not reached the point where any decided result can be expected.

Just expectations are fully realized, if not exceeded, by the changes observed.

The channel now carries 16½ feet at mean high water."

# REPORT OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

OFFICE OF THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS, )  
Port of Charleston, S. C., November 23, 1882. )

*To the Honorable the President of the Senate, and the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives of South Carolina :*

In compliance with Section XV of the Act creating the Board of Harbor Commissioners, I have the honor to make the following report :

By the Act approved December 24, 1881, the membership of the Board was increased to thirteen, and by the fifth section it was appointed that the annual meeting should be held on the second Monday in January of each year. On account of their appointments not having been received at that date, the old Board met on that day and continued in office the incumbent Harbor-Master and Port Wardens, until such time as legal action could be taken. The first regular meeting was held on January 30th, 1882, when the Board was organized by the unanimous election of President S. Y. Tupper of the Chamber of Commerce as Vice-Chairman, and the appointment of the following standing committees :

*On Port and Harbor Improvements*—Messrs. S. Y. Tupper, W. G. DeSaussure, F. J. Pelzer.

*On Pilotage*—Messrs. G. D. Bryan, James F. Chapman, C. H. Simonton, A. D. Cohen, Mich'l Kelly.

*On Quarantine*—Dr. T. Grange Simons, Messrs. A. D. Cohen, G. D. Bryan.

*On Harbor-Master's and Port Wardens' Offices, and Finances*—Messrs. E. H. Frost, W. B. Smith, F. W. Dawson.





The Board met again on February 7th, and elected the following officers:

*Harbor-Master*—James Armstrong.

*Port Wardens*—F. C. Blum, H. F. Baker, Charles Lining, J. W. Smyser, M. Moran.

*Secretary and Treasurer*—A. P. Gray.

Under Section XI of the Act, the Board was "invested with full power and authority to levy and collect from all vessels entering into and trading with the Port of Charleston such fees and Harbor or Port charges, not inconsistent with law, as in their discretion may be necessary to pay the said Harbor-Master and Port Wardens for the services required of them, and to defray the necessary expenses attendant upon the execution of the duties devolved upon the said Board under this Act." In exercising this authority, the Board informed themselves of the fees customary at Savannah, which, with some modifications, were adopted and put in operation from that date. As the income could be only estimated, it was deemed prudent to incur only the following fixed expenses:

For the salary of Harbor-Master .....	\$1,200.00
For the salary of Secretary and Treasurer....	720.00
Probable outlays for rent, furniture, &c.....	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,920.00

The Board continued the fees customary in the Port Warden's office while under municipal control, which were estimated to yield an income of \$800 to each Port Warden.

I present herewith the figures of income and outgo for the period under review, i. e. February 15th to October 31st, 1882. The gross receipts were \$5,215.65, received from 515 vessels, and the disbursements were \$2,096.18. Of these vessels 144 foreign paid \$2,210, 353 American \$2,225.15, and commutation of regular lines \$780.50. Of the American vessels 109, whose fees amount to \$702.65, have paid under protest.



With this information of actual and probable income now before the Board, a considerable reduction of fees for the coming year can be made, as it is apparent that a smaller income will suffice for the economical administration of these public duties. It is the purpose of the Board to scrutinize closely the future income and expenditures, and collect only what is necessary for the conduct of the business entrusted to them.

The Harbor-Master reports the following arrivals from February 15th to October 31st :

AMERICAN—

Steamers.....	192
Barks .....	15
Brigs.....	15
Schooners .....	411

FOREIGN—

Steamers .....	20
Barks.....	134
Brigs.....	24
Schooners .....	2

A total of 813 American and foreign arrivals.

The Port Wardens report that they have surveyed for the year from November 1st, 1881, to October 31st, 1882, 378 vessels of all classes, with gross fees of \$4,353; expenses, \$251.74; net, \$4,101.26.

The Board is pleased to be able to say that the pilotage at this Port has been conducted generally, during the period referred to, in a satisfactory manner, without the serious complaint that marked the previous year's service.

The fourth section of the Act is as follows:

"That the said Board of Harbor Commissioners shall have jurisdiction over the Bay and Harbor of Charleston, and the Rivers and Creeks flowing therein, and shall make such regulations as they may see fit for the protection and preservation of the said Bay and Harbor of Charleston, Rivers and Creeks, from injury by means of deposit of ballast and other materials, the creation of obstructions, or from any other cause whatsoever, with authority to prescribe such penalties for the violation of the said regulations as they may deem adequate; *Provided*, That such penalties shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars for each offence, together with the expense of removing such



obstructions or interferences with navigation. And the Solicitor of the Circuit shall be, and he is hereby charged with the duty of enforcing such penalties, upon the information and at the request of the said Board of Harbor Commissioners. They shall also take control of all quarantine stations and buildings in said Harbor, designate and fix the location thereof, and make such regulations respecting the same as will secure the thorough and complete enforcement of the quarantine laws of the State. They are also invested with full power and authority to preserve peace and good order in said Bay and Harbor; *Provided*, That none of the said regulations shall be repugnant to the laws of the land; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to limit or encroach upon the powers and duties imposed upon the State Board of Health by any Act or Acts of Assembly now of force, or which may hereafter be passed."

It will be seen that the duties of supervision are therein fixed over an extensive water district, and there has been heretofore no means of transportation to enable the Harbor-Master to properly discharge his duties, nor the members of the Board to do those things which they have felt under obligation to do. It follows, that this facility must be provided, and no better use can be made of the surplus revenue now on hand, if so much be necessary, than to provide a steam launch of modern construction and motive power, for this imperative service. This would not only be a convenience to the Harbor-Master and Board, but to arriving vessels as well, in facilitating their business; and this matter will receive the earliest consideration of the Board.

The reports of the several officers referred to herein are duly recorded in this office for particular reference as to detail, if required.

In closing this report, I desire, in behalf of the Board, to express satisfaction at the courteous and efficient manner in which all the officers of the Board have discharged their duties.

Respectfully,

WM. A. COURTENAY,

*Mayor, and ex-officio Chairman of the Board.*





PORT AND HARBOR FEES.

OFFICE BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS, }  
Charleston, S. C., December 21, 1882. }

On and after January 1, 1883, the following Port and Harbor Fees will be charged upon all vessels arriving at this port, being materially reduced from those of 1882, viz :

*Fees to be paid within forty-eight hours after arrival on*

Per foot of length over all.

All Ocean Steamers running to this port as Packets.....	3 cents
All Fore-and-aft Schooners and Square-rigged Coasters .....	3 "
Square-rigged Vessels not Coasters.....	7 "
Transient Ocean Steamers.....	7 "

*Fees to be paid quarter-yearly on*

Per foot of length over all.

All Steamers and Vessels running regularly between Florida, Georgia, or any River in the State. ....	5 cents
---	---------

*Exemptions from above Fees.*

All Vessels under sixty feet in length, whose arrival and departure are from and to the navigable waters of this State, North Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

*Vessels entitled to Annual Commutation—Payable in Advance.*

Steamers and other Vessels plying regularly to this port, viz :

Steamers 225 feet and over in length, per annum.....	\$80.00
Steamers under 225 feet in length, per annum.....	40.00
Sail Vessels 150 feet and over in length, per annum.....	30.00
Sail Vessels under 150 feet in length, per annum.....	20.00

Fees to be paid at this office.

N. B.—Every Master of a Vessel is required by law to report at the Harbor-Master's and this office immediately after his arrival, or after his entry at the Customhouse, and there record the name, tonnage, length and description of



his Vessel, and all other information required by the Port Regulations, under a penalty of \$50 for each omission.

By order of the Board.

A. P. GRAY,  
*Secretary and Treasurer Board H. C.*

• PORT WARDEN'S REPORT.

Statement of the Number of Vessels Surveyed by the Port Wardens from the 1st of January, 1882, to the 1st of January, 1883, and the Amount of Fees Received:

	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Fees.</i>
1882—In January.....	47	\$447.00
In February.....	38	546.00
In March.....	30	409.00
In April.....	35	395.00
In May.....	27	284.00
In June.....	33	329.00
In July.....	26	304.00
In August.....	23	221.00
In September.....	23	290.00
In October.....	34	354.00
In November.....	35	330.00
In December.....	31	428.00
	382	\$4,337.00
Expenses.....		228.67
Net amount.....		<u>\$4,108.33</u>

Respectfully submitted.

H. F. BAKER,  
*Chairman Board of Port Wardens.*  
*Charleston, S. C., January 2, 1882.*

HARBOR-MASTER'S REPORT.

HARBOR-MASTER'S OFFICE, }  
Charleston, S. C., January, 1883. }

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following Report of the Arrivals of Vessels at this Port for the year ending December 31st, 1882;



No. 1.

MONTHS.	Steamers	Schooners	Barks	Brigs	Ships	Tonnage	NATIONALITY
January.....	30	58	1	2	1	57,554	United States.
February.....	27	50	2	1	...	47,013	United States.
March.....	29	56	2	1	...	46,285	United States.
April.....	24	54	1	1	...	48,044	United States.
May.....	18	31	..	1	...	33,120	United States.
June.....	16	42	3	2	...	32,360	United States.
July.....	16	52	...	...	...	37,545	United States.
August.....	14	32	2	1	...	29,370	United States.
September..	17	32	1	1	...	32,680	United States.
October.....	18	36	2	2	...	37,262	United States.
November.....	19	48	1	2	...	42,251	United States.
December.....	17	44	3	1	...	39,722	United States.
Totals...	245	515	18	15	1	483,206	

No. 2.

MONTHS.	Steamers	Schooners	Barks	Brigs	Ships	Tonnage	NATIONALITY
January.....	1	...	4	...	...	3,896	British.
February.....	2	...	6	...	1	7,028	British.
March.....	3	...	4	...	...	7,261	British.
April.....	4	...	2	...	...	7,354	British.
May.....	4	...	1	1	...	6,271	British.
June.....	1	...	3	2	...	3,534	British.
July.....	2	...	...	...	...	2,756	British.
August.....	1	...	7	...	...	4,213	British.
September..	5	...	2	2	...	10,077	British.
October.....	6	1	9	1	...	15,502	British.
November.....	11	5	6	1	...	27,323	British.
December.....	5	1	8	1	...	14,022	British.
Totals.....	45	7	52	8	1	109,237	

No. 3.

MONTHS.	Steamers	Schooners	Barks	Brigs	Ships	Tonnage	NATIONALITY
January.....	1	...	3	5	1	4,072	Spanish.
February.....	...	...	5	1	...	1,385	Spanish.
March.....	...	...	...	2	...	340	Spanish.
April.....	...	...	...	2	...	340	Spanish.
May.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June.....	...	...	...	1	...	190	Spanish.
July.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August.....	...	...	...	1	...	176	Spanish.
September..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October.....	1	...	...	...	...	798	Spanish.
November.....	1	...	2	6	...	3,196	Spanish.
December.....	...	...	2	2	...	1,220	Spanish.
Totals.....	3	...	10	20	1	11,726	





## No. 4.

MONTHS.	Steamers	Schooners	Barks	Brigs	Ships	Tonnage	NATIONALITY
January .....			6	1		2,923	Norwegian.
January .....			1			591	German.
February .....			8			3,370	Norwegian.
February .....			1			370	Swedish.
February .....			1	1		697	Italian.
February .....			3			1,156	German.
March .....			3			1,167	Norwegian.
March .....			2			823	German.
April .....			7			3,264	Norwegian.
April .....			3			1,307	German.
April .....			1			282	Swedish.
May .....			1			397	Swedish.
May .....			4	1		1,917	Norwegian.
May .....			1	1		848	Italian.
May .....	I					1,458	Danish.
May .....				1		271	German.
June .....			3	1		1,702	Norwegian.
June .....			2			955	Italian.
June .....	I					1,366	Danish.
July .....			7			2,505	Norwegian.
July .....			4			1,736	Italian.
July .....			1	1		697	German.
July .....			1			427	Russian.
August .....			2	1		1,130	Norwegian.
September .....			1			396	French.
September .....			3			1,168	Norwegian.
October .....			11	1		4,830	Norwegian.
October .....			2			1,054	German.
November .....			11			4,543	Norwegian.
November .....			2			991	Italian.
November .....			1			370	Swedish.
November .....	I		1			2,073	German.
December .....			4			1,895	German.
December .....			19	2		9,481	Norwegian.
December .....			1			460	Swedish.
December .....			1	1		754	Italian.
December .....			1			506	Austrian.
Totals .....	3		120	12		59,892	

Making a total of 180,855 tons Foreign.

I am, gentlemen, with respect,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES ARMSTRONG,

Harbor-Master.



## COMMERCIAL STATISTICS OF THE PORT.

The scope of this Annual Review only warrants brief reference to the leading articles of commerce. I am indebted to Mr. Wm. Walton Smith, the obliging Superintendent of the Charleston Exchange, for the following exhibits of cotton and rice:

### COTTON MOVEMENT AT CHARLESTON FOR 1881 AND 1882.

Receipts of Sea Island Cotton at Charleston for 1881 and 1882... 15,971 Bags.  
 Receipts of Upland Cotton at Charleston for 1881 and 1882.....486,374 Bales.

#### Exports of Cotton from Charleston for 1881 and 1882—

To Great Britain.....	145,673
France.....	23,772
Continent.....	128,962
Channel.....	4,600
Coastwise.....	201,672
Total.....	<u>504,679 Bales.</u>

Estimated Receipts of Sea Island Cotton for 1882 and 1883..... 15,000 Bags.  
 Estimated Receipts of Upland Cotton for 1882 and 1883.....600,000 Bales.

WM. WALTON SMITH,

*Superintendent Charleston Exchange.*

*Charleston, S. C., January 5th, 1883.*

### RICE MOVEMENT AT CHARLESTON FOR 1881 AND 1882.

Receipts of Rice at Charleston for 1881 and 1882.....43,642 Tierces.

#### Exports of Rice from Charleston for 1881 and 1882—

To Foreign Ports.....	
Boston.....	
New York.....	6,287
Philadelphia....	3,571
Baltimore.....	10,386
Other Ports.....	
Interior, per Rail.....	7,860
Local Consumption.....	<u>15,500</u>
Total.....	<u>43,604 Tierces.</u>

Estimated Receipts of Rice at Charleston for 1882 and 1883...48,000 Tierces.  
 Estimated Exports of Rice from Charleston for 1882 and 1883...33,000 "

WM. WALTON SMITH,

*Superintendent Charleston Exchange.*

*Charleston, S. C., January 5th, 1883.*



## NAVAL STORES.

I am indebted to Mr. T. W. Stanland, Naval Stores Broker at this port, for the following statistics of the year under review:

RECEIPTS OF NAVAL STORES AT THE PORT OF CHARLESTON FROM APRIL 1ST, 1882, TO MARCH 31ST, 1883.

Spirits .....	72,802
Rosin.. .....	315,494

N. B.—2,000 Spirits and 502 barrels Rosin received from Savannah included in the above. Receipts and exports for seventeen days in March have been estimated.

EXPORTS OF NAVAL STORES FROM THE PORT OF CHARLESTON FROM APRIL 1ST, 1882, TO MARCH 31ST, 1883.

EXPORTED TO	SPIRITS.	ROSIN.
New York.....	6,657	62,275
Philadelphia.....	4,235	6,583
Other United States Ports.....	4,053	13,506
Total Coastwise.....	15,845	82,364
Barcelona.....	.....	1,340
Havre.....	2,991	.....
Italy and Austria.....	.....	21,310
North Sea and Baltic.....	16,056	102,796
London.....	11,472	7,993
Bristol, England.....	8,810	26,865
Liverpool .....	4,451	13,381
Glasgow.....	1,500	9,398
Other British Ports and Ports of Call.....	9,303	27,710
Marseilles .....	.....	6,990
Total Foreign.....	54,583	217,783
Grand Total.....	70,428	300,147

## TIMBER, LUMBER, CROSSTIES AND STAVES.

Referring to the complete statements of exports in the Year Books of 1880 and 1881, I am indebted to the kindness of Messrs. Cohen & Wells, ship brokers at this port, for the





following exhibits of the movement in these articles during the past year :

The lumber trade of Charleston has been in a very flourishing condition, as will be seen by the statement below of exports, which have increased over one hundred per cent. over shipments made during the corresponding period of 1881. Since October, in consequence of a falling off in the demand, Charleston has suffered in common with the other lumber ports, in consequence of which we look for much lighter shipments during the year 1883. There still remains plenty of virgin timber lands available to Charleston, only waiting for the demand to spring up again to bring the lumber to market.

EXPORTS OF TIMBER, RESAWED LUMBER AND RAILROAD CROSS-TIES FROM CHARLESTON, S. C., FROM JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1882.

PORTS.	TIMBER. Feet.	RESAWED LUMBER. Feet.	RAILROAD CROSS-TIES. Feet.	TOTAL. Feet.
New York.....	330,701	4,004,618	31,260,504	35,595,823
Philadelphia.....		2,825,889		2,825,889
Baltimore.....		4,899,583		4,899,583
New Haven.....		250,000		250,000
Newport News, Va.....		489,000		489,000
Wilmington, Delaware.....		435,000		435,000
Boston.....		815,390		815,390
Bath, Maine.....	143,000	3,134,642		3,277,642
Rockport, Maine.....		767,500		767,500
Portland, Maine.....		124,000		124,000
Barbadoes and West India Ports..		418,665		418,665
Grand Totals.....	473,701	18,164,287	31,260,504	49,898,492

EXPORTS OF WHITE AND RED OAK PIPE STAVES FROM CHARLESTON, S. C., FROM JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1882.

Liverpool.....	56,712
Havre.....	8,600
Bremen and other European Ports.....	10,448
Barbadoes and West India Ports.....	398,410
Philadelphia.....	63,716
	537,886



## MANUFACTURED AND CRUDE PHOSPHATES.

The high prices of 1881 stimulated production, and the increased quantity offering with an adverse ship freight market, resulted in very low prices for crude rocks during the past year, and the loss of crops in 1881 had a depressing effect on manufactured fertilizers, so that the past year has not been as profitable a one to either miners or manufacturers as expected. The use of South Carolina fertilizers is certainly extending, and the proposed laying of tracks from the South Carolina Railway to the mines of the Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company, on Ashley River, to facilitate and economize the transportation of rock to the broad territory West of Augusta, will open up a wide market in the near future. There seems to be no concerted action in the management of this great interest, now representing millions of capital and annual business, and a blind competition seems to be going on all the year round between the different companies.

The following quotation, from the January (31st) circular of Mr. E. Willis, contains much information and useful suggestions, and might be acted upon with decided advantage:

"The danger in the over-production of crude rock and accumulations of fertilizers surely could be largely averted by an organization, through which absolutely reliable information could be disseminated at stated periods, as to existing stocks, range of prices at home and abroad, present and prospective demand, and similar details of vital interest. The necessity of such an organization is increasing, and its advantages are too apparent to admit of argument, and I recommend their prompt consideration. The industry is a progressive one, *growing yearly in volume and importance*, and unless intelligent sources of information are opened to all, and the production regulated to conform to the legitimate, rather than the speculative demand, a shrinkage of profits will be the result, which must eventuate in the abandonment of the business to the larger and stronger



companies. It is time for those who are loading every outlet for the crude material to pause and consider whether it would not be to their interest to mine less at higher prices, and husband their territory and resources for more propitious times.

*"The great 'Fish Basin of the Ashley,' as it is called by geologists, is undoubtedly rich in phosphates of the highest order. There is no other similar to it in all respects where the rock is directly available.*

*"Yet, we are now rapidly depleting this magnificent deposit, and, if we continue a few years longer, will discover that we have been supplying foreign countries at prices averaging £1 5s. per ton, when a prudent husbandry would have left us with a reserve supply to meet the American demand, at nearly double these figures. Fortunately, both for miners and the trade, the prevailing high rates of freight and insurance have, in some measure, curtailed foreign shipments, and from this cause considerable quantities of rock, which would otherwise have gone abroad, have been retained to better advantage at home. The low freight rates of last year threw into London and other markets excessive supplies of rock for sale after arrival, an unsatisfactory state of things, and an undesirable business both for shippers and consignees. This is not likely to be repeated, for it has demonstrated that even England can be too hurriedly overstocked.*

*"It will, perhaps, be interesting to observe the direction that shipments have taken, and, strange as it may appear, the demand for high testing rock in London has never abated, even at the full prices of 13@13½d. per unit, approximating the highest rates ever attained in that market, when 89@89¼ were the current figures here. But the ruling rates of freight were so disproportionate as to render the business unsatisfactory and difficult to transact."*

From the same circular of information, I am able to present the statistics of this great trade in convenient form for future reference:







## SHIPMENTS FROM 1ST JUNE, 1882, TO 31ST JANUARY, 1883.

	Tons Ground Rock.	Tons Crude Rock.
New York.....	572	8,735
Baltimore. ....		55,772
Philadelphia.....	1,502	18,117
Weymouth, Mass. ....		8,947
Orient, L. I., N. Y.....	475	500
Mantua Creek, N. J. ....		1,710
Seaford, Del.....		560
Wilmington, Del.....		9,204
Barren Island, N. Y.....	2,979	4,203
Milford, Conn.....		850
Chicago, Ill.....		535
Clark's Cove, Mass.....		650
Dartmouth.....		532
Booth Bay, Maine.....		175
Savannah.....		1,264
Newton Creek, N. J.....		475
Staten Island, N. Y.....		750
Richmond, Va.....		2,740
Boston.....		3,975
Wilmington, N. C.....		1,265
Nashville, Tenn.....		152
Washington, N. C.....		60
Elizabethport, N. J.....		1,050
Woods' Hole, Mass.....		6,650
To various points by Rail.....		3,789
England.....		46,080
Scotland.....		8,505
Ireland.....		9,355
Denmark.....		2,909
Germany.....		1,357
France.....		780
Ghent.....		110
Gottenburg.....		50
Silloth.....		700
Innergorden.....		1,500
Berwick.....		639
	5,528	204,645
Total.....		210,173



## CRUDE PHOSPHATES.

TONS—SHIPPED FROM	Foreign Ports.	Domestic Ports.	Consumed	Total.
<i>1875—From June 1, 1874, to May 31, 1875:</i>				
Beaufort.....	44,617	7,000	.....	51,617
Charleston.....	25,920	25,560	19,684	71,173
	70,546	32,560	19,684	122,790
<i>1876—From June 1, 1875, to May 31, 1876:</i>				
Beaufort.....	50,384	9,400	.....	59,784
Charleston.....	25,431	28,831	18,850	72,842
	75,815	38,231	18,850	132,626
<i>1877—From June 1, 1876, to May 31, 1877:</i>				
Beaufort.....	73,923	6,285	.....	80,208
Charleston.....	28,844	40,768	13,400	83,012
	102,767	47,053	13,400	163,220
<i>1878—From June 1, 1877, to May 31, 1878:</i>				
Beaufort.....	100,619	8,217	.....	108,836
Charleston.....	21,123	60,729	17,635	101,487
	121,742	68,946	17,635	210,323
<i>1879—From June 1, 1878, to May 31, 1879:</i>				
Beaufort.....	97,799	8,618	.....	106,417
Charleston.....	21,767	52,281	18,900	92,948
	119,566	60,899	18,900	199,365
<i>1880—From June 1, 1879, to May 31, 1880:</i>				
Beaufort.....	47,157	13,346	.....	60,503
Charleston.....	14,218	94,002	22,040	130,260
	61,375	107,348	22,040	190,763
<i>1881—From June 1, 1880, to May 31, 1881:</i>				
Beaufort.....	62,200	65,895	.....	128,095
Charleston.....	8,568	91,929	38,142	138,639
	70,768	157,824	38,142	266,734
<i>1882—From June 1, 1881, to May 31, 1882:</i>				
Beaufort.....	89,581	57,465	.....	147,046
Charleston.....	22,905	111,314	42,937	177,156
Other points than Beaufort and Charleston, .....	.....	.....	7,875	.....
	112,486	176,654	42,937	332,077
<i>1883—From June 1, 1882, to January 31, 1883:</i>				
Beaufort.....	52,789	30,386	.....	83,175
Charleston.....	19,106	105,621	25,865	150,682
Other points than Beaufort and Charleston, .....	.....	2,181	.....	2,181
	71,955	138,188	25,865	236,038



## MANUFACTURED FERTILIZERS.

	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
South Carolina Railroad	3,616	7,224	8,832	7,330	4,830	8,084	5,480	6,780	6,559	17,449	14,930	18,391	17,721
{ Jan'y..	4,809	8,304	10,205	7,901	9,780	11,156	12,419	12,602	14,445	17,308	18,523	19,837	.....
{ Feb'y..	5,763	9,925	13,714	8,214	11,156	8,491	10,710	15,019	12,044	10,814	18,721	12,107	.....
{ March.	2,853	2,845	5,419	2,649	4,313	2,505	2,483	1,795	2,513	2,701	3,509	1,711	.....
{ April..	80	112	175	318	164	77	76	44	53	707	189	548	.....
{ May...	182	626	1,912	1,271	2,872	2,064	385	879	285	1,381	2,186	2,424	5,430
Northeastern Railroad.	599	1,955	2,068	2,684	3,813	3,894	1,981	1,817	3,231	3,366	3,256	5,562	.....
{ Jan'y..	603	1,284	3,011	2,804	3,195	2,927	3,385	3,371	2,731	3,382	4,939	7,288	.....
{ Feb'y..	293	580	1,066	1,001	1,379	1,109	888	1,579	634	977	3,044	955	.....
{ March.	.....	.....	76	41	166	58	57	141	48	201	28	198	.....
{ April..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ May...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sav. & Charleston R. R.	4	193	95	116	282	206	322	676	1,016	1,102	951	690	2,059
{ Jan'y..	87	587	350	285	497	551	791	584	1,791	1,249	1,155	1,272	.....
{ Feb'y..	300	240	520	253	424	401	256	436	1,444	476	2,375	540	.....
{ March.	54	130	120	153	90	108	26	95	675	203	629	100	.....
{ April..	2	1	1	1	1	1	31	2	5	9	50	14	.....
{ May...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgetown Ste'm'rs	1,236	2,713	2,038	1,679	1,906	855	1,081	1,263	1,364	2,566	2,950	2,002	2,300
{ Jan.to June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Peedee Steamers...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Santee Steamers...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Edisto Steamers....}	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Five Months.....	20,481	36,719	50,172	37,000	44,868	42,547	40,065	47,152	48,838	64,005	77,525	73,490	.....
For Remainder of Year....	2,108	1,040	6,126	9,382	6,029	3,896	5,691	4,848	11,162	15,995	25,000	29,000	.....
Grand Total.....	22,589	37,759	56,298	46,382	50,897	46,443	45,756	52,000	60,000	80,000	102,525	102,490	120,000





From the complete and valuable report of Mr. E. L. Roche, the special assistant of the State Agricultural Bureau, I am able to present the following statistical information of the revenue from the mining of River Rock:

The total amount of royalty received by the State from the marine companies for the fiscal year ending 31st August, 1882, is \$138,254.14, as against \$124,541.14 reported for the last fiscal year—an increase of \$13,713 over the past year. Of this amount, companies working under exclusive rights have paid \$125,956.75, and those working under general rights have paid \$12,297.09. The detailed amounts are as follows:

#### EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS COMPANIES.

Coosaw Mining Company.....	\$111,071.75
Oak Point Mines Company.....	4,301.00
South Carolina Phosphate Company, (limited).....	3,291.50
Palmetto Phosphate Company.....	3,437.50
Farmers' Phosphate Company.....	1,660.00
Marine and River Phosphate Mining and Manufacturing Company.....	2,195.00
	<hr/> \$125,956.75

#### GENERAL RIGHTS COMPANIES.

David Roberts.....	\$5,250.00
C. O. Campbell.....	463.50
Joseph W. Seabrook....	1,058.00
George A. Trenholm & Son.....	318.94
W. T. Seward.....	1,248.00
Thomas W. Carwile.....	2,705.00
Wayne & Von Kolnitz.....	190.82
James M. Crofut.....	552.00
I. DeB. & Julian Seabrook.....	54.00
E. C. Williams.....	40.00
J. T. & R. H. Hart.....	20.00
Willis Wilkinson.....	209.75
Stono Phosphate Company.....	172.38
Deas & Wagner.....	15.00
	<hr/> 12,297.39

Total royalty paid.....	<hr/> \$138,254.14
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## SHIPMENTS OF RIVER ROCK.

General statement showing total shipments of river rock by every company or individual working under grant, charter or license from the State since 1870-1882 :

	Tons.
Copsaw Mining Company.....	551,468 $\frac{1}{4}$
South Carolina Phosphate and Phosphatic Company.....	10,551 $\frac{1}{2}$
Marine and River Phosphate Mining and Manufacturing Company.....	158,939
South Carolina Phosphate Company, Limited, and Oak Point Mines, combined.....	136,525
Boatman's Phosphate Company.....	6,254
Palmetto Phosphate Company.....	34,662 $\frac{1}{2}$
Farmers' Phosphate Company.....	11,832 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beaufort River Mining Company.....	1,954
Columbia Phosphate Company.....	2,991
Colleton Phosphate Company.....	120
Beaufort and Port Royal Phosphate Company.....	959
Stono Phosphate Company.....	1,756 $\frac{3}{4}$
Port Royal Phosphate Company.....	99
John Ahrens.....	549 $\frac{1}{2}$
E. R. Middleton.....	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. O. Campbell.....	3,209
W. Y. Fripp.....	373
E. L. Halsey.....	179 $\frac{1}{2}$
Joseph G. Taylor.....	1,876 $\frac{3}{4}$
George A. Trenholm & Son.....	1,445 $\frac{1}{2}$
George M. Wells.....	5,095
David Roberts.....	9,893 $\frac{1}{2}$
Joseph W. Seabrook.....	1,826
Thomas W. Carwile.....	3,327
W. H. Rentz.....	77
James M. Crofut.....	589 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. F. Lillienthal.....	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
W. T. Seward.....	1,248
W. M. Hale.....	347
Willis Winkinson.....	209 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wayne & Von Kolnitz.....	190 $\frac{3}{4}$
J. DeB. & Julian Seabrook.....	54
E. C. Williams.....	40
J. T. & R. H. Hart.....	20
Deas & Wagner.....	15

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 948,852



## STATEMENT OF ALL CHARTERS OR GRANTS FOR PHOSPHATE MINING ISSUED BY THE STATE.

Marine and River Phosphate Mining and Manufacturing Company of South Carolina. Date of Charter or Grant: 1st March, 1870. Nature of Right Granted: General. Territory Granted: All navigable streams of the State. By Act 22d March, 1878, exclusive rights were granted to Stono River and its tributaries, including Wappoo Cut, Cooper River and its tributaries, except Wando River. By Act 9th February, 1882, these exclusive rights were limited to waters of Stono River, extending from a line crossing said river at the entrance therein of Wappoo Cut to the sea, including Kiawah and outlets of Stono River to the sea.

South Carolina Phosphate and Phosphatic River Mining Company. Date of Charter or Grant: 9th March, 1871. Capital Stock fixed by Charter: \$2,000,000. Nature of Right Granted: General. Territory Granted: All navigable streams of the State. Not working. By Act 22d March, 1878, the capital stock was fixed at \$100,000, and exclusive rights granted to all parts of the Edisto River up to the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Bridge. By Act 24th December, 1878, changed to general rights.

Boatman's Phosphate River Mining Company. Date of Charter or Grant: 29th January, 1874. Capital Stock fixed by Charter: \$30,000. Nature of Right Granted: General. Territory Granted: All navigable streams of the State. By Act 22d March, 1878, exclusive rights were given to bed of Morgan River and its tributaries and the other waters and marshes South of and opposite Morgan's Island, excepting those waters wherein the exclusive privilege is granted to some other company by same Act.

Coosaw Mining Company. Date of Charter or Grant: 28th March, 1876. Nature of Right Granted: Exclusive. Territory Granted: Coosaw River, opposite Chisolm's Island and the marshes thereof. This is not a corporation, but a mining copartnership, and claims to have a contract with the State.

Ladies' Island and Coosaw River Mining Company. Date of Charter or Grant: 3d March, 1876. Capital Stock fixed by Charter: \$30,000. Territory Granted: Bed of the Coosaw River in Beaufort County. Not working.

The Beaufort River Mining Company. Date of Charter or Grant: 22d March, 1878. Capital Stock fixed by Charter: \$150,000. Nature of Right Granted: Exclusive. Territory Granted: Beds of Beaufort River and Parrott Creek. Not working.

The Oak Point Mines Company. Date of Charter or Grant: 22d March, 1878. Capital Stock fixed by Charter: \$200,000. Nature of Right Granted: Exclusive. Territory Granted: Beds of Bull River and North and South Wimbee Creeks.

The Farmers' Phosphate Company. Date of Charter or Grant: 22d March, 1878. Capital Stock fixed by Charter: \$10,000—privilege to increase to \$100,000. Nature of Right Granted: Exclusive. Territory Granted: Beds of Whale Branch River and its tributaries from Broad River to Coosaw River, and





bed of Coosaw River excepting all that part of Coosaw River opposite to and South of Chisolm's Island and to the marshes thereof.

The Palmetto Phosphate Company. Date of Charter or Grant: 22d March, 1878. Capital Stock fixed by Charter: \$100,000. Nature of Right Granted: Exclusive. Territory Granted: All parts of Ashley and Wando Rivers, and Church Creek.

The Island Coasting Phosphate and Phosphatic Marine and River Company. Date of Charter or Grant: 22d March, 1878. Capital Stock fixed by Charter: \$10,000. Nature of Right Granted: Exclusive. Territory Granted: Beds of Ashepoo and Combahee. Not working.

The Beaufort and Port Royal Phosphate Company. Date of Charter or Grant: 22d March, 1878. Capital Stock fixed by Charter: \$30,000. Nature of Right Granted: Exclusive. Territory Granted: Beds of Johnson River and Battery River.

The Sea Island Phosphate Company. Date of Charter or Grant: 22d March, 1878. Capital Stock fixed by Charter: \$50,000. Nature of Right Granted: Exclusive. Territory Granted: Station Creek, Skull Creek, May River and tributaries. Not working.

The Hampton Phosphate Company. Date of Charter or Grant: 22d March, 1878. Capital Stock fixed by Charter: \$100,000. Nature of Right Granted: Exclusive. Territory Granted: Bed of Edisto River from Razor's Bridge to Orangeburg line, Filbear's Creek and Goose Creek. Not working.

Sheldon Phosphate Company. Date of Charter or Grant: 22d March, 1878. Not working.

The Colleton Phosphate Company. Date of Charter or Grant: 22d March, 1878. Capital Stock fixed by Charter: \$30,000. Nature of Right Granted: Exclusive. Territory Granted: So much of the beds of Edisto River as lie above the Bridge of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company, or as far as Razor's Bridge. Not working.

The Port Royal Phosphate Company. Date of Charter or Grant: 22d March, 1878. Capital Stock fixed by Charter: \$20,000—privilege to increase to \$200,000. Nature of Right Granted: Exclusive. Territory Granted: Hazard's and Archer's Creeks, Colleton River and tributaries. Not working.

The Friends' Mining and Manufacturing Company. Date of Charter or Grant: 22d March, 1878. Capital Stock fixed by Charter: \$50,000. Nature of Right Granted: General. Territory Granted: All streams and navigable waters of State except those exclusively granted to others. Not working.

The Columbia Phosphate Company. Date of Charter or Grant: 22d March, 1878. Capital Stock fixed by Charter: \$10,000—privilege to increase to \$150,000. Nature of Right Granted: General. Territory Granted: All streams and navigable waters of State except those exclusively granted to others. Not working.

The Crescent Phosphate Company. Date of Charter or Grant: 24th December, 1878. Capital Stock fixed by Charter: \$20,000. Nature of Right Granted: General. Territory Granted: All navigable streams and waters of State, on terms to be prescribed by Legislature. Not working.



The Magnolia Phosphate Company. Date of Charter or Grant: 24th December, 1878. Capital Stock fixed by Charter: \$20,000. Nature of Right Granted: General. Territory Granted: All navigable streams and waters of State, on terms to be prescribed by Legislature. Not working.

The Chicora Phosphate Company. Date of Charter or Grant: 24th December, 1878. Capital Stock fixed by Charter: \$10,000. Nature of Right Granted: General. Territory Granted: All navigable streams and waters of State, on terms to be prescribed by Legislature. Not working.

The Waccamaw Phosphate and Manufacturing Company. Date of Charter or Grant: 24th December, 1880. Capital Stock fixed by Charter: \$25,000—privilege to increase to \$250,000. Nature of Right Granted: Exclusive. Territory Granted: Beds of the Waccamaw River and the navigable waters thereof from Conwayboro' to Star Bluff. Not working.

The Sea Island Chemical Company of South Carolina. Date of Charter or Grant: 9th February, 1881. Capital Stock fixed by Charter: \$100,000. Nature of Right Granted: General. Territory Granted: The waters and navigable streams of this State, under restrictions as may be imposed by law.



## EDUCATION IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

## CONTENTS.

- I—MANUAL TRAINING RECOMMENDED IN COMMON SCHOOLS—ITS PRACTICAL OPERATION IN THE WORKINGMAN'S SCHOOL IN NEW YORK.
- II—SUPERINTENDENT SIMONS' REPORT OF CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
- III—HOLY COMMUNION CHURCH INSTITUTE—CATHOLIC SCHOOLS—WALLINGFORD ACADEMY—AVERY NORMAL INSTITUTE.
- IV—PUBLIC SCHOOL WORK IN SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1882, FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.
- V—VISIT OF THE REV. A. D. MAYO, D. D., TO CHARLESTON.
- VI—ACT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY REARRANGING CITY SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND PROVIDING FOR A NEW SCHOOL BOARD AT THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION DECEMBER, 1883.
- VII—ANNUAL REPORT OF HIGH SCHOOL—CLASSICS AND PHYSICAL CULTURE LEADING FEATURES.
- VIII—THE COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON—FOUNDED 1785—THE FACILITIES IT AFFORDS FOR LIBERAL EDUCATION AT HOME, AND ITS CLAIMS UPON THE COMMUNITY.
- IX—REOPENING OF THE CITADEL ACADEMY OCTOBER 1ST, 1882.
- X—CLASSICAL LEARNING—AN ESSAY BY THE LATE HON. HUGH S. LEGARE, FROM THE SOUTHERN REVIEW, 1828.

## MANUAL TRAINING.

We send our children and our youth to school to educate them: that is, to train them to develop their faculties, and to teach them such things as we think will be of use to them in whatever path of life their future lots may be cast. To teach these elementary branches—knowledge needed alike by rich and by poor—is the promise of the Public School. Reading, writing, and arithmetic have for ages, by common consent of schoolmen everywhere, been assigned as indispensable branches of learning, and, in fact, many have restricted the uses of the Public Schools to these three elements. The tendency of our day, however, has been to broaden this limited course, and room has been made in almost all common schools for geography, grammar, history





and composition. This is well, and worthy of commendation, but there is still considerable room for further improvement. There are other branches of knowledge that have hitherto been neglected, have not been thought necessary in the curriculum of the common school, which, it seems to me, are of equal importance to the children of the State.

The foremost educators of our country have long had this matter under consideration, and some have strongly urged the advisability of engrafting the industrial feature upon the common school system. Thus, at the meeting of the American Institute of Instruction, held at Saratoga in July, 1882, the Committee that had been charged with this subject recommended :

“ 1st. The introduction into Public Schools of proper appliances for the development of the sense perception of pupils in regard to color, form, proportion, etc., by contact with models and with natural objects.

“ 2nd. The introduction into Grammar Schools of simple physical and chemical experiments, for the purpose of acquainting pupils, through original observation, with the elements of chemical and physical science, and their common applications in the arts.

“ 3d. The teaching of drawing, not as an accomplishment, but as a language for the graphic presentation of the facts of forms and of objects; for the representation of the appearance of objects; and also as a means of developing taste in industrial design.

“ 4th. The introduction into Grammar and High Schools of instruction in the use of tools, not for their application in any particular trade or trades, but for developing skill of hand in the fundamental manipulations connected with the industrial arts, and also as a means of mental development.”

The recommendations of this Committee met with my hearty approval. Object teaching, now so extremely practiced in the Kindergarten, would seem to me as of at least as much importance in schools for children of larger growth.



If we can teach a boy to help himself; if we educate his eye to observe, and train his hand, even with only a moderate degree of skill, to execute the bidding of his mind, we shall have conferred a great boon, not so much for what he has actually learned, as for having put him in the way of teaching himself after he shall have left school. If a boy is to pursue even a professional career, object lessons impressed upon his mind in tender years will always stand him in good stead; whether he is to be a lawyer, physician, teacher or clergyman, the time spent in obtaining a knowledge of drawing and of the elements of physics, will not have been spent in vain; and of still greater use will this preparation be to him if he is to be a farmer, an engineer and artisan, or even a sailor. Indeed, it is not too much to assert, that there is no vocation a man may be engaged in, after he has entered upon the struggle of life, in which a knowledge of drawing cannot at some time or other be extremely useful to him. So it is, and certainly to a greater degree, in regard to the ability to handle the more simple mechanical tools. I have known men who were graduates of colleges and of scientific schools, who did not know how to drive a nail into a board fence. The great majority of the boys of our Public Schools, will, in all probability, be mechanics or farmers; some will have to do with railroad construction or management; with steamboats or telegraphs; and all, as already stated, will have been advanced by having learned at school the use of hammer and saw, square and plane. We are told by the press, and we see it from actual observation, that the old apprentice system in our workshops and factories is rapidly passing away. Now, unless we make some such provision for the teaching of the rising generation, as I here indicate, we must expect serious difficulties in these matters at no distant day. The want has long been felt; industrial schools and schools of technology are being established at various points North and West, but for us, it seems to me, the only effectual way of providing for our future is to begin at the beginning, and lay a good foundation; in other words, to introduce these





elements of an industrial education into the curriculum of our common schools. And this can be done. But to be done effectually, it must not, as has been vainly tried here and there, be left to the caprice of either the children or their parents; it must be incorporated into the regular course of studies of the schools; it must be compulsory, just as is spelling, arithmetic, or any other branch taught regularly at the schools. Some such course is the more needed when we bear in mind that the mass of children in the Public Schools do not have the preliminary training of the Kindergarten, and will not have the opportunity of entering technical or special schools after their course in the Public Schools is finished. In the language of an earnest writer, "for them it is evident that the common school course should include such manual training as will supplement education of the brain by education of the hand, a natural development of such culture of the hand and eye as will lead to the best preparation of any form of skilled manual labor. Each step from the first should be educational, and, moreover, should be taken in its proper relation to those which have preceded, and to those which are to follow. In the second place, the idea of *construction* must be wholly ignored, while that of *instruction* takes its place. In the third place, the class system should be introduced, whereby *one* expert or teacher is enabled to impart his instruction to many at the same time. Lastly, the object sought is not so much the power to do this or that specific thing, as the *trained* hand and eye, which shall give to their possessors, the power to do anything within their capabilities.

The change from mental to purely industrial application during school hours affords healthful recreation to children, without retarding the progress or diminishing the amount of necessary school work. The training of hand and eye to precision in doing things which children can understand and can see the immediate application of is legitimate school work, and a long stride towards the object for which all strive in teaching writing and drawing.

There is, as we all know, a constantly increasing demand





for results of greater commercial and industrial value from our educational system; and in the course of manual instruction, we have just what is necessary to meet this want. These exercises can be introduced not only without detriment to intellectual advancement, but as a valuable auxiliary to mental progress. It is not proposed to turn out ready made carpenters, brick-layers or engineers from the common schools, as I have already stated, but to teach certain fundamental operations which may be considered the basis of every trade. It is agreed that the practice of a few fundamental mechanical motions is of vital importance in securing manual dexterity. By special gymnastic exercises, or otherwise, these fundamental motions should be practiced regularly and daily in the Public Schools: first, because of their value as a means of physical development; second, because of their wage-earning value in after life; and third, because no other place affords the facilities of the school-room for such regular and systematic practice.

The conservative school-master may object that this is an innovation; that it will upset his admirably arranged plan of studies, and, moreover, will make such an inroad upon the school hours, as to render such a notion altogether impracticable. Such objections come up with certainty in every change of the traditional curriculum. We may be sure, that when it was first proposed to make geography one of the regular free school studies, there were old masters who protested vehemently that it was unnecessary. I do not doubt, however, that the *time* can be found in a well-digested plan of studies, for this and any other instruction that should be introduced into our schools, and it is maintained by advocates of this reform, that the intellectual training derived from skillfully directed manual instruction will fully counterbalance the difference in the number of study hours.

These are not speculations; they have been reduced to practice. The Workingman's School of New York has instituted a course of this instruction, and Mr. Bamberger, the Principal, presents the following detailed statements of the special features of their scheme of manual training:



"In the school proper, then, we seek to bridge over the interval lying between the preparatory Kindergarten training and the specialized instruction of the technical school, utilizing the school-age itself for the development of industrial ability. This, however, is only one characteristic feature of our institution. The other, and the capital one, is, that we seek to combine industrial instruction organically with the ordinary branches of instruction, thus using it not only for the material purpose of creating skill, but also ideally as a factor of mind education. To our knowledge, such an application of work instruction has nowhere, as yet, been attempted, either abroad or in this country.

In practically attacking our problem, however, we were compelled to meet great difficulties. The choice of material for the children's work presented a first difficulty.

The softest wood is too hard for the delicate fingers of children seven years old, and, moreover, requires the use of heavy and sharp tools, such as are not willingly intrusted to little ones at so tender an age. We finally decided to use clay. Clay, after it has been prepared in a special way for this purpose, is easy to cut and manipulate, does not stick to the tool, and is not brittle enough to break and crumble. This proved entirely successful.

A complete series of patterns had to be invented, which might be worked by young pupils out of this material. Thirty such patterns have been produced, and in them we have the system of elementary industrial exercises, with which we begin. These patterns are described in our illustrations.

Let us now look at our little workmen at their work. By means of a simple arrangement the school desks are converted into work-tables. Every child is supplied with a set of cheap and suitable tools. The work-lessons occur in the afternoon on two days of the week, and last two hours each time. The pupils are obliged to behave as quietly during work as in the other school hours! only just so much whispering is permitted as is necessary for the requesting and rendering of necessary assistance. We endeavor to





give the school-room the air of a well-conducted workshop. Each pupil-workman has his own place and tools, for which he is held responsible, so far as possible. All begin work simultaneously, and stop at the same moment.

We now come to the work itself. Plates of clay of irregular outline, ten to fifteen inches in length and breadth, and about one to one and a half inches thick, are given the pupils.

The first lesson consists in the construction of a square from such a plate. The children place their rulers across one side of it, and with their pointed chisels draw a line along the outer edge. This is not so easily done as one might think. The children must practice the following precautions: they must apply the ruler correctly, and hold it firmly with the left hand, so that it cannot slip and produce a crooked instead of a straight line; they must also select the proper tool, and hold it lightly and skillfully, if the straight line is really to be faultless. Finally, from the outset, they must learn to estimate the amount of their material, and to avoid wastefulness. To this end they are shown how to move the ruler toward the edge as far as possible, so that none but useless pieces, or, at least, few others, may fall away. When this is done they take up their chisels and smooth on the outside according to rule, that is to say, they learn to wield their tool after the fashion of the master-workman, in the manner in which it most speedily and accurately does its work. If they have done this, the cut will show the required perpendicular direction, an impossibility, if the work has been performed incorrectly or awkwardly. Each worker thereupon applies his ruler to the section, and convinces himself that it really is accurate. The side is then completed.

We come to the second part of the work: the square is applied to the plate of clay; the second adjacent side is ruled, and then chiselled off like the first. Then the children learn the use of a new tool,—the carpenter's square; they learn the signification of a right angle, and the eye soon grows so accustomed to this new form, that it detects





the slightest deviation from it. Not all, indeed only a few, among the pupils are able to do this work correctly at first; but after many trials and repeated corrections the little workman gradually becomes clearly aware of what is required, and how the squares of clay look when they have been marked off perfectly. Now, proceeding from a given point, equal portions are taken away on either side. Here the child learns to know and use the rule, and becomes acquainted with the simplest lineal measure. The two remaining sides are constructed in like manner to the first two, and the square is then so far finished.

We now give the class a number of exercises on the square, by means of which, all the properties of this fundamental geometrical figure are rendered more and more familiar to the pupils. Thus, it becomes clear that the square has four sides of equal length and that when one side is known, the length of the others is at once known also. It is further obvious that the square possesses four right angles. Finally, by applying the carpenter's square to all the sides of the clay square successively, it is seen that the opposite sides are equally distant from each other at all points: hence, that they are parallel.

Further exercises: the children are told to lay their rulers diagonally across the squares and draw a line upon the clay. They measure this line, and are asked: Is it longer or shorter than any one side? Then another diagonal line is drawn, and also measured. How long is this? we ask. Surprised, and in joyous excitement, they discover that the lines are perfectly equal. They are then told that these lines which they have drawn are the diagonals, and shown that *they have themselves proved the diagonal lines in a square to be equal to each other*. This was not taught them; they have found it out for themselves, and will never forget it. The little ones quickly discover that only two diagonals can be drawn in one square, and that these intersect each other at a certain point. They are now directed to measure again, and they find that this point and no other is equally distant from the corners, and that



the diagonals cut each other into halves. By application of the carpenter's square they now find that again there are four right angles about this point (centre). The sides of the square are likewise divided into halves, and the central points found. The lines that connect the points must pass through the central point of the square.

The exercises on the square are continued until the larger number of pupils can make one without assistance, and are perfectly familiar with its properties and relations. It is a matter of course, that the squares are made in various sizes, according to a specified measure, so that the children may be thoroughly exercised in lineal measure.

The undersigned, after having taught the lowest class of the school during a whole month, i. e. during sixteen work hours—had the pleasure of seeing that nearly all his pupils were able to handle the clay square according to his expectations. Although the exercises are continually made more difficult, it is yet plain that they will be mastered in shorter and shorter time, in proportion as the hands and eyes of the children daily grow more practiced, and what has already been taught, comes up in review at almost every fresh stage of acquirement.

Lesson No. 2 requires the construction of a rectangle. This figure is first accurately described and contrasted with the square already studied. The quickness and correctness with which several of the pupils immediately recognized the essential differences between square and rectangle were a great satisfaction to me. They noted that the sides are equal in pairs (parallels); that the diagonals are equal to each other, but do not intersect at right angles, &c., &c.

New facts and difficulties are successfully encountered. Squares and rectangles occur in the most various combinations; these numbers are especially adapted for exercising the hand. When the drawing has been made on the plate, and by means of the indicated aid lines cut away to about half the plate's thickness, the shaded parts are carved out, and the figure then stands out in relief. See plate I (1) and (2).

No. 3 introduces a new form, the triangle, which offers no





difficulties to the pupil. Preliminary practice may be obtained by letting the pupils divide a square or rectangle diagonally once or twice, by which means either two or four equal triangles will be produced.

No. 4 represents the three forms—square, rectangle and triangle, in pleasing combination.

A new series of lessons begins with No. 5. The pupil now for the first time makes use of the compass. A regular hexagon is marked off by means of the radius on the circumference of a circle, and then inscribed within it. It is not necessary to dwell on the gain in mathematical knowledge which is here obtained, and all the useful and noteworthy facts that may here be shown. In the illustration itself it is indicated how the central point of the square and rectangle is to be found.

It is understood that the work of the second school year shall begin with No. 5. This is followed by other numbers, representing strictly mathematical forms (6) and plate II (7); a mathematical construction, the dividing of a straight line into any number of equal parts (8); and objects of every-day life, in which all the forms hitherto taught appear in the most various combinations, (9), (10), (11) and (12).

When the children reach the age of nine, and have already worked for two years, it may be assumed that they possess enough strength and skill to work in wood, and to manage a small saw. It may here be remarked that this has been proved by the experience of industrial schools in Germany, especially in Saxe Weimar.

Articles constructed of unbarked wood make a favorable impression when well executed, and their fabrication does not require an unusual degree of skill nor elaborate tools. As regards the latter, a saw, a knife, hammer and nails suffice; for the smaller articles a little glue is requisite. The material may be maple, hawthorn, hazel or similar woods, which are cheap, handy, easy of transportation, and can be manipulated in the school room. These woods are procured in rods of various length, and from one-quarter to one





and a half inches in diameter. The articles constructed are photograph frames, matchboxes, saving boxes, four-footed garden furniture, and a particular three-footed sort. When the pupil has attained his eleventh year, and enters on his fifth school year, he is entrusted with a scroll saw to work in wood, and later on, also, in zinc. This kind of work is in itself quite easy, except in its artistic finish, but very important. Here, for the first time, the pupil learns to work after a drawing, which drawing must be thoroughly understood. A new feature consists also in the opportunity now afforded for *designing patterns*, which tends to develop the imagination. It is true that such work in wood and zinc, when not executed by proficient workmen, always has a rough and unfinished look, the wood being usually poorly cut out, and the various parts inartistically joined together, since it is rare that anyone is able, without special instruction, to round off and smooth the cut edges properly. For this reason we propose to connect the rudiments of wood-carving with this sort of work. The necessary implements for wood-carving are a scroll-saw, drill, gouge and file. The wood and patterns are cheaply procured; of the latter, only the copies *made by the pupils themselves* are used. The work done in zinc is almost new, and little known as yet. It proves a higher step in this species of work. The awl replaces the drill, and a foundation of wood is used. Remnants of zinc can be bought up cheaply from tin-ware dealers. The simplest house and kitchen utensils are manufactured, such as pot covers, spoons, frying pans, strainers, pots, salt cellars, &c., &c.

The seventh school year begins with instruction in the large field of carpenter's work. The complete outfit of a workshop is now requisite, and the carpenter's bench becomes the pupil's true work-table, while various planes, drills and saws constitute the necessary tools. The articles manufactured are at first limited to the most simple household utensils, but the pupils speedily advance to more complicated work. When this branch has been thoroughly pursued for a period of two years, carving and turning offer



very few difficulties to the worker. The preliminaries here are always carpenter's work, and the free-hand exercises with the clay constitute an additional preparation. This species of work forms the introductory step in the Russian workshops, and is followed by instruction in turning and in the blacksmith's craft.

Such is a brief outline of the industrial exercises planned for our school, and of which the earlier are already in operation. The plan is by no means in so far definite as not to be open to modifications, which our own experience, or the criticism of others, may suggest; it is the provisional plan upon which we propose to proceed, and the first steps of it at least have already been approved by experience.

These exercises possess *educational value* in many different ways, and may be shown, as we have said in the beginning, to be in close connection with many branches of instruction, and with the collective education of the pupils.

Instruction in drawing must of necessity go hand in hand with the modelling. What is drawn here is manufactured there, and *vice versa*.

Further, the rudiments of geometry are taught by means of this work far better than with the aid of mere diagrams. And a large number of definitions and propositions, which are commonly remembered by routine, are, by our method, demonstrated to the eye, and thus remain stamped on the mind forever.

Knowledge of arithmetic is also incidentally acquired. The children have to cipher practically, to add and subtract, to read the figures on the scale, to divide and multiply them in the most various combinations.

Even certain of the facts of natural history may be taught in connection with the work.

The children learn to know the material which they are handling; they study various kinds of wood, their properties, marks of recognition and adaptation. The teacher goes back to the tree out of which the wood has come, and explains the formation of the annual rings, so easily perceptible to the children. They are taught from these how



to determine *the age, quality and value of the wood*. Forms of nature, also, are actually copied in wood, clay and plaster, whenever such imitation is possible; and when it is not, recourse is had to drawing.

In this way we endeavor to make work-instruction contribute toward the general development of the child. *The hand is educated by the mind, the mind by the hand.*"

THE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS—REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT  
SIMONS.

*Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay:*

DEAR SIR—One year ago I had the honor to report five City Public Schools. I now take pleasure in saying that we have added a sixth.

In October last, when we resumed after the summer vacation, the "Crafts" was sufficiently completed and equipped as to be ready for service. The name of the building, as will be seen, was suggested by the following correspondence:

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 15th, 1881.

DEAR SIR—I passed through Friend Street to-day, and the new school building is progressing favorably. At an early day a panel in the front wall over the entrance should be prepared to receive the inscription. I renew my suggestion, that it be called the "William Crafts School," to perpetuate a name early identified with the cause of public education in South Carolina, and I do so, that the present generation may make a public acknowledgment for a past service in this great work, and thus preserve to posterity the name of a public benefactor.

I would be pleased to have your influential concurrence.

Very respectfully,

(Signed,)

WM. A. COURTENAY,

*Mayor.*

Hon. C. G. MEMMINGER,

*Chairman Board of School Commissioners.*







CITY BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, }  
Charleston, S. C., October 9th, 1881. }

*Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay:*

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to transmit to you the following copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Board, held on the 7th instant:

*Resolved,* That in grateful memory of the efforts of the late Hon. Wm. Crafts in the cause of Public Schools in South Carolina, the Friend Street School has been named in his honor, and that a marble tablet be inserted in the front of the building bearing his name, and the preparation of the said tablet be referred to the Building Committee.

By order of the Board.

D. M. O'DRISCOLL,  
*Clerk.*

The building is of brick, rough-cast, three stories on a high basement, and contains three large main rooms, fourteen class-rooms, office, teachers' cloak-room, besides a cloak-room for the children on each story.

Constructed after the plan of the Morris Street School-house, it stands out, like the latter, by itself, commanding from the upper floors a magnificent view of the city, rivers and harbor. The situation is altogether desirable—being the site of the old Friend Street School, destroyed by fire—open, airy, and well ventilated. Occupying as it does a prominent position near one main thoroughfare in the lower wards, this building is an ornament to the city, and well deserving of notice.

The school opened fairly, and has improved steadily each day in numbers. The majority of the pupils, however, are from the "Bennett" and "Memminger," furnished from the classes hitherto necessarily crowded into these two schools.

The Memminger School having been divested of its four lower forms, has been constituted entirely a High School for Girls, with the addition of higher branches in the divisions, such as astronomy, chemistry and geometry.

The Saturday Normal School is also held in this building each alternate Saturday, there being two sessions in the month, and is regularly attended by the Principals, Vice-



Principals and the teachers of all the schools, as well as by many of the graduates of the "Memminger," under conduct of our efficient and experienced Associate Principals, Messrs. H. P. Archer and A. Doty, Jr.

The Bennett School has also been relieved of its pressure by five classes since the opening of the "Crafts." In each of these schools has been organized a Girls' Grammar Department, intended to serve as a feeder to the Memminger High School, furnishing each year from the higher classes pupils for the lowest form of the latter.

The Meeting Street School is improving in numbers, and bids fair to call for more room for expansion. The pupils of this school, as you are doubtless aware, are from the extreme upper wards, and some from the farms in the Northern part of the city. It is, therefore, the smallest.

The two colored schools, the Morris Street and Shaw Memorial, are still over-crowded, but a plan is in contemplation which, when carried out, will go far to remove the difficulty, and accommodate a still larger number of the children of our colored citizens.

Might I be pardoned for saying just here that a Reformation School is an institution much to be desired, as it is much needed in our midst at this time. Many of the children in the city do not take advantage of the opportunities offered them by our City Public Schools, but grow up in idleness and ignorance, nay, in beggary and want. It is distressing to see a child of tender years dogging the footsteps of respectable citizens on the busy thoroughfares, as also to witness the attendance at prayer meetings held each Sabbath at the Jail, of boys of twelve years, and upwards. These things should not be! These children should all be placed in wards of some institution where reform is to be had, then regularly educated. There are too many match-boys, boot-blacks, self-constituted, unlicensed, independent errand-boys, strolling the streets; sufficient to fill one or more large graded schools. Let these be looked after as well, and, believe me, sir, many a useful citizen would thus be reclaimed, crime would be less frequent, and our County jails need no enlargement.



The present status of the schools is as follows:

# NUMBER OF PUPILS REGISTERED IN THE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS DECEMBER 31ST, 1882.

BENNETT SCHOOL—Mr. H. P. Archer, Principal:

Boys .....	461
Girls .....	391— 852

CRAFTS SCHOOL—Mr. F. W. Clement, Principal:

Boys .....	309
Girls .....	254— 563

MEMMINGER HIGH SCHOOL—Miss A. R. Simonton, Principal:

Girls .....	396— 396
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MEETING STREET SCHOOL—Mr. J. A. Finger, Principal:

Boys .....	151
Girls .....	164— 315

MORRIS STREET SCHOOL (Colored)—Mr. A. Doty, Jr., Principal:

Boys .....	537
Girls .....	701—1238

SHAW MEMORIAL SCHOOL (Colored)—Mr. Ed. Carroll, Principal:

Boys .....	330
Girls .....	449— 779

GRAND TOTALS:

Boys .....	1778
Girls .....	2355—4143

## AVERAGE NUMBER BELONGING.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTALS.
Bennett School .....	451	391	842
Crafts School .....	294	250	544
Memminger High School. ....		389	389
Meeting Street School .....	152	161	313
Morris Street School .....	539	684	1223
Shaw Memorial School .....	318	421	839
Grand Totals .....	1754	2296	4050





## AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTALS.
Bennett School.....	403	343	746
Crafts School.....	270	221	491
Memminger High School.....		341	341
Meeting Street School.....	127	132	259
Morris Street School.....	490	615	1105
Shaw Memorial School.....	285	377	622

Of these 4,143 children in the schools, 2,126 are white and 2,017 are colored.

The number of teachers employed in the schools is 102, to wit: 1 male Superintendent, 5 male Principals of Schools, 1 female Principal of School, 3 male Vice-Principals of Schools, 3 female Vice-Principals of Schools, 4 female Principals of Departments, 4 female Vice-Principals of Departments, 79 female teachers, 1 female teacher (floating), 1 male teacher of music; besides others holding certificates from the City Board of Examiners, or certificates of graduation from the Memminger School, who may be employed from time to time, as occasion may require—when more than one of the regular teachers is absent from sickness, or otherwise detained.

As but five of our schools have been in session for the entire year, it is not possible to estimate the cost of the six; suffice it that the additional school has not increased our expenses proportionally, since most of the teachers, as well as pupils, have been transferred from the other schools, thus decreasing the cost of those depleted. It is to be hoped that the recent change in the division of the County will afford us a better income rateably, and allow opportunity for expansion.

Our City Public Schools have attracted attention of late, and have been favorably commented upon by distinguished visitors, educationalists, and others. During the past year we have been favored by occasional visitors from all parts of the States, and much satisfaction has been expressed, nay, our school system has been commended in highest terms. Special interest has been evinced in our colored



schools by Foreigners and Northern and Western visitors, and all have gone away pleased.

If our own citizens, leading men and fellow-townsmen generally, would but favor us with an occasional call, it would inspirit the pupils, teachers, and all connected with the schools, and urge them to redouble their efforts.

Education is no longer a luxury, but a necessity. The right of suffrage is not yet restricted to the benefit of clergy, but sorely hampered by ignorance and superstition. This state of affairs must necessarily have existed for a time, but the clouds of darkness are by degrees being dissipated, and light gleams in the distance. It may take many, many years to unravel the problem, but be it ours to lead the willing by the lettered light of instruction until the scales shall have fallen from the now purblind eyes, and the adult voter walks unassisted to the ballot-box.

I am, sir, very respectfully, .

WILLIAM SIMONS,  
*Superintendent City Public Schools.*

#### HOLY COMMUNION CHURCH INSTITUTE.

The Holy Communion Church Institute, founded by the Rev. A. Toomer Porter, D. D., in 1867, continues its great and good work. Over two thousand boys have passed through its halls, a large portion of them filling their station as respectable citizens. There were last year one hundred and thirty-six inmates in the Institute, and one hundred and ten day-pupils—one hundred and fifty-three persons fed and housed, inclusive of teachers and servants. The cost was \$28,790.56, of which \$15,000 was raised at home in fees and board, and in subscriptions and donations. There was a back debt of \$5,000, which has all been paid, making nearly \$19,000 as the generous offering to this enterprise by our fellow-citizens, at the North, and from friends in England. The school is larger this year, and offers greater facilities than ever before. It opened in October, 1882, wholly free of debt. It has a department of elocution and mechanical



drawing, of stenography and telegraphy. The whole school is under a principal and some seventeen teachers. Though a private work, it has become a public necessity, and needs all the aid that can be given, *and merits all that it receives.*

CENTRAL CATHOLIC SCHOOL—FOR BOYS.

Number of pupils registered 376; number of teachers (male) 7; cost of maintenance per month \$330.

SOCIETY STREET SCHOOL—FOR GIRLS.

Number of pupils registered 280; number of teachers (female) 6; cost of maintenance per month \$240.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL—FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

Number of pupils registered 110; number of teachers 3; cost of maintenance per month \$80.

Total number of pupils 766; total cost of maintenance per month \$650; making an annual cost of \$6,500 for ten months.

THE WALLINGFORD ACADEMY (COLORED).

Organized 1865; Rev. Thos. A. Grove, Principal. This school is kept open nine months in the year, at an annual cost of \$3,000. The teaching force consists of a principal and six teachers, two of whom are graduates of the institution; three of the others are from the Northern States. The enrolment during the past year was 612 pupils—males 285, females 327; total 612. Average attendance seventy-nine per cent.

THE AVERY NORMAL INSTITUTE (COLORED).

For the past year I note good progress made at this Institute, of which Mr. A. W. Farnham is now the very acceptable principal. Since the issue of the last Year Book, the course of study has been so modified and extended that it coincides with the average normal and preparatory schools. The course now includes French and German, as







well as Latin and Greek. To the department of natural science have been added chemistry, mineralogy, geology, zoology and astronomy. There has already been introduced natural theology and evidences of Christianity. A class of twenty are showing marked efficiency in stenography. Vocal and instrumental music are receiving more than usual attention, the teacher for that department giving her whole time to it. In the normal department special attention is being given to methods of teaching, school economy, and school law, especially the school law of South Carolina. Designing has been introduced into the higher classes; needle-work and sewing into the lower classes; and the Kindergarten into the primary classes. All normal and preparatory students are required to take systematic physical exercise with apparatus. A reading room has been opened. One hundred and fifteen volumes have been added to the library. A course of lectures is being given. The attendance of pupils was never more regular and punctual. The Institute has three hundred and fifty pupils, under the care of eleven teachers. The tuition of language pupils has been raised to two dollars a month; of English pupils, one dollar and fifty cents.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following information of the Public School work in this State, continues to 1882, inclusive, the record in previous Year Books, and is copied from the last annual report of the State Superintendent of Education:

#### "NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

1876-77 .....	2,483
1877-78 ... ..	2,922
1878-79 .....	2,901
1879-80 .....	2,973
1880-81 .....	3,057
1881-82 .....	3,183

Increase since 1876-77..... 700



## TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

1876-77—White.....	1,725
Colored.....	949
Total.....	2,674
1877-78—White.....	2,091
Colored.....	1,026
Total.....	3,117
1878-79—White....	2,090
Colored.....	1,076
Total.....	3,166
1879-80—White.....	2,048
Colored.....	1,123
Total.....	3,171
1880-81—White.....	2,026
Colored.....	1,223
Total.....	3,249
1881-82—White.....	2,126
Colored.....	1,287
Total.....	3,413
Increase since 1876-77.....	739

## SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

1876-77—White.....	46,444
Colored.....	55,952
Total.....	102,396
1877-78—White.....	54,118
Colored.....	62,121
Total.....	116,239
Increase....	13,843
1878-79—White.....	58,368
Colored.....	64,095
Total.....	122,463
Increase.....	6,224



1879-80—White .....	61,219
Colored.....	72,853
Total.....	134,072
Increase. . . . .	11,609
1880-81—White .....	61,339
Colored.....	72,119
Total.....	133,458
Decrease.....	614
1881-82—White.....	65,399
Colored.....	80,575
Total.....	145,974 <i>a.</i>
Increase.....	12,516
Increase since 1876-77.....	43,578

## SCHOOL FUND.

1876-77.....	\$189,325.80
1877-78.....	316,197.10
1878-79.....	331,049.50
1879-80.....	415,108.94
1880-81.....	452,965.44 <i>b.</i>

## LENGTH OF SESSION.

1876-77.....	3 months.
1877-78.....	3 $\frac{1}{10}$ "
1878-79.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1879-80.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1880-81.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
1881-82.....	4 "

*a.* This is the largest number of pupils ever enrolled in the Public Schools of this State in one year.

*b.* This amount is the largest ever reported in one year for Public Schools in South Carolina. It is believed that the school fund for the fiscal year 1881-82 was larger than the amount here reported for 1880-81. Full reports of the school taxes collected during the fiscal year 1881-82 have not yet been made to the Comptroller-General.





It will be seen that there has been a marked increase in the number of schools, in the number of teachers employed, in the school attendance and in the school fund.

At the close of the fiscal year 1876-77, reports made to this office showed that the amount of past due and unpaid school claims against the school fund of the several Counties of the State was \$209,940.66; but subsequent investigations have shown that in several Counties the indebtedness was much larger than the amount then reported.

In twenty-seven Counties, under the authority of Acts of the Legislature, the proceeds of the poll tax, in whole or in part, have been used to pay these claims. In those Counties in which the proceeds of the poll tax have been thus used the school session has been necessarily diminished.

The following is a statement of the amount of the past due school claims still unpaid:

Charleston.....	\$13,692.78
Clarendon.....	3,011.44
Hampton.....	2,018.36
Kershaw.....	3,426.02
Oconee.....	2,590.75
Orangeburg.....	8,020.70
Richland.....	1,815.08
Total.....	\$34,575.13 "

#### VISIT OF THE REV. A. D. MAYO, D. D.

In the spring of 1882, this distinguished divine visited South Carolina in the interests of education, and was invited to come to Charleston as the guest of the city. This he did, spending two weeks here visiting our schools, public and private, and has been pleased since to speak of our educational establishments in pleasant terms. At the public reception at the Academy of Music, he was welcomed by a crowded and influential audience, and spoke most eloquently in behalf of renewed energy in educational work. Upon leaving Charleston, the City Council took the following action, by a unanimous vote:



The Committee appointed under resolution of Council to prepare suitable resolutions to be sent to the Rev. A. D. Mayo, D. D., expressive of the thanks of our citizens for his recent visit to our city in the interest of public education, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the City Council herewith express their sincere gratification at the recent visit of the Rev. A. D. Mayo, D. D., to our city.

*Resolved*, That we herewith return to the Rev. A. D. Mayo, D. D., our hearty thanks for the able, eloquent and instructive address delivered by him in the Academy of Music, and the addresses delivered by him in the several educational institutions of our city.

*Resolved*, That we regard with high appreciation the zeal and interest manifested by the Rev. A. D. Mayo, D. D., in the cause of public education, and cherish the hope that his varied and earnest efforts in this direction may be rewarded with deserving success.

G. W. DINGLE,

A. JOHNSON,

*Committee.*

## HIGHER EDUCATION.

### THE HIGH SCHOOL—COLLEGE—SOUTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

As a proper introduction to this portion of my educational report for the year, I present a copy of the bill passed at the last session of the General Assembly, the most important feature of which is the generous provision for affording the advantages of higher education, free, to the meritorious boys from the Public Schools, the "Central" and "German" Academies. By this legislation it is hoped that some boys from these schools will be induced annually to undertake the High School and College course, or seek appointments in the Citadel Academy.

### AN ACT TO REORGANIZE THE SCHOOL BOARD OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, AND TO GIVE IT THE POWER OF PROVIDING A LIBERAL EDUCATION FOR MERITORIOUS PUPILS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the*



*State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,* That the City of Charleston is hereby divided into six School Districts: The First District to comprise Wards one (1) and two (2); the Second District to comprise Wards three (3) and four (4); the Third District to comprise Wards five (5) and six (6); the Fourth District to comprise Wards seven (7) and eight (8); the Fifth District to comprise Wards nine (9) and ten (10); the Sixth District to comprise Wards eleven (11) and twelve (12) of said city. At every general municipal election in the City of Charleston there shall be elected by the legal voters of each of the said School Districts, respectively, one School Commissioner, and the six School Commissioners so elected, together with the two School Commissioners to be appointed for the same term by the Governor, upon the recommendation of the Board of Trustees of the High School of Charleston, and two School Commissioners to be appointed for the same term by the Governor, upon the recommendation of the Board of Trustees of the College of Charleston, shall constitute the School Board for the City of Charleston, and shall be invested with all the powers and perform all the duties, and in every respect be governed by the laws now existing respecting the School Board of the City of Charleston, as heretofore constituted.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of said School Board, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to select from the Public Schools, the School of the German School Association of Charleston, South Carolina, and the Central School, by competitive examination, such meritorious boys as may desire to secure the privilege of a more liberal education, and are otherwise unable to secure the same, and recommend them to be received into the High School of Charleston, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the said Board of Trustees of the High School of Charleston; and the said School Board is further authorized and empowered to pay the regular annual tuition fees, and no more, for such pupils so recommended as may be received into said High School, and maintain such a standard as is required therein, which said tuition fees shall be paid out of the fund to which the Charleston School District is entitled out of the amount raised by the City of Charleston, and not out of the constitutional two mill tax.

SEC. 3. The pupils so admitted into the High School of Charleston, as shall, upon graduation, be recommended by the School Board for the City of Charleston for proficiency in said High School, shall be entitled to the free honorary scholarships in the College of Charleston, provided for such purpose by the Board of Trustees of the College of Charleston, such scholarship to be held under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Trustees of the College of Charleston.

SEC. 4. For the further promotion of the liberal education of the youth of the State, the said School Board is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint the beneficiaries of the scholarships to which the County of Charleston may be entitled in either branch of the State University.

SEC. 5. The present School Board of the City of Charleston shall continue to exercise the same powers and perform the same duties heretofore exercised and performed by them, until the Board herein provided for shall be elected and organized.







SEC. 6. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved the twenty first day of December, A. D. 1882.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, }  
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I, James N. Lipscomb, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an Act now on file in this office.

Witness my hand and the great seal of the State, at Columbia, this 22d day of January, A. D. 1883.

[SEAL.]

JAS. N. LIPSCOMB, *Secretary of State.*

THE HIGH SCHOOL—PRINCIPAL DIBBLE'S REPORT.

HIGH SCHOOL OF CHARLESTON, S. C., {  
January 18th, 1883. }

*To the President and Members of the Board of Trustees of  
the High School:*

GENTLEMEN—In 1880, when the present Board of Trustees was organized, the High School was just emerging from a protracted period of trial. Only those who were actively engaged in managing its interests during the preceding decade can have any just conception of the obstacles through which it had forced its way. With a limited income, with an inadequate corps of teachers, with social questions threatening to precipitate such a calamity as befel the State University; with these and other difficulties besetting it, it is strange that the school survived; it is still more strange that it should have grown and gradually worked its way to a position of prominence and efficiency.

The promise for the future, which the Board saw in the school, led them to devise such plans and make such changes as would, in their judgment, most surely develop its possibilities of usefulness. Measures which had been previously impracticable were now apparently feasible, and the time seemed propitious for the establishment of the school upon a permanent basis.

The principal changes embodied in the new organization are:



1. Making the study of Latin compulsory.
2. The assignment of a department, instead of a class, to each teacher.
3. The adoption of a rule requiring the pupils to maintain a fixed standard in recitations.

While the first of these measures was under consideration, fears were entertained by some that the patronage of the school might be seriously affected. These apprehensions, I am glad to be able to report, have proved groundless. The advantages in other respects which the school offered were so evident, that those who had been prejudiced against classical culture were willing to surrender the option that had formerly been allowed. I think the marked mental development, which has in most instances resulted from the new course of study, has satisfied objectors that the change had been well considered. In a few years I hope it will not be necessary in this community to apologize for our compulsory Latin course. The superior training of our graduates and their thorough preparation for life's earnest work will be an argument, the force of which cannot but be conceded.

The objection to classical culture rests upon the assumption that it is not practical; an assumption which although not uncommon is nevertheless incorrect. There is no issue between classical education and that which is practical. The only education worthy of any serious advocacy is the practical—that which is adapted to the condition of its subjects, and which will prepare them for the real work which life will demand of them. Education is in fact life begun. It is the stimulating and directing of mental processes which are to continue and develop into habits. The information a boy gains at school is of course important. Every valuable fact acquired is a valuable possession. But what are facts to one who is unable to appreciate them, who cannot make judicious use of them, who is simply their passive custodian? Besides, in the few years spent at school, it is after all only possible to store up a very limited num-



ber of facts; and if the acquisition of knowledge is all that education aims at, even the most cultured would leave the school-house with a very meagre equipment.

To teach a boy how to think—this is the higher purpose of education, and that education is most practical which most effectively accomplishes this. The question to be considered in arranging the curriculum of a school is not so much what is in itself important, as what in its effects upon the mind produces important results. Now it can hardly be disputed, that no educational system demands and elicits so much thinking as that into which is incorporated the study of Latin and Greek. Without alluding to other advantages, it may be said that the faithful student of these languages must subject his mind to such exercise as will of necessity develop, strengthen, mature it. My own observation leads me to this assertion: Given two equally studious boys of equal age and equal capacity; let one pursue what is usually known as the English course, and let the other be trained under the classical system. At the expiration of four or five years the classical student will, in mental power—power to think, to reason logically, to give correct and elegant expression to his thoughts and his conclusions—be found far in advance of the other. In this assertion I am only stating what prominent educators have long observed, and have presented again and again as their conviction. Now, in view of the results of such a test, instead of objecting that the classical education is not practical, ought it not rather to be affirmed that it is the most practical?

The second change made by the Board, viz: the assignment of departments instead of classes to the teachers of the school, has also in its general results proved judicious. Each teacher, concentrating his energies upon kindred subjects, has been able to give his pupils better and more helpful instruction. The best results have, however, been reached in the upper classes. With the younger pupils the plan has this disadvantage—they are not able to readily adapt themselves to the methods and the characteristics of their several teachers; and the impression which one







teacher, constantly in charge of them, might make, is not so well made by the four or five teachers, to whom they recite, and who by turns are to control them. In the Boston Latin High School the lower classes have each of them their own class teacher, while in the upper classes the same plan is in operation as that which has been adopted here.

The rule requiring, under penalty of assignment to a lower class, or of exclusion from the school, that pupils should in each department maintain an average of at least fifty per cent., has had a salutary effect upon those inclined to habitual indolence. Care has been taken in the enforcement of this rule to avoid doing injustice to such as, even with proper diligence, were for a time unable to make the required average. I confess to a decided partiality for the dull boy who is not lacking in industry, and I think the best work of a school is that which is directed to such cases. Several of our pupils, now quite promising, have been at times, from no fault of theirs, unequal to the tasks assigned to their classes; and had they been dealt with harshly, they would have given up in despair the faithful struggle they were making. Under the operations of the rule, a few have found their proper place in lower classes, while some have withdrawn from the school. The number of boys who failed to maintain the required standard during the past quarter was very small, and I think it likely that before the time allowed them shall have expired most of these will have attained the prescribed percentage.

The removal of the school from Society Street to the "King Mansion" and grounds, purchased at the suggestion of the Mayor, and with the ready co-operation of the City Council, was a very wise step. The additional rooms at our command have been found a great convenience, and while, of course, a building, not originally constructed for school purposes, could scarcely be expected to meet all our wants, yet with the changes made, it has been found a great improvement upon the building formerly occupied. The classes have been much more comfortable during recitation hours, and the boys have been the better prepared for their



mental work from enjoying facilities for open air exercise on an ample play-ground.

The erection of a gymnasium, constructed and equipped in accordance with the most advanced ideas, and the appointment of an accomplished teacher of gymnastics, have also contributed largely to the efficiency of the school. In my visit the past summer to several of the leading schools in New England, I saw no arrangements for physical training which would compare with those provided for the pupils of the Charleston High School. I can speak with great satisfaction of the results already reached by Professor Reinhard, in the development of his systematic course. All of the boys have improved, and some who were in delicate health are becoming strong and robust.

At the opening of the school in April last, many of the applicants being unable from inadequate preparation to enter the fourth (lowest) class, it was deemed expedient by the Board of Trustees to organize a primary department. This department soon had upon its roll the names of twenty-five boys, and now numbers more than fifty. It is gratifying to be able to state that a majority of these give more than ordinary promise; and we have good reason, therefore, to anticipate increased contributions from this source to the regular classes of the school. The course of study for this department has been arranged to give thorough instruction in the elementary branches, so that when the pupils enter the school they will be well prepared for the work which will then be demanded of them. Besides, if all is accomplished which we hope for, the requirements for admission into our fourth class at the beginning of the next school year can be considerably increased, and the course of study in the upper classes of the school can be extended to a corresponding degree. It appears to be entirely practicable in the five years' course, which the organization of this department allows us, to prepare our boys to enter any college, or to graduate them with as complete a school education as is afforded anywhere.

The pupils of the school have, during the past year, done





very good work. The examinations for promotion, held in March, indicated that in each department of study there had been considerable advance made, and the averages were better than I have ever known. The first class especially did credit to themselves and to their teachers, and were worthy recipients of the first certificates of graduation issued by the school. Those who entered Charleston College elicited from the professors who examined them words of high commendation. It may not be out of place to mention here, that for four consecutive years at the College of Charleston the first honor has been awarded to our High School boys, and the reports which have reached me from other colleges as to the standing of our Alumni have been gratifying. I would furthermore state that at the recent competitive examination for State appointments to the Citadel Academy, the first place was gained by one of our pupils. I feel satisfied that the attainments of our boys will compare favorably with those of boys of similar age in any of the schools of the country.

The average number of pupils during the year past in the regular classes of the school has been 121, in the preparatory department 40. The average attendance for 1881 was 110. There has been marked improvement in the daily attendance for the year. The change in the time of the summer vacation has enabled us to keep our classes full, up to the close of the school term, while formerly our numbers invariably diminished from about the middle of June; and during July the school would become so much disorganized, from the withdrawal of pupils whose parents were leaving the city for the summer, as to make it very difficult to do any effective work.

The recent action of the Legislature, extending to deserving boys at the Public Schools the opportunity of enjoying the advantages which the High School offers, will doubtless give us a large accession from these sources. This increase, with the addition to our numbers which we may reasonably anticipate from the natural growth of the school, will in a very short time necessitate more spacious accommodations





than are now at our command. We shall soon require a new building, constructed with special reference to our needs, with an ample number of class rooms, of proper dimensions, and a main hall which would seat comfortably all the students, and which could also be used on public occasions. I would therefore suggest the importance of devising plans for the accomplishment of this great purpose. Much of the work already done by the Board, with the co-operation of our public spirited Mayor and Aldermen, will remain as a monument of their zeal and devotion. A well constructed and suitably equipped High School building would be the crowning glory of their active and intelligent administration.

The growth of the school will probably also soon render it necessary that the lower classes as well as the preparatory department should be divided into sections. It has been deemed expedient already to pursue this course in most of the studies of the fourth class, and in the primary department. It is difficult for a teacher to do full justice to his scholars individually if the class numbers more than twenty-five or thirty. We have now in all seven teachers, a force sufficient to meet present demands; but in the event of the accessions anticipated, a larger corps of instructors will be called for.

We need at once, in order that our instruction in natural science should be most fruitful in results, a complete set of philosophical apparatus. Natural science, taught from a text book alone, is like geography taught without a map. Experiments constitute its very groundwork. The scientific principle which the boy knows, because he has had it presented to his observation, or because he has, with his own hand, tested its truth, is much more valuable to him than that which he simply accepts on the assertion of his teacher or his text book. We need also a full set of wall maps, illustrating ancient and modern geography.

The High School in the past has uniformly had intimate relations with the College of Charleston, and has made annual contributions to its roll of students; and as the school



grows and develops, the number availing themselves of the advantages of this time-honored institution will doubtless be very much larger.

Our good old city, many of whose sons, trained in her home institutions of learning have been, and still are, at once her strength and her ornament, is gradually but surely becoming a great educational centre. The reputation she has attained must not be allowed to lose any of its lustre. What has been already accomplished is not the culmination of our work, but should be regarded as only the earnest of still greater things. Charleston can fulfil no higher destiny than to provide for her sons, and for others who may come to her for instruction, the largest facilities for thorough and extended culture. The teachers of the city may well deem themselves fortunate in being permitted to contribute by their labors so directly to this end. I am sure that those of us who are identified with you will earnestly and conscientiously co-operate in every plan you may devise to enable the High School to do a worthy part in achieving the great consummation.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGIL C. DIBBLE,

*Principal.*

#### THE COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON.

The College of Charleston is nearing the close of a century of corporate existence, having been chartered in March, 1785.

"The first meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at the State House in Charleston '(the present Court-house)' in August, of the same year. In the early Boards of Trustees were John Rutledge, Dictator of South Carolina and Chief Justice of the United States; David Ramsay, Historian of the State and the United States, and sometime President of the Continental Congress; Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Ambassador to France and author of the patriotic sentiment 'millions for defence.' &c.; Henry Wm.





DeSaussure, father of the Equity Jurisprudence of the State; General William Washington, whom John Randolph called the Marcellus of the War of the Revolution; and others, the chiefs and leaders of the noble men who achieved our redemption from Colonial vassalage, and whose names are as familiar to us as household words. And from these days to the present, and at all times, the purest and most learned of our citizens have given their services to the institution, and manifested a lively and earnest interest in its welfare. What a galaxy of portraits might be made even from those who were living within our personal recollections.

These are some of them: William Drayton, whose fine instincts as a gentleman and accomplishments as a statesman made him the fitting representative of a high-toned constituency in the better days of this proud city; Thomas S. Grimké, who united the simplicity of a child, the ardor of an enthusiast, and the inflexibility of a patriot with a wealth of varied learning rarely equalled; Daniel Elliott Huger, who recalled the days of Rome, when the virtue and courage and dignity of Rome shone brightly in her public men; Robert Y. Hayne, the gallant champion of the rights of the States and of the South, in one of the greatest intellectual conflicts ever witnessed in the Senate of the United States; Langdon Cheves, jurist, financier and statesman, whose robust and massive intellect had a reserve of power equal to any demand that might be made upon it; Charles Fraser, for near forty years a Trustee and Treasurer of the Board, a man of exquisite taste and refinement, artist, scholar and poet; and that favored child of genius, James L. Petigru, brilliant and profound, with a wit that flashed like the scimeter of Saladin, and was as keen, but whose wit was argument and illustration, and his reason sound and comprehensive as it was subtle, the acknowledged head of his profession, with a heart tremblingly alive to every generous impulse, at one time melted to pity and at another fired with resentment and indignation against moral or legal wrong, the man of courageous soul, whose love of the right never succumbed to popular favor





or disfavor, and who was now the peer of the highest and haughtiest, and who was now the friend and servant of the poor and oppressed—nature's nobleman;” \* \* \* “Mitchell King, in point of long, active and unwearied service the most devoted friend the College of Charleston ever had, whose services as teacher, Trustee and President of the Board cover a period of fifty years—he gave it his time, attention and money, in life, and in death he did not forget it, bequeathing to it a numerous and costly collection of classical books—whose literary taste and attainments, his elegant and refined hospitality, and his conspicuous reputation as a lawyer and judge, mark him out as one of the most distinguished figures of the generation just passed away. He was an Ionic column in our social edifice.”

And let me add to the list the name of William D. Porter, from whose address before the Alumni of the College of Charleston, delivered in 1871, the foregoing extract is taken—most lovable and loved, and whose loss we freshly mourn; a graduate and Trustee, and enthusiastic friend of the College. As he said of Judge King's devotion to the College, “His heart was in the matter.” He dedicated his facile pen to the cause of the College.

The College of Charleston has through these long years unassumingly, but patiently and faithfully, continued the good work of fitting our young men for the duties of life; and many of those whose names have adorned the annals of the city and State owe the culture which has fitted them for the duties of their career, to the thorough training received within her walls.

“Following the history of this institution,” says Mr. Porter; “we find it to have been the predominant and pervading purpose of the Trustees to foster a complete system of domestic education, and to this end, to establish on a permanent basis a *Home College*. And the object was a patriotic one. No city or State can grow in greatness that does not give her sons the opportunity of an education at home.”



And this end has been attained. The College of Charleston, through the enlightened liberality of the City Council and private benefactions—some of them, such as Ephraim Baynard's gift of \$166,000, munificent—has a permanent endowment, which, providently administered, is sufficient for its ordinary wants.

It is therefore independent of political influences and sectarian patronage.

Its curriculum does not need to be modified or its standard debased to subserve the designs of any faction or to conform to the decrees of any sect.

Freedom and catholicity it possesses by the very condition of its existence, and freedom and catholicity are the life as well as the inspiration of higher culture.

The College course comprehends the full *curriculum*; languages, ancient and modern, science and literature, imparting a breadth and symmetry of development, which cannot be obtained if the time of the student is concentrated during the period preceding his university career, upon special professional studies.

Every department is thoroughly organized, and the course of instruction in each is broad, deep and complete, furnishing an admirable equipment for the higher walks of professional life, for the active career of the man of business, or the special pursuits of exact science under the guidance of the university or the technical school.

The fact that the number of students is small affords the rarest facility for *individual training*, so essential a factor in any complete system of intellectual development, and one which the conditions of our ordinary collegiate courses seldom render practicable or even possible.

The professors are all men who have devoted their lives to teaching, of high attainments, long experience and wide reputation.

Within the last year the Trustees have secured the services of Professor Henry E. Shepherd, of North Carolina, who so long and successfully discharged the responsible duties of Superintendent of Public Instruction for the City





of Baltimore, as President of the College and Professor of English Language and Literature.

The tuition is almost nominal—\$40 a year.

There are scholarships, giving support as well as tuition to eight students, which are of the Ker Boyce foundation.

There are a number of scholarships, giving free tuition, in the gift of the Trustees and Faculty; and the Board of Trustees have also recently offered free tuition to every pupil of the High School of Charleston who graduates from that school and obtains a prescribed degree of scholarship.

By the provisions of the Act to reorganize the School Board of the City of Charleston and to give it the power of providing a liberal education for meritorious pupils, passed 22d December, 1882, and herewith printed at pages 273-74, meritorious pupils from the Public Schools, the Central and German Academies, may be educated free at the High School of Charleston; and free honorary scholarships are also provided for such pupils in the College of Charleston. This unification of the educational system of Charleston, marks an era in the educational history of our city.

The re-establishment of the State Military Academy at the Citadel, and the liberal patronage which it has received from the Legislature and the people of the State, so far from being regarded by the Trustees and Faculty of the College of Charleston with jealousy or grudging, are cordially approved by them as affording a most valuable ally in the cause of thorough education.

Again, to quote from the thoughtful address of Mr. Porter:

“There are some who consider that too much attention is given in the collegiate course to the dead languages; that language is only a vehicle of thought, and not a substitute or equivalent for it; and that the study of languages is the study of words and leads only to scholarship; that science on the other hand deals with facts; that facts are better than words, and that education should be more practical and have a more direct reference to the actual pursuits of life. The friends of classical education reply that Greek





and Latin are the model and master languages of the world ; that the object of education is the complete training of the faculties, and that the study of these languages is the best mental discipline known to the world ; that we learn things only through words, and that the object of College education is not to teach a calling or pursuit, but to teach the uses of the mind, and so to train its powers that it shall be fitted to learn or acquire any calling that may afterwards be selected. \* \* \* \* \*

“Professor Seeley, author of *Ecce Homo*, sums up the controversy in a single sentence, which is both terse and clear : ‘If there is any result which may be said to have been fairly attained in the controversy it is this—that science must come in, and that language must not go out.’”

“The argument we so often hear against the study of the ancient languages conveyed in the question, why should I study Greek and Latin when I never expect to have to read a line of either in my business? is very much as if a pupil in the gymnastic school should ask the teacher, why he should exercise with an Indian club or climb a pole when he never expects to use the one or climb the other in his business?”

The object in both exercises is the training, mental or physical, which gives mental or physical strength and suppleness, and not the actual use which will be made of the thing learned.

The College of Charleston undoubtedly affords the opportunity for a thorough and liberal education to those who prefer a home education, or who cannot afford any other.

The Trustees and Faculty of the College of Charleston will continue to devote themselves with patient energy to the task of teaching the parents of our young men the value of the education which they offer so liberally to their sons, and wait with confidence the coming of the time when the halls of the College, as well as the Citadel, will be filled with the young men of the city and State—there are enough young men without education for both.

The College of Charleston was at its best when the South



Carolina College and the Citadel and Arsenal Academies were at their best.

We cannot close this branch of the subject of education better than as we begun, with a passage from Mr. Porter's address, from which we have quoted so largely.

"It is certain that education in this country ought to be more thorough and exhaustive than it is.

\* \* \* \* The cause of this short-coming on our part is to be found in the eagerness of our young men to embark in active life, and in the deference that is paid to this sentiment or propensity in our places and system of instruction.

This is one of the vices or weaknesses of a young country, which time and the strong educational spirit that is abroad with us will do most to cure. We cannot expect to leap at once up to the ideal standard, but we may progress in that direction.

In a College like ours the curriculum, or fixed course of study, should be placed at a high point of elevation, and be vigorously maintained. *Attach more value to quality of instruction than to the number of students*, the latter will inevitably follow the former. Let the institution lift the students up, not the students drag the institution down. A partial course should not be allowed. It is a temptation to shrink from labor which a young man cannot resist, and a bounty upon caprice or indolence which should not be countenanced. \* \* \* \* \*

The object of a College is to afford a liberal and comprehensive education, classical and scientific; and in a State that lays any claim to literary or intellectual character such an institution is as necessary as primary schools. There is no reason why the College of Charleston should not become the leading College of the State, and a leading centre not only of knowledge but of refining and elevating social and moral influences. On the contrary, there are many reasons why it should become so. \* \* \* \* \*

Educate your sons at *home*, then, from the primary school to the end of the College course. Teach them to love the



land of their fathers; to know by heart the story of her heroic past, and to realize that if ever there was a need for them to be true and strong and steadfast, it is in the time of her suffering and sorrow. It is not vainglorious to say that we are sufficiently satisfied with the exhibitions of talent, character and attainments that have illustrated our past, to desire most earnestly their renewal and perpetuation."

#### THE SOUTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

I cannot close this review of our city's educational organizations, without expressing my gratification at the presence in our city, once again, of that institution, a memory of the olden time, now by the State revived—the South Carolina Military Academy. I rejoice in the re-establishment of this educational power, both because it links the city, in its general educational work, to the State at large, through the many representatives of South Carolina's sons in our midst from every County in the State, and also because through its "*Arts and Arms*," and general education, we have a powerful factor for good, both within and beyond the city, in the awakened spirit whose purpose is the mental and moral culture of our people. I greet this institution as a sister in our home, and we look to her aid and co-operation in the great future we propose for our sons, in the rising schools of City and State.

#### CLASSICAL LEARNING.

The marked increase of interest in higher education which has recently been manifested in Charleston, and the growing conviction that now, and in our present condition more than ever, a "liberal education" is essentially the most "practical education," make it appropriate to republish the following eloquent and effective plea for the study of the classics, and especially of Greek, from the pen of South Carolina's most distinguished and finished scholar, Hugh S. Legaré.







Mr. Legaré's success and distinction as lawyer, advocate and statesman, were due in a marked degree to his eminent attainments as a scholar; and his career should be a constant incentive to the young men of Carolina, who hope to attain the rewards of honorable ambition, rather through a fitness derived from study and culture, than by the sordid accumulation of wealth, or the arts of the demagogue.

The extracts here published are from an article in the "Southern Review," of which Mr. Legaré was editor, in 1828, and which is probably known to comparatively few. The article is a review of three addresses then recently delivered: the first, by Hon. Thomas S. Grinké, on "The Character and Objects of Science, and especially on the Influence of the Reformation on the Science and Literature, past, present and future, of Protestant Nations: delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, Charleston, on Wednesday, the 9th of May, 1827, being the anniversary of the Literary and Philosophical Society of South Carolina;" the second, "An Address delivered before the South Carolina Society, on the occasion of opening the Male Academy on the 2d July, 1827, by Wm. Geo. Read, Principal of the same;" the third, "Inaugural Discourse, delivered in Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y., August 1st, 1827, by the Rev. Jasper Adams, President of Geneva College," formerly President of the College of Charleston.

A considerable portion of the article is taken up with a review of Mr. Grinké's comparison between the ancients and moderns, and an answer to his objections to the study of the classics, and is very controversial in tone. All such portions are omitted in these extracts, except where necessary to understand Mr. Legaré's plea for the study of the classics.

"A formal discussion at this time of day of the comparative merits of the ancients and moderns, and the advantages of a classical education, would be set down in England by the side of that notable argument to prove that a general



can do nothing without troops, of which, Cicero, if we mistake not, has somewhere made such honorable mention. But what might there very properly be rejected as supererogation, or even quizzed as downright *twaddling*, (to borrow a phrase from an English magazine) may be imperiously called for by the state of public opinion on this side of the Atlantic. The Edinburgh Review, in an able and elaborate article on Cobbett's writings, dispatched *his* opinions upon the subject now before us in a summary and sweeping denunciation, as "his trash about the learned languages." But what shall we say, when, in the midst of a society once distinguished above all others in this country by these very attainments,\* a gentleman having so many and such high claims to our respect, as Mr. Grimké, declares it to be his solemn conviction—and that, too, formed, as he assures us, upon the fullest and fairest experiment—that they are absolutely good for nothing. Nor does that gentleman stand alone. We have frequently heard the same opinions expressed by persons of scarcely less authority and influence in the Southern States, to say nothing of occasional essays in the newspapers and periodicals, and discourses before the philosophical and literary societies of other cities. It is quite impossible, therefore, we apprehend, however strongly inclined we might be to do so, to consider the instance before us as a mere *sporadic* case, deserving, indeed, on ac-

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\* Before and just after the Revolution, many, perhaps it would be more accurate to say most, of our youth of opulent families were educated at English Schools and Universities. There can be no doubt that their attainments in polite literature were very far superior to those of their contemporaries at the North, and the standard of scholarship in Charleston was, consequently, much higher than in any other city on the continent. We have still amongst us a venerable relic of that cultivated and heroic age, whom we may single out without an invidious distinction, and to whom we gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to offer a tribute justly due to such a union in one accomplished character, of the patriot, the gentleman, and the scholar—of the loftiest virtue, exercised in all the important offices and trying conflicts of life, with whatever is most amiable and winning in social latitudes, in polished manners and an elegant taste. To add that he is now crowning the honors of his useful and blameless life, with a blessed and venerated old age, is only to say, that he has received the sure reward *purè et eleganter acta ætatis*. But there is something melancholy in the reflection, that the race of such men is passing away, and that our youth are now taught to form themselves upon other models. These improvements, with so many more, are beginning to spring up and blossom with great freshness and luxuriance about the favored City of Boston—our Western Florence, in which industry has been the willing tributary of letters and the arts, and which is throughout all its institutions, its character and its pursuits, one great monument of what commerce has done to civilize and adorn life.





count of its peculiarly aggravated symptoms, to be remarked and recorded as a striking phenomenon in its kind, but not calculated to excite any alarm from its supposed connection with the state of the atmosphere, or its probable effects upon the general health of the vicinage. We do believe, on the contrary, that this grievous malady is of an endemial or epidemic class, and that it behoves all who, with us, think it a matter of serious public concernment that its progress should be arrested, to apply the most efficacious remedies, and adopt all necessary precautions with the least possible delay.

L'avarice, says La Rochefoucault, est plus opposée à l'économie que la libéralité. We have the same answer to make to those, who, in the matter of education would sacrifice what is really useful to their own narrow or perverse *theory* of utility, and out of sheer abhorrence of the luxuries and prodigality of learning, would indulge the neophyte in a very scanty allowance of its bare necessities. They who apply to literature this radical, levelling, degrading *cui bono* test—who estimate genius and taste by their value in exchange and weigh the results of science in the scales of the money-changer, may be wiser in their generation than the disinterested votaries of knowledge—but they have, assuredly, made no provision in their system for the noblest purposes of our being. The same thing may be said of those, who are for sacrificing what are rather ambiguously called the ornamental to what are just as absurdly considered as *par excellence* the useful parts of education. According to this theory a boy should be taught mathematics, chemistry, mineralogy, metaphysics, and the metaphysical part of moral philosophy, and be allowed from his most tender years, we suppose, to dabble *ad libitum* in politics, speculative and practical—in other words, he is to be brought up in studies, which, although they lead to far more important results, are, as a mere discipline for youth with a view to future usefulness in life, we really think, not a great deal better than the dry and thorny dialectics of the schoolmen, while no object should be suffered to approach





him that may speak to his taste, his imagination or his heart. Our youth are to be trained up as if they were all destined to be druggists and apothecaries, or navigators and mechanists—or, if it sounds better, they are to be deeply versed in the œconomy of the universe, and the most recondite and shadowy subtleties of transcendental geometry, or transcendent psychology—but what, after all, ought to be the capital object of education, to form the *moral* character, not by teaching what to think but persuading to act well; not by loading the memory with cold and barren precepts, but forming the sensibility by the habitual, fervid and rapturous contemplation of high and heroical models of excellence; not by definitions of virtue and speculations about the principle of obligation, but by making us *love* the one and *feel* the sacredness of the other—would, in such a system of discipline, be sadly neglected. This is a radical and an incurable defect in the *cui bono* theory. If we compare different æras of history with each other, and inquire what it is that distinguishes the flourishing and pure from the degenerate and declining state of commonwealths, we shall seldom find that it is any falling off in mere speculative knowledge, or even in the mass of talent and ability displayed at any one time. The softest Sybarites of Juvenal's day provoked his indignant satire by talking of morality with the sternness of Cato—courage was, no doubt, as well understood and defined by the Sophists who lectured to the slavish and cowardly successors of the Scipios, as it had been in the wars against Pyrrhus and Hannibal—and legislation became more ingenious just in proportion as it was less efficacious, according to the pointed saying of the great historian—*corruptissimâ republicâ plurimæ leges*.<sup>\*</sup> But what a difference was there, and how essential is that difference in the eyes of posterity, between the age of Cicero and that of Domitian (to go no further) in genius, in taste and in moral character! \* \* \* \* \*

We really cannot, with a clear conscience, undertake to promise, that Greek and Latin will make better artisans and

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\* Tacit. Ann. l. iii.



manufacturers, or more thrifty æconomists; or, in short, more useful and skilful men in ordinary routine of life, or its mere mechanical offices and avocations. We should still refer a young student of law, aspiring to an insight into the mere craft and mystery of special pleading to Saunders' Reports rather than to Cicero's Topics; the itinerant field preacher would doubtless find abundantly greater edification, and for *his* purposes, more profitable doctrine, in honest John Bunyan, than in all the speculations of the Lyceum and the Academics; and we do conscientiously believe, that not a single case, more or less, of yellow fever, would be cured by the faculty in this city, for all that Hippocrates and Celsus have said, or that has been ever said (or sung) of Chiron and Æsculapius. It is true, their peculiar studies would not be hurt, and might, occasionally, even be very much helped and facilitated by a familiar acquaintance with these languages; and what would they not gain as enlightened and accomplished men! But it is not fair to consider the subject in that light only. It is from this false state of the controversy that the argument of Mr. Grimké derives all its plausibility. We, on the contrary, take it for granted in our reasonings, that the American people are to aim at doing something more than "to draw existence, propagate and rot." We suppose it to be our common ambition to become a cultivated and a literary nation. Upon this assumption, what we contend for, is, that the study of the classics is and ought to be an essential part of a *liberal* education—that education of which the object is to make accomplished, elegant and learned men—to chasten and to discipline genius, to refine the taste, to quicken the perceptions of decorum and propriety,\* to purify and exalt the moral sentiments, to fill the soul with a deep love of the beautiful both in moral and material nature, to lift up the aspirations of man to objects that are worthy of his noble faculties and his immortal destiny—in a word, to raise him as far as possible above those selfish and sensual propensities, and those grovelling pursuits and that mental

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\* Nihil est difficilius quam quid deceat videre.—Cic.





blindness and coarseness and apathy, which degrade the savage and the boor to a condition but a little higher than that of the brutes that perish. We refer to that education and to those improvements, which draw the broad line between civilized and barbarous nations, which have crowned some chosen spots with glory and immortality, and covered them all over with a magnificence, that, even in its mutilated and mouldering remains, draws together pilgrims of every tongue and of every clime, and which have caused their names to fall like a 'breathed spell' upon the ear of the generations that come into existence, long after the tides of conquest and violence have swept over them, and left them desolate and fallen. It is such studies we mean, as make that vast difference in the eyes of a scholar between Athens, their seat and shrine, and even Sparta with all her civil wisdom and military renown, and have (hitherto at least) fixed the gaze and the thoughts of all men with curiosity and wonder, upon the barren little peninsula between Mount Cithæron and Cape Sunium, and the islands and the shores around it, as they stand out in lonely brightness and dazzling relief amidst the barbarism of the West on the one hand, and the dark and silent and lifeless wastes of oriental despotism on the other. Certainly we do not mean to say, that in any system of intellectual discipline, poetry ought to be preferred to the severe sciences. On the contrary, we consider every scheme of merely *elementary* education as defective, unless it develope and bring out all the faculties of the mind, as far as possible, into equal and harmonious action. But, surely, we may be allowed to argue from the analogy of things, and the goodness that has clothed all nature in beauty, and filled it with music and with fragrance, and that has at the same time bestowed upon us such vast and refined capacities of enjoyment, that nothing can be more extravagant than this notion of a day of philosophical illumination and didactic soberness being at hand, when men shall be thoroughly disabused of their silly love for poetry and the arts. Indeed, we know nothing that at all comes up to this idea, but a tirade of one of Molière's





comic heroes (Sganarelle we believe) against the pernicious charms of women—who, however, winds up his invectives, as might have been expected, by the bitter avowal—

Cependant on fait tout pour ces animaux là.

So it is, has been, and ever will be (it is more than probable) as long as man is constituted as he is. And the same thing may be said of poetry and the arts, which are only another form of it. For what is poetry? It is but an abridged name for the sublime and beautiful, and for high wrought pathos. It is, as Coleridge quaintly, yet, we think, felicitously expresses it, "the blossom and the fragrance of all human knowledge." It appears not only in those combinations of creative genius of which the *beau idéal* is the professed object, but in others that might seem at first sight but little allied to it. It is spread over the whole face of nature—it is in the glories of the heavens and in the wonders of the great deep, in the voice of the cataracts and of the coming storm, in Alpine precipices and solitudes, in the balmy gales and sweet bloom and freshness of spring. It is in every heroic achievement, in every lofty sentiment, in every deep passion, in every bright vision of fancy, in every vehement affection of gladness or of grief, of pleasure or pain. It is, in short, the feeling—the deep, the strictly *moral* feeling, which, when it is affected by chance or change in human life, as at a tragedy, we call sympathy—but as it appears in the still more mysterious connection between the heart of man and the forms and beauties of inanimate nature, as if they were instinct with a soul and a sensibility like our own, has no appropriate appellation in our language, but is not the less real or the less familiar to our experience on that account. It is these feelings, whether utterance be given to them, or they be only nursed in the smitten bosom—whether they be couched in metre, or poured out with wild disorder and irrepressible rapture, that constitute the true spirit and essence of poetry, which is, therefore, necessarily connected with the grandest conceptions and the most touching and intense emotions, with the fondest aspirations



and the most awful concerns of mankind. For instance, religion has been in all ages and countries the great fountain of poetical inspiration, and no harps have been more musical than those of the Prophets. What would Mr. Grimké say of him whose lips were touched by one of the Seraphim with a live coal from off the altar; or does he expect the day to come when the "wide-spread influence of moral wisdom and instructed common sense" shall assign to the Psalms or the Book of Job, in the library of a cultivated mind, a lower place than to Robertson and Hume? Milton pronounces "our sage and serious poet Spenser," a better teacher than Scotus and Aquinas—and in another place, has expressed himself to the same effect so admirably, and, for our present purpose, so appositely, that we cannot refrain from citing the whole passage: "To which (viz: logic) poetry should be made subsequent—or, indeed, rather precedent, as being less subtile and fine, and more simple, sensuous and passionate. I mean not here the prosody of a verse, which they could not but have hit on before, among the rudiments of grammar, but that sublime art which in Aristotle's Poetics, in Horace, and the Italian commentaries of Castlevetro, Tasso, Mazzoni, and others, teaches what the laws are of a true epic poem, what of a dramatic, what of a lyric, what *decorum* is, which is the great masterpiece to observe. This would make them soon perceive what despicable creatures our common rhymers and play-writers be, and shew them what religious, what glorious and magnificent use might be made of poetry, both in divine and human things." (*Tract: on Education.*)

We have enlarged the more upon this head, because we have uniformly observed that those who question the utility of classical learning are at bottom equally unfavorable to all elegant studies. They set out, it is true, in a high-flown strain, and talk largely about the superiority of modern genius. But the secret is sure to be out at last. When they have been dislodged one by one from all their *literary* positions, they never fail to take refuge in this cold and desolate region of utility. They begin by discoursing magnificently



of orators, poets and philosophers, and the best discipline for forming them, and end by citing the examples of A, the broker, or B, the attorney, or C and D, members of Congress, and what not, who have all got along in the world without the least assistance from Latin and Greek. Just as if everybody did not know that, as that sage moralist, Figaro has it, *pour avoir du bien le savoir faire vaut mieux que le savoir*; and just as if our supposed great men had troubled their heads any more about the exact sciences and modern literature, than about the classics, or were not quite as little indebted to Newton, to Milton, or to Tasso, as to Virgil and Tully, and just as if an argument which proves so much, were good for anything at all!

Mr. Grimké's assertion that the ancients did nothing in ethics struck us as one of the boldest (and that is saying much) in his whole discourse. We have been always accustomed to think that if those refined ages have left us anything, in any department of knowledge, of which the excellence is beyond all dispute, it is (after the Greek geometry, perhaps,) their moral philosophy. We presume it will not be considered as derogating from their merit in this particular, that they did not by mere dint of reasoning, *a priori*, make themselves partakers in the benefits of the Christian Revelation. Neither do we conceive ourselves responsible for certain strange customs and heathenish practices into which they occasionally fell in their conduct and way of living. We must repeat, once more, that the question here is not what the mass of mankind in those ages *were* or *did*, but what the *élite* wrote and spoke, and not whether we should follow the example of the former, but whether we ought to study the literary works of the latter. We concede, therefore, to save trouble, that their morality—that for instance of Rome in the time of the first Punic war—would not be good enough to stand the *severe* censure of London, of Paris, or of New York. Let us now see how it fares in other respects with Mr. Grimké's proposition.

The science of morals has been very properly divided







into two distinct kinds. The one contemplates man as an active being, having duties to perform and obligations to fulfil, approving good and disapproving evil, pursuing happiness and avoiding misery and pain. The other regards this moral constitution itself as a subject of inquiry and analysis, and aims at explaining its phenomena (with how much success Mr. Grimké may, perhaps, be able to inform our readers) in the same way as natural philosophy arranges and accounts for those of the material world. The former is obviously practical—the latter altogether speculative and metaphysical. Under the discipline of the first, we are taught to love virtue, to feel what is so beautifully called in the language of the Scriptures “the beauty of holiness,” to abstain from false and deceptive pleasures, and pursue only rational and solid good, to resist the temptations and to encounter with fortitude and patience the conflicts and sufferings of life—and, above all things, “to hate the cowardice of doing wrong.” In one word, it is the great object of this part of a “generous education” to fit a man, as Milton expresses it, for performing justly and magnanimously all the offices, both public and private, of peace and war. The end of the second is nothing more—its fruit, at least, has been and can be nothing more than the gratification of a liberal—certainly, but still an unprofitable curiosity, by shewing *why* it is we love virtue, what is the principle of obligation, whether it is utility or a moral sense or sympathy, or what else that causes us to approve or to blame, &c. Now, in the former kind, the ancients not only attained to a high degree of excellence, but there is nothing in all that the copious literature of modern times has to boast of—with the exception, *perhaps*, of Telemachus and the finest compositions of Addison—that will bear a moment’s comparison with the dialogues of Plato and Tully, to say nothing of the numerous other remains of the Portico, the Lyceum and the Academy, that have come down to us. This position is quite incontrovertible, and has been, if we are not very much mistaken, stated in so many words by the author of one of the most ingenious, and by far the



most eloquent work on the other, or metaphysical, branch of moral philosophy that has ever been published. It is impossible, indeed, to imagine anything more sublime and consoling, more sweet, more touching, more persuasive than the *Apology for Socrates*, the *Crito* and the *Phædo* of his great disciple, or the *Somnium Scipionis*, the whole *Treatise de Senectute*, but especially the close of it, the *Tusculan Questions*, nay, all that remains in this kind of the Roman orator. As for the metaphysical part of this science of human nature, we would express ourselves with a becoming diffidence—but we must be allowed to say, that until Mr. Grimké shall have put his finger upon any one thing, in the whole compass of it, that is perfectly settled and has been recognized as a profitable, and, as he would call it, *practical* addition to the stock of human knowledge, we shall continue to think it, as we now do, very immaterial whether the ancients or the moderns have had the best of it in this nocturnal, and what is worse, far from decisive, conflict of wits. Nothing is more possible than that we are ignorant of the understanding of these writers, instead of understanding their ignorance, according to the distinction of an ingenious admirer of the philosophy of Kant. Be it so. We do, however, for our own part, cheerfully resign these thorny and unprofitable studies to those who profess to comprehend and to read with edification such things as the *Theætetus* of Plato, or the cloudy transcendentalism of the German school. In the meantime, without denying, as we do not deny, that a young man ought, about his seventeenth or eighteenth year, to study metaphysics, for several good reasons, we fearlessly appeal to our readers to decide whether he ought not to be deeply imbued with the spirit and the precepts of ancient ethics, conveyed as they are in a style of which the faultless execution is the best discipline of taste, whilst its glowing eloquence fills every generous bosom with the most elevated and ennobling moral enthusiasm.

We now approach, with more confidence, the second question: How far is it worth our while to study the writ-





ings of the ancients as models, and to make them a regular part of an academic course. We shall be obliged to be more brief upon this branch of the subject than we could wish to be, but will endeavor to urge some of the strongest grounds in favor of the established system.

And first, it is, independently of all regard to their excellence, a most important consideration that our whole literature, in every part and parcel of it, has immediate and constant reference to these writings. This is so true that no one, who is not a scholar, can even understand—without the aid of labored scholia, which, after all, can never afford a just, much less a lively idea, of the beauties of the text—thousands of the finest passages both in prose and poetry. Let any one who doubts this open Milton where he pleases and read ten pages together, and we think he will confess that our opinion is well founded. Indeed, a knowledge of Latin and Greek is almost as much *presupposed* in our literature as that of the alphabet, and the facts or the fictions of Ancient History and Mythology are as familiarly alluded to in the learned circles of England as any of the laws or phenomena of nature. They form a sort of conventional world, with which it is as necessary for an educated man to be familiar as with the real. Now, if there is no sort of knowledge which is not desirable and scarcely any that is not useful—if it is worth the while of a man of leisure to become versed in the Chinese characters or the Sanscrit, or to be able to decipher the Ægyptian hieroglyphics, what shall we say of that branch of learning which was the great fountain of all European literature—which has left its impress upon every part of it, of which we are every moment reminded by its beauties; and without which much that is most interesting in it is altogether ænigmatical? It is vain to say that good translations are at hand which supersede the necessity of studying the originals. Works of *taste* it is impossible to translate; and we do not believe there is any such thing in the world as a faithful version that approaches to the excellence of the original work. They are casts in plaster of paris of the Apollo or the Venus—and,





indeed, not near so good, inasmuch as eloquence and poetry are far less simple and more difficult of imitation than the forms of sculpture and statuary. There remains nothing but the body—and even that, not unfrequently, so altered in its very lineaments that its author would scarcely recognize it—while all “the vital grace is wanting, the native sweetness is gone, the color of primeval beauty is faded and decayed.” It will not be so easily admitted that the same objection holds in works of which utility, merely, is considered as the object, such as histories, &c. Yet it certainly does. The wonderful, the magical power of certain expressions cannot by any art of composition be transfused from one language into another. The associations connected with particular words and phrases must be acquired by long acquaintance with the language as it came warm from the hearts of those who spoke it, or they are frigid and even unmeaning. What translation can give any idea to the English reader of the bitter and contemptuous emphasis, and the powerful effect with which Demosthenes pronounces his *Μακρόν ανηρ*, or of the force of that eloquent horror and astonishment with which Cicero exclaims against the *crucifixion* of a Roman citizen?

In this connexion, we would insist upon the stores of knowledge which are sealed up to all who are not conversant with the learned languages. This is a trite topic, but not the less important on that account. By far the most serious and engrossing concern of man—revealed religion—is built upon this foundation. The meaning of the Scriptures, which it is so important to understand, can be explained only by scholars, and the controversies of the present day, turn almost exclusively upon points of biblical criticism, &c. How *can* a divine, whose circumstances allow him any leisure, sit down in ignorance of such things? How *can* he consent to take the awful information which he imparts to the multitudes committed to his care, at second hand? Surely here, if any where, it may emphatically be said *tardi ingenii est consecrari rivulos, fontes rerum non videre*. Indeed, this single consideration is weighty enough,



to maintain the learned languages in their places in all the Universities of christendom.

But it is not to Theologians only that this branch of study is of great importance. How is the Jurist to have access to the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, of which Mr. Grimké expresses so exalted an opinion? We agree with him in this opinion, and while we deem with a mysterious reverence of our old and excellent Common Law—uncodified as it is—still we would have our lawyers to be deeply versed in the juridical wisdom of antiquity. Why? For the very same reason that we think it desirable that a literary man should be master of various languages, viz: to make him distinguish what is essentially, universally and eternally good and true, from what is the result of accident, of local circumstances, or the fleeting opinions of a day. That most invaluable of intellectual qualities—which ought to be the object of all discipline, as it is the perfection of all reason—a sound judgment, can be acquired only by such diversified and comprehensive comparisons. All other systems rear up bigots and pedants, instead of liberal and enlightened philosophers. Besides, every school has its mannerism and its mania, for which there is no cure but intercourse with those who are free from them, and constant access to the models of perfect and immutable excellence, which other ages have produced, and all ages have acknowledged. To point the previous observations, which are of very general application, more particularly to a topic touched upon before; even admitting that modern literature were as widely different from the ancient as the enemies of the latter contend, yet that would be no reason for neglecting the study of the classics, but just the contrary. Human nature being the same in all ages, we may be sure that men agree in more points than they disagree in, and the best corrective of the extravagancies into which their *peculiarities* betray them, is to contrast them with the opposite peculiarities of others. If the tendency, therefore, of the modern or romantic style is to mysticism, irregularity and exaggeration—and that of the classical, to an excess of precision and severity, he would be least





liable to fall into the excesses of either, who was equally versed in the excellencies of both. Certainly a critic who has studied both Shakspeare and Sophocles, must have a juster notion of the true excellence of dramatic composition, than he who has only studied one of them. Where they agreed he would be sure they were both right; where they happened, as they frequently do, to differ, he would, at once, be led to reflect much, before he awarded the preference to either, and to have a care lest, in indulging that preference, he should overstep the bounds of propriety and "the modesty of nature." It is thus, we repeat it, and only thus, that sound critics, sound philosophers, sound legislators, and lawyers worthy of their noble profession, can be formed.

There are other kinds of knowledge, besides what is interesting to divines and jurists, locked up in the learned languages. Whole branches of history and miscellaneous literature—of themselves extensive enough to occupy the study of a life. Look into Du Cange, Muratori, Fabricius, &c. In short, we pronounce, without fear of contradiction, that no man can make any pretensions to erudition, who is not versed in Greek and Latin. He must be forever at a loss, and unable to help himself to what he wants in many departments of knowledge, even supposing him to have the curiosity to cultivate them, which is hardly to be expected of one who will not be at the pains of acquiring the proper means to do so with success. For we have always thought and still think—Mr. Grimké's speculative opinions being outweighed by his own practice—that those who refuse to study a branch of learning so fundamental and so universally held in veneration as the classics, have forgotten "the know thyself," when they prattle about profound erudition. In addition to all this, we venture to affirm that the *shortest* way to the knowledge of the History, Antiquities, Philosophy, &c., of all those ages, whose opinions and doings have been recorded in Greek and Latin, even supposing English writers to have gone over the same ground, is through the originals. Compare the knowledge which a





scholar acquires, not only of the policy and the *res gestæ* of the Roman Emperors, but of the minutest shades and inmost recesses of their *character*, and that of the times in which they reigned, from the living pictures of Tacitus and Suetonius, with the cold, general, feeble, and what is worse, far from just and precise idea of the same things, communicated by modern authors. The difference is incalculable. It is that between the true Homeric Achilles and the Monsieur or Monseigneur Achille of the Théâtre Français, at the beginning of the last century, with his bob wig and small sword. When we read of those times in English, we attach modern meanings to ancient words, and associate the ideas of our own age and country, with objects altogether foreign from them. In this point of view, as in every other, the cause of the classics is that of all sound learning.

We mention as another important consideration, that the knowledge of these languages brings us acquainted, familiarly, minutely and impressively, with a state of society altogether unlike any thing that we see in modern times. When we read a foreign author of our own day, we occasionally, indeed, remark differences in taste, in character and customs; but in general, we find ourselves *en pays de connaissance*. Modern civilization, of which one most important element is a common religion, is pretty uniform. But the moment we open a Greek book, we are struck with the change. We are in quite a new world, combining all that is wonderful in fiction, with all that is instructive in truth. Manners and customs, education, religion, national character, every thing is original and peculiar. Consider the priest and the temple, the altar and the sacrifice, the chorus and the festal pomp, the gymnastic exercises, and those Olympic games, whither universal Greece repaired with all her wealth, her strength, her genius and taste—where the greatest cities and kings, and the other first men of their day, partook with an enthusiastic rivalry, scarcely conceivable to us, in the interest of the occasion, whether it was a race, a boxing match, a contest of musicians, or an oration, or a noble history to be read to the mingled



throng—and where the horse and the rider, the chariot and the charioteer, were consecrated by the honors of the crown, and the renown of the triumphal ode. Look into the theatres where “the lofty grave tragedians” contend, in their turn, for the favor of the same cultivated people, and where Aristophanes, in verses, which, by the confession of all critics, were never surpassed in energy and spirit, in attic purity and the most exquisite modulations of harmony, is holding up Socrates—the wisest of mankind—to the contempt and ridicule of the mob; if that Athenian Demus, that could only be successfully courted with such verses, does not disdain the appellation. Next go to the schools, or rather the shady walks of philosophy—single one object out of the interesting groupe—let it be the most prominent—he, in short, who for the same reason was made to play so conspicuous a part in the “Clouds.” Consider the habits of this hero of Greek philosophy, according to Xenophon’s account\* of them; how unlike any thing we have heard of among the moderns; passing his whole life abroad and in public—early in the morning visiting the gymnasia and the most frequented walks, and about the time that the market-place was getting full, resorting thither, and all the rest of the day presenting himself wheresoever the greatest concourse of people was to be found, offering to answer any question in philosophy which might be propounded to him by the inquisitive. Above all, contemplate the fierce democracy in the popular assembly, listening to the harangues of orators, at once, with the jealousy of a tyrant and the fastidiousness of the most sensitive critics, and sometimes with the levity, the simplicity, and the wayward passions of childhood. Read their orations—above all, his, whose incredible pains to prepare himself for the perilous post of a *demagogue*, and whose triumphant success in it, everybody has heard of—how dramatic, how mighty, how sublime! Think of the face of the country itself, its monumental art, its cities adorned with whatever is most perfect and most magnificent in architecture—its public places

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\* Memorab. 1. A. 10,





peopled with the forms of ideal beauty—the pure air, the warm and cloudless sky, the whole earth covered with the trophies of genius, and the very atmosphere seeming to shed over all the selectest influence, and to breathe, if we may hazard the expression, of that native Ionian elegance which was in every object it enveloped.

It is impossible to contemplate the annals of Greek literature and art, without being struck with them, as by far the most extraordinary and brilliant phenomenon in the history of the human mind. The very language—even in its primitive simplicity, as it came down from the rhapsodists who celebrated the exploits of Hercules and Theseus, was as great a wonder as any it records. All the other tongues that civilized men have spoken, are poor and feeble, and barbarous, in comparison of it. Its compass and flexibility, its riches and its powers, are altogether unlimited. It not only expresses with precision, all that is thought or known at any given period, but it enlarges itself naturally, with the progress of science, and affords, as if without an effort, a new phrase, or a systematic nomenclature whenever one is called for. It is equally adapted to every variety of style and subject—to the most shadowy subtlety of distinction, and the utmost exactness of definition, as well as to the energy and the pathos of popular eloquence—to the majesty, the elevation, the variety of the Epic, and the boldest license of the Dithyrambic, no less than to the sweetness of the Elegy, the simplicity of the Pastoral, or the heedless gaiety and delicate characterization of Comedy. Above all, what is an unspeakable charm—a sort of *naïveté* is peculiar to it, and appears in all those various styles, and is quite as becoming and agreeable in a historian or a philosopher—Xenophon for instance—as in the light and jocund numbers of Anacreon. Indeed, were there no other object in learning Greek but to see to what perfection language is capable of being carried, not only as a medium of communication, but as an instrument of thought, we see not why the time of a young man would not be just as well bestowed in acquiring a knowledge of it—for all the purposes, at least,





of a liberal or elementary education—as in learning Algebra, another specimen of a language or arrangement of signs perfect in its kind. But this wonderful idiom happens to have been spoken, as was hinted in the preceding paragraph, by a race as wonderful. The very first monument of their genius—the most ancient relic of letters in the Western world—stands to this day altogether unrivalled in the exalted class to which it belongs. What was the history of this immortal poem and of its great fellow? Was it a single individual, and who was he, that composed them? Had he any master or model? What had been his education, and what was the state of society in which he lived? These questions are full of interest to a philosophic inquirer into the intellectual history of the species, but they are especially important with a view to the subject of the present discussion. Whatever causes account for the matchless excellence of these primitive poems, and for that of the language in which they are written, will go far to explain the extraordinary circumstance, that the same favored people left nothing unattempted in philosophy, in letters and in arts, and attempted nothing without signal, and in some cases, unrivalled success. Winkelman undertakes to assign some reasons for this astonishing superiority of the Greeks, and talks very learnedly about a fine climate, delicate organs, exquisite susceptibility, the full development of the human form by gymnastic exercises, &c. For our own parts, we are content to explain the phenomenon after the manner of the Scottish school of metaphysicians, in which we learned the little that we profess to know of that department of philosophy, by resolving it at once into an original law of nature: in other words, by substantially, but decently, confessing it to be inexplicable. But whether it was idiosyncrasy or discipline, or whatever was the cause, it is enough for the purposes of the present discussion, that the *fact* is unquestionable.

In discussing the very important question whether boys ought to be made to study the classics as a regular part of education, the innovators put the case in the strongest



possible manner against the present system; by arguing as if the young pupil, under this discipline, was to learn nothing else but language itself. We admit that this notion has received some sort of countenance from the excessive attention paid in English schools to prosody, and the fact that their great scholars have been, perhaps (with many exceptions to be sure), more distinguished by the refinement of their scholarship than the extent and profoundness of their erudition. But the grand advantage of a classical education consists far less in acquiring a language or two, which, as languages, are to serve for use or for ornament in future life, than in the things that are learned in making that acquisition, and yet more in the *manner* of learning those things. It is a wild conceit to suppose that the branches of knowledge, which are most rich and extensive, and most deserve to engage the researches of a mature mind, are, therefore, the best for training a young one. Metaphysics, for instance, as we have already intimated, although in the last degree unprofitable as a science, is a suitable and excellent, perhaps, a necessary part of the intellectual discipline of youth. On the contrary, international law is extremely important to be known by publicists and statesmen; but it would be absurd to put Vattel (as we have ourselves seen it done in a once celebrated academy, in a certain part of the United States) into the hands of a lad of fifteen or sixteen. We will admit, therefore, what has been roundly asserted at hazard, and without rhyme or reason, that classical scholars discontinue these studies after they are grown wise enough to know their futility, and only read as much Greek and Latin as is necessary to keep up their knowledge of them, or rather to save appearances and gull credulous people; yet we maintain that the concession does not affect the result of this controversy in the least. We regard the whole period of childhood and of youth—up to the age of sixteen or seventeen, and perhaps longer—as one allotted by nature to growth and improvement in the strictest sense of those words. The flexible powers are to be trained rather than tasked—to be carefully and continually practised in





the preparatory exercises, but not to be loaded with burthens that may crush them, or be broken down by overstrained efforts of the race. It is in youth that Montaigne's maxim, always excellent, is especially applicable—that the important question is, not who is most learned, but who has learned the best. Now, we confess we have no faith at all in young prodigies—in your philosophers in teens. We have generally found these precocious smatterers sink in a few years into barrenness and imbecility, and that as they begin by being men when they ought to be boys, so they end in being boys when they ought to be men. If we would have good fruit, we must wait until it is in season. Nature herself has pointed out, too clearly to be misunderstood, the proper studies of childhood and youth. The senses are first developed—observation and memory follow—then imagination begins to dream and to create—afterwards ratiocination or the dialectical propensity and faculty shoots up with great rankness—and, last of all, the crowning perfection of intellect, sound judgment and solid reason, which, by much experience in life, at length ripens into wisdom. The vicissitudes of the seasons, and the consequent changes in the face of nature, and the cares and occupations of the husbandman, are not more clearly distinguished or more unalterably ordained. To break in upon this harmonious order, to attempt to anticipate these pre-established periods, what is it, as Cicero has it, but, after the manner of the Giants, to war against the laws of the Universe, and the wisdom that created it? And why do so? Is not the space in human life, between the eighth and the twentieth year, quite large enough for acquiring *every* branch of liberal knowledge, as well as they need, or, indeed, can be acquired in youth? For instance, we cite the opinion of Condorcet, repeatedly quoted, with approbation, by Dugald Stewart, and, if we mistake not, by Professor Playfair too (both of them the highest authority on such a subject), that any one may, under competent teachers, acquire all that Newton or La Place knew, in *two* years. The same observation, of course, applies *a fortiori* to any other branch of





science. As for the modern languages, the study of French ought to be begun early for the sake of the pronunciation, and continued through the whole course as it may be, without the smallest inconvenience. Of German we say nothing, because we cannot speak of our own knowledge; but for Italian and Spanish, however difficult they may be—especially their poetry—to a mere English scholar, they are so easy of acquisition to any one who understands Latin, that it is not worth while even to notice them in our scheme. All that we ask then, is, that a boy should be thoroughly taught the ancient languages from his eighth to his sixteenth year, or thereabouts, in which time he will have his taste formed, his love of letters completely, perhaps enthusiastically awakened, his knowledge of the principles of universal grammar perfected, his memory stored with the history, the geography and the chronology of all antiquity, and with a vast fund of miscellaneous literature besides, his imagination kindled with the most beautiful and glowing passages of Greek and Roman poetry and eloquence, all the rules of criticism familiar to him, the sayings of sages and the achievements of heroes, indelibly impressed upon his heart. He will have his curiosity fired for further acquisition, and find himself in possession of the golden keys which open all the recesses where the stores of knowledge have ever been laid up by civilized man. The consciousness of strength will give him confidence, and he will go to the rich treasures themselves and take what he wants, instead of picking up eleemosynary scraps from those whom, in spite of himself, he will regard as his betters in literature. He will be let into that great communion of scholars throughout all ages and all nations—like that more awful communion of saints of the Holy Church Universal—and feel a sympathy with departed genius, and with the enlightened and the gifted minds of other countries, as they appear before him, in the transports of a sort of Vision Beatic, bowing down at the same shrines and glowing with the same holy love of whatever is most pure and fair, and exalted and divine in human nature. Above all, our Ameri-



can youth will learn that liberty—which is sweet to all men, but which is the *passion* of proud minds that cannot stoop to less—has been the nurse of all that is sublime in character and genius. They will see her form and feel her influence in every thing that antiquity has left for our admiration—that bards consecrated their harps to her—that she spoke from the lips of mighty orators—that she fought and conquered, acted and suffered with the heroes whom she had formed and inspired; and after ages of glory and virtue fell with *Him*—her all-accomplished hope—*Him*, the LAST OF ROMANS—the self-immolated martyr of Philippi. Our young student will find his devotion to his country—his free country—become at once more fervid and more enlightened, and think scorn of the wretched creatures who have scoffed at the sublime simplicity of her institutions, and “esteem it” as one expresses it, who learned to be a republican in the schools of antiquity, “much better to imitate the old and elegant humanity of Greece, than the barbaric pride of a Norwegian or Hunnish stateliness;” and let us add, will come much more to despise that slavish and nauseating subserviency to rank and title with which all European literature is steeped through and through. If Americans are to study any foreign literature at all, it ought undoubtedly to be the Classical, and especially the Greek.”



# ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

AND

## ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.,

RATIFIED SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES OF  
DATE JULY 1ST, 1832, AND HERE PUBLISHED BY RESOLUTION OF THE  
CITY COUNCIL.

### AN ACT TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF CHARLESTON INTO TWELVE WARDS, AND MAKING PROVISION FOR THE ELECTION OF THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF SAID CITY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:* That the City of Charleston is hereby divided into twelve Wards, as follows: Ward number (1) One shall embrace all that portion of said city lying South of Broad Street and East of King Street; Ward number (2) Two shall embrace all that portion of the said city lying South of Broad Street and West of King Street; Ward number (3) Three shall embrace all that portion of the said city lying North of Broad Street, South of Hasel Street and East of King Street; Ward number (4) Four shall embrace all that portion of the said city lying North of Broad Street, South of Wentworth Street and West of King Street; Ward number (5) Five shall embrace all that portion of the said city lying North of Hasel Street, South of Calhoun Street and East of King Street; Ward number (6) Six shall embrace all that portion of the said city lying North of Wentworth Street, South of Calhoun Street and West of King Street; Ward number (7) Seven shall embrace all that portion of the said city lying North of Calhoun Street, South of Mary Street and East of King Street; Ward number (8) Eight shall embrace all that portion of the said city lying North of Calhoun Street, South of Radcliffe and Bee Streets and West of King Street; Ward number (9) Nine shall embrace all that portion of the said city lying North of Mary Street to the City Boundary, East of Nassau Street up to its intersection with Amherst Street, East of Hanover Street; Ward number (10) Ten shall embrace all that portion of the said city lying North of Mary Street, West of Nassau Street up to its intersection with Amherst Street, and from Amherst Street West of Hanover Street to the City Boundary, and East of King Street; Ward number (11) Eleven shall embrace all that portion of the said city lying West of King Street, East of Rutledge Avenue and North of Radcliffe Street to the City Boundary; Ward number (12) Twelve shall embrace all that portion of the said city lying North of Bee Street to the City Boundary, and West of Rutledge Avenue.

SEC. 2. Each Ward shall be represented in the City Council by two Aldermen.







SEC. 3. The Mayor shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said city at the times and for the term of office now prescribed by law. And the person possessing the qualifications now required by law for said office, who shall receive the highest number of votes cast at such election, shall be such Mayor.

SEC. 4. One Alderman for each Ward shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, at the times and for the term now prescribed by law for Aldermen of said city. Each Alderman so elected must be, and during his term of office must remain, a resident of the Ward for which he is elected.

SEC. 5. The other twelve (12) Aldermen shall be elected on a general ticket by the qualified voters of the said city, at the times and for the term now prescribed by law for the Aldermen of the said city. Each Alderman so elected on such general ticket shall be, and during his term of office shall remain, a resident of the Ward for which he is elected.

SEC. 6. There shall be at least one polling precinct in each Ward.

SEC. 7. The Commissioners and Managers of Election shall be appointed in the same mode, and shall be invested with the same powers and duties now prescribed by law. The voters shall be registered, and the election shall be conducted in the same manner as now prescribed by law, save and except as is provided in the following sections.

SEC. 8. For each election the Commissioners of Election shall provide at least three (3) ballot-boxes, in one of which shall be deposited the ballots for Mayor and Aldermen on the general ticket, in one of which shall be deposited the votes for Aldermen of the Ward, in one of which shall be deposited the votes for School Commissioner; and if any question or questions be submitted to the people of said city under any Act, Joint Resolution or Ordinance, one other box, in which the votes on such question or questions shall be deposited. The ballot-boxes shall be constructed and the polling precincts be guarded as is provided in State elections.

SEC. 9. The voting shall be by ballot, which ballot shall be of plain white paper, two and a half inches wide by five inches long, clear and even cut, without ornament, designation, mutilation, symbol, or mark of any kind whatever, except the name or names of the person or persons voted for, and the office for which such person or persons are intended to be chosen, which name or names, and office or offices, shall be written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, thereon in black ink across such ballot in plain Roman type, and such ballot shall be so folded as to conceal the name or names thereon, and so folded shall be deposited in a box, to be constructed in the same manner as the ballot-boxes for State elections. And no ballot of any other description found in an election box shall be counted, nor shall it be lawful to count any ballot upon which there shall appear the name of any officer, or the name of any person, in connection with any office other than the office for which the box in which such ballot is found is provided.

SEC. 10. In case of a vacancy in the office of Mayor, caused by the death, resignation, refusal to serve, inability or any disability of the person elected to be Mayor, the City Council shall forthwith proceed to fill such vacancy by electing one of their own number to act as Mayor for the unexpired term; but such election shall not create a vacancy in the office of Alderman in the place of the



Alderman thus elected Mayor. Nothing herein contained to prevent the selection, as heretofore, of a Mayor *pro tempore* in case of the temporary absence or inability of the Mayor.

SEC. 11. In case of any vacancy in the office of Alderman, by reason of the death, resignation, refusal to serve, removal from the Ward, inability, or any other disability of the person elected as Alderman therein, it shall be the duty of the Mayor, within ten days after such vacancy has occurred, to order an election to fill the same; and in case the Mayor shall not, for any reason, order such election, it shall be the duty of the City Council to do so at its first meeting next after the expiration of the same ten days. The time of notice of such election, and the mode of conducting the same, shall, in every respect, conform to those prescribed for the general election for Mayor and Aldermen of said city.

SEC. 12. So much of any Act as may be inconsistent with or repugnant to this Act is hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. This Act to go into effect on its approval.

Approved the 21st day of December, A. D. 1882.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, }  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I, James N. Lispcomb, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an Act on file in this office.

Witness my hand and the great seal of the State at Columbia this 23d January, 1883.

[L. s.]

JAMES N. LIPSCOMB,  
*Secretary of State.*

AN ACT TO REORGANIZE THE SCHOOL BOARD OF THE  
CITY OF CHARLESTON, AND TO GIVE IT THE POWER  
OF PROVIDING A LIBERAL EDUCATION FOR MERI-  
TORIOUS PUPILS.

Ratified December 21, 1882. Printed at pages 273-74.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE WILLIAM ENSTON HOME.  
Ratified December 21, 1882. Printed at pages 108-9-10.

AN ACT RELATING TO "THE SOUTH CAROLINA TRAIN-  
ING SCHOOL FOR NURSES."  
Printed at pages 127-28.

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE WILLIAM ENSTON  
HOME.

Ratified August 8, 1882. Printed at pages 105-6-7.



AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A BOARD FOR THE CARE  
AND IMPROVEMENT OF MARION SQUARE.

Ratified October 10, 1882. Printed at page 203.

AN ORDINANCE GOVERNING CITY DISPENSARY PHYSICIANS.

Ratified January 9, 1883. Printed at pages 93-4-5.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROHIBIT THE BRINGING OR  
KEEPING WITHIN THE CITY ANIMALS HAVING A  
DISEASE KNOWN AS GLANDERS OR "FARCY."

*Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston in City Council assembled,* That it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or keep within the limits of the City of Charleston any horse or other animal having a disease known as Glanders or "Farcy."

That the owner, agent, or any other person in charge of any animal so affected, or who may have knowledge of such an animal, shall forthwith report the same to the Board of Health, together with the name of such owner and the place where the animal is kept, and it shall be disposed of under the direction of said Board.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall, for each and every offence, be fined in a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Ratified December 26, 1882.





MORTUARY—1882.

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This record of the past year, for our city, bears the names of two prelates, who, not only in their respective large and influential denominations, where they ministered, but throughout this State and throughout the Union, were appreciated for their high character as for their learning, and were everywhere held in the highest esteem and veneration.

The deaths of Bishop Wightman and Bishop Lynch, in February, 1882, were deeply felt as a great public loss. Each had lived a life of usefulness, had filled a large place in this community, and each was influentially known in distant States.

It is proper also to record here the death of Dr. St. Julien Ravel and Prof. F. S. Holmes, whose early discoveries and achievements in the mining of Carolina phosphate rock, and in the manufacture of fertilizers, has already exercised, and will continue to exercise a potent influence for good on the agricultural future of the country.

Such lives are fit for commemoration, and the record of them should be preserved to posterity; to contribute to this worthy purpose, I give them place in the City Year Book, as a matter of public duty.

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W. M. WIGHTMAN, D. D., LL.D.,

ONE OF THE BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
CHURCH, SOUTH.

A great and good man has passed away. Bishop Wightman, long and favorably known as one of our foremost citizens, died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence in Anson Street in this city, after an illness of over eighteen months, at the age of seventy-four. Although his friends had long ceased to entertain any hope of his recovery, and thus ought to have been prepared for the bereavement that



was to come upon them in the near future, they will feel the stroke no less keenly now that the relentless reaper has gathered his sheaf. He had so long been the loving father and wise counsellor of a very large body of our Christian fellow-citizens that his death is felt as a personal loss to thousands throughout this Southern land.

William May Wightman was born in Charleston, S. C., on January 29, 1808. At the age of seventeen years he entered the Sophomore Class of Charleston College, whence he was graduated in October, 1827. He made profession of religion in 1825, and soon afterwards felt called to the work of the ministry. Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Capers, then the preacher in charge of the Methodist churches in this city, and the Rev. James O. Andrew, then the Presiding Elder, (also afterwards one of the Bishops,) upon careful examination approved of his course, and encouraged him to follow the monitions of his conscience. He was accordingly licensed to preach in 1827, while passing through the Senior Class in College. He joined the Conference at Camden when only twenty years old. In 1834 he was appointed agent for Randolph Macon College, in Virginia, to collect an endowment fund of \$20,000, which the South Carolina Conference had undertaken to raise for it. After serving several years in this capacity, he was called to the Professorship of English Literature in that College, then situated in Boydton, Mecklenburg County, Va. In 1838 he resigned his Professorship, and, reporting for regular work, the Conference made him Presiding Elder of the Cokesbury District. In 1840 he was elected one of the delegates to the General Conference, and he attended every session of the General Conference of his Church from that year to the close of his life. While in attendance at the General Conference in 1840 he was elected Editor of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, a Methodist Church organ that had been established in Charleston not long before, the Rev. Dr. William Capers and the Rev. Dr. Whitefoord Smith having preceded him as editors.

Dr. Wightman filled the chair editorial with signal ability



during fourteen years. The *Southern Christian Advocate* was the organ of the Methodist Church for the South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama Conferences, and under the management of Dr. Wightman it had a large circulation, and was very prosperous. The division of the Methodist Church (1844) occurred within this period; and it required a skilful pilot to steer the ship safely through the angry and threatening billows of the ecclesiastical sea. Such a pilot Dr. Wightman proved to be, and he contributed no little to the moulding of the policy of the new organization.

In 1854, when Wofford College was organized, Dr. Wightman resigned his editorial chair, and removed from Charleston to Spartanburg to preside over the new institution. He entered upon his work with an energy and a zeal that made failure impossible, and his administration was eminently successful. Such was his reputation, that when a few years afterward an institution was projected upon a larger scale—the Southern University, at Greensboro', Alabama—Dr. Wightman was called to the Chancellorship; and once more he had the satisfaction of seeing a young institution of learning grow up under his fostering hands, and take its place with the foremost Colleges in the land. He presided here until, in 1866, the Church called him to fill its highest office, when the General Conference elected him Bishop. Being now one of the officers of the Church at large, and at liberty to reside anywhere within the bounds of the Southern States, his thoughts naturally reverted to the scenes of his childhood, and in 1867 he removed to Charleston, where he resided up to the time of his death.

Bishop Wightman was a fine scholar, and had a profound veneration for the "humanities." He never lost an opportunity of impressing upon those under his care or influence the importance of large and thorough culture, and during the many years of his professorial life he was always at his post, and was most painstaking and conscientious in the discharge of the functions of his office. He practiced what







he preached, and was ever a learner. His Greek Testament was his constant companion, and, until very lately, he would not allow a day to pass without reading a chapter of it. He fostered learning wherever he had the opportunity of doing so, and lent a helping hand to many a poor way-farer along the rugged path.

His knowledge was deep and broad. He kept fully abreast of science and letters in their rapid march. He knew whereof he affirmed, and was ever ready to give a reason for the faith that was in him, and therefore was not afraid to look into and grapple with new books and new theories. Though past three score and ten, his spirit of inquiry partook not of his years. He had the sprightliness of youth in his familiar discourse, and was a most delightful companion. His conversation was instructive at all times, and edifying; enriched by copious allusions, anecdotes and illustrations from his vast storehouse of garnered learning. Yet he was withal simple as a child, kindly and courteous to all with whom he came in contact. No wonder that his society was ever courted, and that he was a welcome guest wherever in the course of his extensive peregrinations he happened to be entertained.

He was a pulpit orator of rare power. Although he usually preached without notes, as is the custom with the ministers of the Methodist Church, his sermons were always carefully prepared. He was thoroughly familiar with the Bible, and his exegesis was largely what is usually described as explaining Scripture by Scripture. His method was eminently logical, his style classic, and his diction chaste, and richly adorned with illustrations from nature, art and literature. He had great powers of description, both of scenic still-life and thrilling action. His highest flights and greatest achievements in pulpit oratory were usually brought out only at camp-meetings, where an eager throng of listening thousands furnished meet inspiration to the gifted speaker, or at Conference, when the Bishop, in addition to a large and attentive congregation, had from 150 to 200 preachers sitting in front of him, in full accord and sympathy with every word he uttered.



When we thus set forth his merits as a pulpit orator, we would not be understood as stating that he himself coveted or aimed at fame. We feel assured that he would have been sorely distressed at such an intimation. His eye was single, and his ambition was to win souls to Christ. He set a noble example to his younger brethren in the ministry, in that he was severe in his training. Never careless, he never slurred his work. Whatever he did, whether speaking, preaching or writing, he always did his best.

He was an elegant and a graceful writer, and wrote with great facility. During the many years of his editorial career his prolific pen threw off thousands of essays on social, moral and religious subjects, criticisms on current literature, and many a leader on the controversies of the day. He has published many sermons and addresses from time to time, and it is to be hoped that a collection of these will be made for publication in a permanent form. His life of Bishop Capers is a rare specimen of religious biography—charming as an idyl. He also contributed several very interesting chapters to the biography of Dr. Stephen Olin.

As a Bishop he was very efficient, and very much beloved. He was looked up to by all the preachers under his charge as a loving father; and his heart was ever ready to sympathize with them in all the multifarious trials incident to the life of an itinerant Methodist preacher. He had fine administrative talent, and although he wielded the gavel with a firm hand, such was his courtesy and his conscientious impartiality, that he uniformly succeeded in discharging the arduous duties of his office to the satisfaction of the entire Church.

Learned and pure, accomplished and just, Bishop Wightman was admired and respected by the whole community, without distinction of creed or class. Such a man is indeed an honor to any church or people. The South will seem poorer now that he is gone, and until the place he leaves vacant must be filled, his fullest worth and value will not, perhaps, be known.

[*The News and Courier*, February 16, 1882.]



THE RT. REV. P. N. LYNCH, D. D.,  
BISHOP OF CHARLESTON.

The Roman Catholic Church in the United States loses its brightest ornament and most learned prelate by the death of the venerable Bishop Lynch, which took place at the Episcopal residence in this city yesterday morning. A severe cold, in the early winter, weakened him seriously, and was followed by renewed attacks of the acute malady from which he had long been suffering. Unremitting toil and anxiety, joined to the responsibilities of his office, had worn away, at last, a constitution of extraordinary vigor. The end came swiftly.

The Right Rev. Patrick Niesen Lynch, D. D., third Bishop of Charleston, was born on March 10, 1817. In 1819 his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Conlaw Peter Lynch, immigrated to the United States, landing at Georgetown, South Carolina. Governor Wilson advised Mr. Lynch to settle at Cheraw, and he and his family took passage accordingly on the first steamboat that ascended the Pee-Dee River. Upon visiting Cheraw, Bishop England, who had been appointed to the Diocese of Charleston in 1820, made the acquaintance of Mr. Lynch, and proposed that he should send his eldest son, the future Bishop, to the Seminary of St. John the Baptist, at Charleston. This was done, but the eager young student injured his health by the closeness of his application to his studies, and was obliged to return to Cheraw, where a country life and rural occupations laid the foundation of the splendid physical development which he afterwards possessed. Resuming his studies he was sent to Rome, where he entered the famous College of the Propaganda. Dr. Corcoran, now a noted scholar and theologian, was a fellow-student with him in the Eternal City. After having gone through the prescribed course with eminent ability, he was graduated with honors, receiving the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Ordained priest in 1840, he came back to Charleston and was stationed at the Cathedral, where he officiated until the death of Bishop England, and







the consecration of Bishop Reynolds in 1844. By Bishop Reynolds he was placed in charge of St. Mary's Church, and was appointed principal of the Collegiate Institute and Vicar-General of the diocese. Upon the death of Bishop Reynolds, in 1855, he became administrator of the vacant See. On March 14, 1858, he was consecrated Bishop of Charleston by Archbishop Kenrick, assisted by Bishops Portier of Mobile, Barry of Savannah, and McGill of Richmond.

Bishop Lynch's powers were put to the test soon after his consecration. South Carolina seceded; hostile operations began; a fearful fire swept across Charleston, leaving in ruins the stately Cathedral which was completed a few years before. During the war Bishop Lynch was indefatigable in his ministrations. All who were in need of spiritual aid or bodily comfort could count upon his benevolence, whatever their creed or class, or the uniform they wore. An ardent Southerner, such was the confidence of the Confederate authorities in his ability and prudence that he was entrusted by the Government with a special and confidential mission to France in the interest of peace. When he returned, the struggle was over and the State was in the depths of sorrow and poverty. Besides the losses by the flames and the bombardment in Charleston, Bishop Lynch found that the Ursuline Convent in Columbia, which he had established at great cost, was levelled to the ground. "The gale that blows from God we must endure, toiling but not repining." With a stout heart he confronted the difficulties of his position. There was a considerable indebtedness on account of the lost Cathedral; a church was required immediately for the Cathedral parish; provision for the Catholic orphans was urgently needed; a residence for the Bishop and clergy was indispensable. In every direction there were wants which, in the straitened condition of the people, it seemed impossible to supply. There was moreover a debt of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, representing the deposits in the diocesan savings bank. Actuated always by a nice sense of honor, Bishop Lynch



declined uniformly to avail himself of such means of relief as the courts opened to him. Unhesitatingly he assumed the whole burden, relying, under Providence, on his personal efforts and the utilization of his own talents to obtain, in other communities, the means of discharging his liabilities and supplementing adequately the contributions of the diocese. From 1865 until a few months ago he was engaged in this work. Throughout the Northern States and in Europe, year after year, in sickness and in health, he pleaded for his stricken people. Noble and generous was the response. We are able to say, on the highest authority, that the debts of the diocese, with the cost of the property acquired and improvements made, for diocesan purposes, after the close of the war, amounted to more than two hundred and twenty thousand dollars. With the exception of about fifteen thousand dollars, the whole of this vast sum has been discharged; and probably at least four-fifths of the means at his disposal, in the course of seventeen troublous years, was obtained, by Bishop Lynch's individual exertions, outside of the State of South Carolina. The constant anxiety and labor, coupled with his disregard of his own comfort, told terribly upon him, and hastened his death. Rest and freedom from care would have prolonged his days, but he declined to spare himself, and refused the archbishopric which was within his grasp. The prompt answer was made, again and again, that he was unwilling to transfer to another a task so arduous as that which he had undertaken. To his flock he gave his health and strength ungrudgingly. The goal was near. A vigorous effort was about to be made to discharge the last debts of the diocese, in token of appreciation of the Bishop's marvellous success. The promised land of peace lay broad and fair before his eyes; and he was not permitted to enter in.

Bishop Lynch was, in many ways, one of the most remarkable men of the day. Breadth of view was one of his marked characteristics. Endowed with a mind highly analytical in its nature, he was, nevertheless, comprehensive and far-reaching in his conception and treatment of every





subject. There is oftentimes, in scholars, a profundity which tends to obscurity. The ample stream of Bishop Lynch's knowledge was equally clear and deep. None better than he could illuminate an intricate and complex subject and make it plain and simple; but in popularizing a question he never became shallow or superficial. The ardent flame of his ripe intellect revealed, in its complete truth, what in the shadows of partial knowledge might be felt but was not seen. Those who knew him most intimately failed to find a subject to which he was a stranger. At the Vatican Council in 1869, and at the two Plenary Councils of Baltimore, his erudition was generally recognized. In the natural sciences he was as completely at home as in theology. He was an accomplished classical scholar, and to Greek and Latin added a thorough understanding of Sanscrit. When a student at Rome he was selected to deliver before the Pope the annual collegiate address in Hebrew. French, German, Spanish and Italian he spoke fluently. There were no bounds to his thirst for information. Whatever was of human interest had an unfailing charm for him. It can be truly said that he touched nothing that he did not master. Long before his consecration as Bishop his papers in the Charleston *Catholic Miscellany* bore evidence of his research, his skill in dialectics, and his command of "English undefiled." The articles on the "Council of the Vatican," published in the *Catholic World*, were admitted to be models in manner and in matter, the most learned and vivid description in English of that memorable gathering. Passing to a widely different theme, his essay on the transit of Venus, a few years ago, caught at once the attention and commanded the admiration of men of science. In his lecture on the Early Discoveries of America he blazed out the path for later students to follow. His lecture on Tunnelling the Alps exemplified further the versatility of his intellect. The pamphlet on the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius is a conspicuous example of his perspicuity and closeness of reasoning, as well as of the fairness with which he invariably stated the objections made by those having differ-





ent opinions from his own. Coming nearer home, we find that, for more than forty years, Bishop Lynch interested himself actively in the construction of the different Artesian wells in the city. His report on the new well, as chairman of the scientific committee appointed by the City Council, was completed and submitted last week. With the ocean currents, with the law of storms, with physical phenomena of every kind, he had an intimate acquaintance. Of the progress of the Charleston Jetties he was a close observer. Upon the revival of the Isthmian Canal project by M. de Lesseps, Bishop Lynch, in his spare moments, undertook to read up the whole subject of Interoceanic canals and railways. At the time of his death he was, also, engaged upon a work intended to demonstrate, in the light of the latest archæological and ethnological discoveries, the absolute agreement of science and the Mosaic revelation. In the pulpit his delivery was, at times, monotonous, but his sermons were logical, heartfelt, rich in illustration and comparison, and marked by what has been aptly called "grand simplicity." Nothing, indeed, came amiss to him. Much reading, much writing and much speaking made him full, exact and ready. His mind absorbed and assimilated the most diverse facts, and all that he knew was always at command in the pulpit, in the lecture-room, or in casual conversation.

Throughout his life no quality was more conspicuous in Bishop Lynch than his exquisite and unfailing charity. Surely he, indeed, loved God with his whole heart and his neighbor as himself. A spirit of kindliness permeated his whole being, and he sought always to extenuate even the faults he could not choose but see. None has heard him speak harshly of a living soul. Pity for the offender went side by side with reprobation of the offence. Another shining quality was his modesty. It was difficult in the extreme to extort from him any mention of his own achievements. How devoted he was as Priest and Bishop the people of this city know full well. During the epidemic of 1848, he had charge of one of the hospitals and himself contracted the fever. To the very last Charleston, in his heart, came



next to the Church and his immediate family. In whatever concerned Charleston he took the liveliest interest. Feeble and worn as he was, when the fever made its appearance here in 1871, he came instantly back to Charleston to be at the post of duty in the midst of his people. Well might he be universally respected in South Carolina. Bishop Lynch, we are confident, had not an enemy in the city or the State.

Stately in appearance, dignified in manner, unassuming, courteous, self-possessed, learned and pious, Bishop Lynch was honored wherever he went, and was not without honor in his own country. Others will take up the burden which has slipped from his shoulders, and begin where he left off. But none has gone before, or will come hereafter, more loyal to his Church, more lovable in the estimation of all conditions of men, more earnest, more self-sacrificing and more true than the good Bishop who has passed away. For him God's truce with worldly cares, the sacred rest of Sunday, is now without end!

[*The News and Courier*, February 27, 1882.]

#### ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Special Committee appointed at the last regular meeting of Council to whom was referred the message of his Honor the Mayor, transmitting the report of the Scientific Committee, created by resolution of the City Council of the 6th July, 1876, consisting of the late Rt. Rev. Bishop Lynch, Professor Shepard and Dr. Geddings, beg leave respectfully to report:

That they have duly considered the matter referred, and recommend the passage of the following resolutions:

\* \* \* \* \*

*Resolved*, That with sincere sorrow we mourn the loss to his fellow-citizens of the great and good Bishop, late the Chairman of this Committee, who eminent alike for his piety and his learning, linked his name and his work endearingly to the practical needs of his fellow-man, and in his long-continued and laborious participation in the great work before us, gave to his fellow-



citizens the enduring evidence of his devotion to the city that so long knew him and so highly valued his labor of love.

*Resolved*, That the report of the Committee be printed in the City Year Book for 1881, and that copies of these proceedings, under the seal of the city, be sent to the Very Rev. D. J. Quigley, Administrator of the Diocese, Professor C. U. Shepard and Dr. J. F. M. Geddings.

G. W. DINGLE.  
WILLIAM THAYER.  
F. S. RODGERS.  
C. B. SIGWALD.  
BLAKE L. WHITE.

Unanimously adopted.

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ST. JULIEN RAVENEL, M. D.

Dr. St. Julien Ravenel, whose death was announced yesterday morning, was no ordinary man. The record of his works is the best history of his usefulness. With large scientific knowledge and a mind eminently qualified for scientific research, he joined the ardor of the speculative philosopher to a patience, in experiment and inquiry, which never failed. There was in the changed conditions of agriculture in this State and in the South a vast arena for the exercise and application of scientific investigation. There was his chosen work, and there were his triumphs found. The origin and rapid development of the manufacture of commercial fertilizers in South Carolina; the simplification of the modes of manufacturing fertilizers, so as to lessen the cost and enlarge the area of consumption; the discovery of a system by which small grain and hay can be grown in profusion on the wornout and sandy lands of the Carolina coast; a mode of turning to immediate account the lands which, it was thought, must be abandoned if ever the culture of rice should become unprofitable; the use of Artesian wells in and around Charleston for supplying mills and factories with water at an inconsiderable expense—all these are inseparably connected with the name of Dr. St. Julien







Ravenel. There seemed, indeed, no bounds to his mental suggestiveness, and, infirm as he was in health, the possibilities of the future, the ways and means of progress and wealth for his people, continued to unfold themselves before his gaze until his latest hours. And it was characteristic of the man that he was cheered and solaced, at the end, by the belief that a novel project had so far taken shape that he might hope that, through his labors, another opportunity of converting apparent misfortune into actual advantage would be given to the State.

Dr. St. Julien Ravenel, the eldest son of the late John Ravenel, was born in Charleston on December 19, 1819. His early education was received in the Grammar Schools in this city. Subsequently he went to New Jersey, where he studied the higher branches, and, after a course of reading at home, he applied himself to medicine. He was a student with Drs. Holbrook and Ogier, and was graduated at the Medical College in Charleston in the class of 1840. Afterwards he continued the study of medicine at Philadelphia and in Paris. Upon his return to Charleston he became Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Medical College, but resigned the chair after a time, and was succeeded by Dr. Francis T. Miles. The active practice of medicine was distasteful to him, although he had rare powers in diagnosis, and had the promise of a highly successful career. Fortunately for the public, he now determined to devote his life to scientific pursuits. With the late Prof. Agassiz he became intimate, and was associated with him in his investigations. Dr. Ravenel pursued with especial interest the study of natural history, being particularly skilful in researches with the microscope. Chemistry, however, was his favorite pursuit, and in chemistry, as applied to agriculture, he achieved far-reaching results. Before the war he established, with Gen. Clement H. Stevens, the lime-works at Stoney Landing on Cooper River, which furnished afterwards most of the lime used by the Confederate States. When the war broke out he went into service with the Phoenix Rifles, and was with that command at the bombard-



ment of Fort Sumter. While at Charleston he designed the famous torpedo cigar-boat, the "Little David," which was built on the Cooper River, and which dealt the *Ironsides* a blow from which that vessel never recovered. Somewhat later he was assigned to duty at Columbia, and there the full value of his scientific knowledge was felt. After the war he returned to Charleston; and, upon the discovery of the value of the phosphate deposits around Charleston for agricultural purposes, he founded the Wando Phosphate Company, and subsequently the Stono Phosphate Company. About this time he established also the lime-works at Woodstock on the South Carolina Railroad, which continue in successful operation, together with the Calcined Lime Company at Bee's Ferry. Dr. Ravenel was chemist of the Pacific Guano Company, the Atlantic Phosphate Company, the Stono Phosphate Company, and the Edisto Phosphate Company.

The mind of Dr. Ravenel was singularly suggestive, and his thorough scientific training gave him the means of translating his vivid thoughts into living facts. It was he who made the first experiments with the phosphate rocks of the Charleston basin, now a mine of wealth to the State and the people, with the object of converting them into commercial fertilizers. The aim was to find a means of rendering phosphate rock readily soluble, and to form, by adding ammonia with animal matter, an ammoniated fertilizer. The experiments in question were made about eight months prior to the establishment of the Wando Phosphate Works in 1868. Not long after the successful demonstration of the correctness of his theory concerning ammoniated fertilizers, he conceived the idea that he could make a fertilizer without using ammonia, and possessing a large proportion of soluble phosphoric acid. This he accomplished, and the new fertilizer known as Acid Phosphate, in contradistinction to the ammoniated fertilizer, became very popular. At first there was a mechanical difficulty which seemed insuperable—the acid in the fertilizer rapidly destroyed the bags in which it was shipped. Thousands of dollars were





spent in the vain endeavor to make a bag that should be proof against acid. Dr. Ravenel solved the problem by adding to the phosphate a quantity of marl sufficient to overcome the free acid, and this was found to increase instead of diminishing the fertilizing properties of the fertilizer. Previous to this the Charleston Agricultural Lime Company at Woodstock, as already mentioned, had gone into operation, Dr. Ravenel's purpose being to use the lime manufactured from the marl mined in the fields near the works, in place of the ordinary lime. The lime so obtained contained a percentage of phosphate of lime, with sufficient silica to prevent any caustic action on the plants. The addition of the lime reduced the grade of the soluble phosphate, but the value, in agriculture, was undiminished. The process was adopted by the Stono Phosphate Company with much advantage, and afterwards by the Atlantic Phosphate Company. Pursuing his investigations, he became convinced that it was practicable so to reduce the phosphate rock that it would be available as plant food, without previous admixture, with sulphuric acid. In every difficulty which presented itself his procedure was expressed in the phrase, "Ask the land the question!" To nature he looked for knowledge, and he became convinced that, where the phosphate rock had been properly prepared, the processes of nature would supply, in conjunction with the roots of the plants subjected to the treatment, sufficient acid to make the pulverized rock readily soluble and capable of easy assimilation. The importance of this hypothesis is manifest. Once established as a fact, the phosphate rock can be prepared at comparatively small cost and sent at little expense to any part of the country, nature, in rendering the ground rock soluble, taking the place of acids artificially applied at great expense and with much labor. Dr. Ravenel gave his thoughts for months and years to this problem, and his belief was that, by what is known as the Duc Atomizer, what was desired is or will be accomplished.

It was Dr. Ravenel who, some years ago, exhilarated the





whole low country of South Carolina by the explanation of means by which large crops of small grain and hay could be made on the light sandy lands on the coast. In a letter to the Commissioner of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, appointed to make a report on the coast lands, Dr. Ravenel said: "Climate alone determines the productions of a country. That ours is favorable to the growth of wheat, oats, corn, cotton, rice, grass, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, &c., &c., we know; for when planted in good soil, in proper physical condition, they all yield beautiful crops. To enrich the soil, then, at moderate cost, is the one thing needful, and the following considerations lead to the belief that this may be accomplished: 1st. When a sheaf of wheat weighing one hundred ounces is carefully burned, ninety-five ounces disappear, five ounces remain as ashes. The gaseous matter gone off consists of the elements of air and water, the ashes left of mineral matter, existing in small quantity in all soils. Ninety-five per cent., then, of the material of which plants are composed is superabundant, while the full per cent. of mineral matter needed is cheaper in Charleston than anywhere else on the globe. Heat and sunlight supply the force by which the germ of seed works this material into the mature plant. As among animals some feed on grass, and others require more highly organized matter for their nourishment, so among plants some form their substance from the air, water and mineral matter of the soil directly, while others cannot do so, but live upon the remains of a vegetation which has previously flourished and decayed upon the land. For example, a sheep confined in a good pasture thrives, a dog under the same circumstances starves—the grass must be converted into mutton before it can support the dog. Wheat will not grow from poor land supplied merely with mineral matter, but peavines will, and when these have decayed upon the land wheat will flourish there. Here the leguminous plant does for the graminaceous one what the herbivorous animal does for the carnivorous. We have many leguminous plants, some of which grow from spring to fall, others from fall to spring.



By supplying the necessary mineral matter, and using those plants which grow during the summer to prepare food for small grain and those that grow during the winter to do the same for grass, there is good reason to hope that the coast lands may be made to produce remunerative crops, and those of a kind which are sowed and reaped by the efficient labor-saving machines of the day."

The process which Dr. Ravenel formulated and explained was thoroughly tried, and the official report made in 1878 showed that forty bushels of wheat to the acre, forty-seven bushels of oats to the acre, and four tons of good hay to the acre, had been made on poor fields near Charleston, cultivated under Dr. Ravenel's system. This was done year after year. It was seen that the low country could be made independent of cotton culture, and that science could supply plant-food that would enable our abandoned lands to produce crops equal in amount to those which have been obtained on the rich prairie lands of the Northwest and the alluvial lands of the Southwest. The fertilizer companies now make Ash element, as it is called, by mixing phosphate of lime, calcined marl, and Kainit, which is used with great success. Dr. Ravenel, in fine, gave the people of the low country an entirely new culture, promising large profits, without that dependence on colored labor which is involved in the cultivation of cotton.

Dr. Ravenel was also deeply interested in the Artesian well system, as a means of giving Charleston an abundant supply of pure water. In the boring of the first Artesian well in Wentworth Street he took great interest, and one effect of his observations was the boring of Artesian wells of moderate depth for the use of mills and factories. The first of these was bored, under his direction, at the Stono works, and a score or more of similar wells, about three hundred feet deep, are now in use in and around the city. It can be mentioned here that Dr. Ravenel was convinced that by making the new well on the Citadel Green two or three hundred feet deeper a body of absolutely pure free-





stone water, available for every purpose for which rain-water can be used, would be reached.

The last days of his life were given to a question of great importance. Looking forward to the time when the import duty on foreign rice should be removed, and its growth on the Carolina coast might become unprofitable, he busied himself in devising means of utilizing the rich lands which would then be thrown out of cultivation. This he found in the culture of grasses, for hay on irrigated lands, and he had so demonstrated the practicability of his views that a company is in process of formation, with the object of commencing the new departure on the delta of the Santee River. It was his happy belief that he had lived long enough to add this jewel to a diadem already lustrous with good gifts to his State and people—a diadem that, in his modesty, he uniformly declined to wear or even to regard as his own.

Dr. Ravenel was not lacking in human sympathy because of his absorption in scientific work. When the yellow fever ravaged Norfolk he was one of the band of heroic volunteers who went from Charleston to the relief of their afflicted fellow-countrymen. None was quicker than he to respond to the demands of friendship, or more unflinching in fidelity to those whom he loved. It was not, indeed, for the sake of proving his theories to be right, or for any glory that should come to him, that he trod unwearingly the rugged paths of scientific inquiry. Before him always was but the one desire to serve his people, to help mankind, in bringing the forces of nature, in fresh combination, to the aid of those who had walked contentedly in ancient ways until these were obstructed forever. The end he aimed at was none other than the welfare of South Carolina in its broadest sense, the good of the whole people.

[*The News and Courier*, March 18, 1882.]

The Agricultural Society of South Carolina have erected on the North wall of their hall, on Meeting Street, a memorial tablet, the corners being ornamented with sprigs of





cotton, rice, vetch and wheat. The inscription, a felicitous tribute, from the pen of Colonel W. L. Trenholm, is:

1882.  
St. Julien Ravenel, M. D.  
Ætat LXII.  
Chemist, Naturalist, Philosopher.  
His Delight was in Science;  
Knowledge  
Was more to Him than Fame and Fortune.  
His Labors Enriched the Community.  
His Discoveries were Free to Mankind.  
The Agricultural Society of  
South Carolina,  
Grateful for his Work and Example,  
Erects this Memorial  
Of his Genius  
and  
Worth.

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### FRANCIS SIMMONS HOLMES.

The long and painful illness of Prof. F. S. Holmes came to an end yesterday morning, when he peacefully breathed his last at his residence in this city.

Francis Simmons Holmes, son of Mr. John Holmes and his wife Anna Glover, was born in Charleston on December 9th, 1815, and at an early age was placed at the school established and controlled by the South Carolina Society, then kept at their hall in Meeting Street, and at that time in great repute. He had been there but a comparatively short time when a maternal uncle by marriage, a Mr. Lee, of England, desired that his two daughters, young and motherless children, should be taken home to him, and for this purpose Francis S. Holmes, then a youth of about fourteen years, was taken from school and accompanied them to England. He remained but a few months with his uncle, who was much attached to him and anxious to keep him. Upon his return to America he entered a



counting-house, and remained for a number of years in mercantile pursuits. With one of his brothers-in-law he was engaged in the dry goods business under the firm name of Trenholm & Holmes. Not being successful, Mr. Holmes removed to St. Andrew's Parish and devoted his attention to agriculture. Whilst so employed he published his *Southern Farmer*, a book which soon became popular, and has ever since ranked as standard.

Experience soon taught him that a knowledge of the science of geology was essential to an intelligent planter, and he devoted himself to it with such assiduity and success that he obtained the friendship, confidence and admiration of the leading geologists of the country. Prof. Agassiz was a frequent guest at his home in St. Andrew's. Together they worked, studied and exchanged views. And that Mr. Holmes was no ordinary man is manifested by the fact that the boy who had left school at the age of fourteen, and had never after a master, by his own application, energy and perseverance fitted himself for a Professor's chair in Charleston's College. He was devoted to his duties in the Charleston College, where he held his chair until the end of the war, and upon his withdrawal generously left in the Museum, where it still remains, his entire collection of fossils, said to be among the largest and most valuable in the country. During the Confederate war he was chief of the Nitre and Mining Bureau in South Carolina and Georgia, and was also, by appointment of Governor Pickens, the State agent to collect and forward slave labor for the erection of the coast defences. Prof. Holmes was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and was the first President of the Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company. In 1870 he published an elaborate account of the phosphate rocks of South Carolina and "The Great Carolina Marl Beds." He was the author also of many Reports and Essays on the Artesian well and on river and harbor improvements.

Prof. Holmes was best known in connection with the discovery of the commercial value of South Carolina phos-



phate rock for fertilizing purposes. The existence of the nodules in the low-country of South Carolina was well known. They were scattered over the surface of the land, and in some places had been gathered into heaps so that they should not interfere with the cultivation of the fields. There was no idea that they were of any value. In August, 1867, Dr. N. A. Pratt showed Prof. Holmes a small fragment of rock, which Prof. Holmes at once identified as being of the same kind as the nodules that he had collected for years. This particular specimen, it appears, was given to Dr. Pratt by Dr. St. Julien Ravenel, who had found it to contain 16 per cent. of phosphate of lime. An analysis of the rock was determined upon, and Prof. Holmes gave Dr. Pratt a number of his own specimens, which were found to contain nearly 60 per cent. of phosphate of lime. This established the importance of the discovery, if any considerable quantity of the rock were available. The extent of the deposits was shown by Prof. Holmes, and efforts were made to obtain the capital in Charleston to develop the phosphatic treasures of the Ashley River beds. The late James T. Welsman, of Charleston, furnished Prof. Holmes with the means of going to Philadelphia, and there the capital was obtained for the first phosphate mining enterprise, the Charleston (S. C.) Mining and Manufacturing Company. There was very soon a phosphate fever in lower South Carolina. Lands advanced rapidly in value, many fertilizer companies were formed, and thousands of persons are now profitably engaged in an industry which promises to be of untold value to the people of the State. Prof. Holmes was undoubtedly entitled to the highest credit for his quickness in comprehending the commercial value of the phosphate rock, and for the information and scientific knowledge which enabled him to give practical application to the discovery. Besides this, he foresaw, as no one else appears to have done, the value of our marls and of ground phosphate rock as a fertilizer. In his work, "The Phosphate Rocks of South Carolina," published twelve years ago, he says: "The time is not far distant when the Ashley marl will be







extensively quarried, and as much sought after by the planter and farmer as the phosphates are at the present day. It will be used preparatory to a top dressing of super-phosphates." He said, also: "There is little doubt that an application of the raw-ground phosphate to the poor and almost worn-out lands everywhere to be met with, still under cultivation, will be to a great extent beneficial, as none of these lands contain a particle of lime in any form, and possibly the native acid in the soil will gradually *cook* a sufficient quantity annually to aid and support the crop; or, in other words, gradually convert, in Nature's laboratory, the *raw* phosphate into the *super*-phosphate of commerce. And of this our marl experiments in 1844 prove in a measure the reasonableness of the inference." This has come to pass, and the anticipations of Prof. Holmes are in process of realization.

In his intercourse with his friends Prof. Holmes was warm-hearted and kind, and he was always ready to give the benefit of his attainments and knowledge to those who had public ends in view. What he had and what he knew were placed ungrudgingly at the service of his fellow-citizens. At the different Expositions in the State he exhibited his unique collection of geological and zoological specimens, and spared no time in personally explaining them. It grieved him, perhaps, that the State did not, by public action, mark the general appreciation of his services, and such recognition, so well deserved, would have made bright his declining years. One of the saddest things in life is the reasonable certainty that the labors of any one who works unselfishly for his people will not be valued as they deserve until he who toiled so long and so hard shall have passed from the scene of his trials and his victory.

[*The News and Courier*, October 20, 1882.]

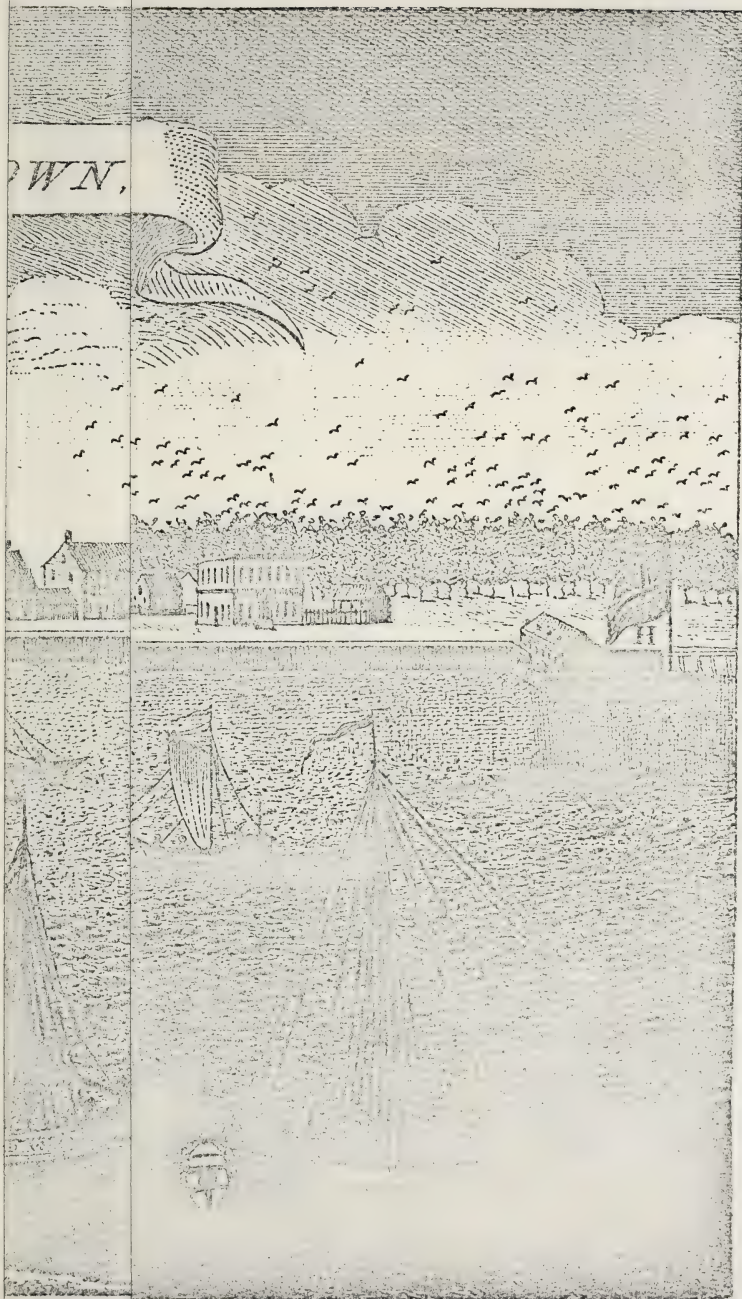


# APPENDIX.

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- I. AN EXACT PROSPECT OF CHARLES-TOWN, THE METROPOLIS OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1762—A fac-simile of the original Engraving, preserved in the Mayor's Office, City Hall; appended to which is the descriptive article copied from the *London Magazine*, June, 1762, in which the original Engraving appeared.
- II. LETTERS OF THE 1775-89 PERIOD—John and Henry Laurens, Gen. Moultrie, Lord's Howe, Cornwallis and George Germaine, Gen. Rob't Howe, Sir Henry Clinton, Admiral Arbuthnot, Gen. Prevost, Balfour, Leslie, Col. Tarleton, and others. Contributed by Col. T. Bailey Myers, of New York City.
- III. A FAC-SIMILE OF THE PROCLAMATION OF SIR HENRY CLINTON, Knight of the Bath, &c., and MARIOT ARBUTHNOT, Admiral of the Blue—Dated at Charles Town 1st June, 1780.
- IV. A FAC-SIMILE OF SIR HENRY CLINTON'S MAP OF THE SIEGE OF CHARLES TOWN—Showing Fortifications, Outworks and Positions of Ships, as well as adjacent Territory. Copied from the original, preserved in the Mayor's Office.
- V. A HISTORIC SKETCH OF THE "OLD WHITE MEETING," AFTERWARDS KNOWN AS THE CIRCULAR CHURCH, COVERING A PERIOD OF ABOUT TWO HUNDRED YEARS. Prepared by the present Pastor, Rev. A. H. Missildine.
- VI. A HISTORIC SKETCH OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN OR SCOTCH CHURCH, ESTABLISHED 1731. Prepared by the present Pastor, Rev. W. T. Thompson.
- VII. A HISTORIC SKETCH OF THE SECOND INDEPENDENT OR CONGREGATIONALIST, AFTERWARDS THE UNITARIAN CHURCH, ESTABLISHED 1772. Prepared by the present Pastor, Rev. E. C. L. Browne.





House.

G. Secretary's Office.

H. Craven's Bastion.

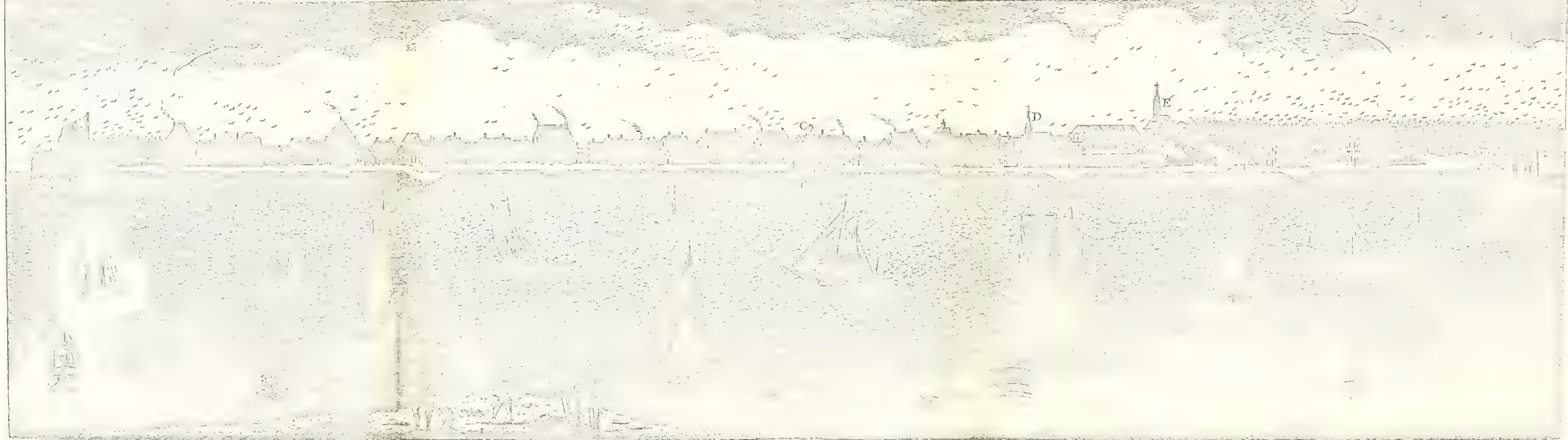
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*An Exact Prospect of CHARLES TOWN, the Metropolis of the Province of SOUTH CAROLINA.*



A. Battery

B. Court House

C. Council Chamber

D. Meeting House

E. St. Philip's

F. Custom House

G. Secretary's Office

H. Docking Office



## APPENDIX.

## AN ACCOUNT OF THE CITY OF CHARLES-TOWN,

METROPOLIS OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, WITH  
AN EXACT AND BEAUTIFUL PROSPECT THEREOF, COPIED  
FROM THE LONDON MAGAZINE, JUNE, 1762.

CHARLES-Town, is situated on a neck of land, between two navigable rivers, Ashley and Cooper; but mostly on the latter, having a creek on the north side, another on the south. It is a market town, and the produce of the whole province is brought to it, for sale, or exportation. Its trade is far from being inconsiderable, for it deals near 1000 miles into the continent. Its greatest disadvantage is a bar, at the entrance of the harbor, which admits no ships of above 200 tons, except at spring tides; but close to the town there is good riding. The harbor is defended by a fort, called Johnson's fort, which mounts about twenty guns, that range level with the surface of the water. The present governor of this fort is lieut. col. Probart Howarth, nephew of the late sir Humphry Howarth, bart. Ashley river is navigable for ships twenty miles above the town, Cooper river not so far.

The town itself is regularly built, and strongly fortified by nature and art; has six bastions, and a line all around it: towards Cooper river, are Blake's bastion, Granville's bastion, a half moon, and Craven's bastion: on the Creek are the palisadoes and Ashley's bastion: on the north a line: and facing Ashley's river, are Colliton's bastion and Johnson's covered half moon, with a drawbridge in the line, and another in the half moon, and the next is Carteret's bastion. A fort has also been erected upon a point of land, at the mouth of Ashley's river, which so commands the channel, that ships cannot easily pass it.

The situation of Charles-Town is very inviting, and the



country about it agreeable and fruitful. The highways are extremely delightful, especially that called Broad-way, which for three or four miles makes a road or walk so charmingly green, that no art could make so pleasing a sight for the whole year.

The streets are well laid out, the houses large, some of brick, but more of timber and generally sashed, and let at excessive rents. The church is spacious, and executed in a very elegant taste, exceeding every thing of that kind in North America, having three isles, an organ, and a gallery quite round. There are meeting-houses for the several denominations of dissenters; among which the French protestants have a church in the main street. It contains about 800 houses, is the seat of the governor, and the place where the general assembly and court of judicature are held, the public offices kept, and the business of the province transacted. Here the rich people have handsome equipages; the merchants are opulent and well bred; the people are thriving and extensive, in dress and life; so that everything conspires to make this town the politest, as it is one of the richest in America. In this town is a public library, which owes its rise to Dr. Thomas Bray, as do most of the American libraries, having zealously solicited contributions in England for that purpose. [See our Vol. for 1741, p. 48, for 1752, p. 567, and for 1761, p. 442, 443, 703. See also *Carolina* in our GENERAL INDEX.]

#### REFERENCES TO THE PLATE.

A—Granville Bastion (site of Col. Trenholm's residence, East Bay). B—The Court House. C—The Council-Chamber. D—The Meeting-House. E—St. Philip's Church. F—The Custom-House. G—The Secretary's Office. H—Craven's Bastion (site of New Custom-House).





## ORIGINAL LETTERS 1775-89 PERIOD.

*Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor of Charleston :*

In contributing, at your suggestion, copies of a few historical manuscripts, connected with the early history of your ancient city, to be used in your valuable record of the Past and Present, the writer feels that it is a trifling means of recognizing the improvements for which you have labored, and which its visitors as well as its citizens must appreciate. Those who collect unprinted material for history, perhaps overestimate its general interest, and may be classed by some with the fool in the fable who carried in his travels a brick as a specimen of the house in which he lived. Others hold that every detail connected with the past is valuable to the appreciation of the present and future, and that even a single brick has its value, when contributed to the strength of a wall. He has less hesitation in presenting such papers, through you to the readers of your City Book, from a knowledge of your kindred taste, even though some of them may appear, to a casual reader, as scarcely claiming the space they may occupy. But it is proper to recall that all of them were produced by the brain and recorded by the hands of men, laboring more than a century since, either to create or to defeat the free existence of your city, at a distance or in its vicinity; that the progress of civilization everywhere seeks for the records of past action, and even yet the number of men who have left familiar names, in its development or detention, is few compared with that of those who have "died and made no sign," as largely perhaps from the want of appreciation and record as the absence of merit. If the recorded deeds of lands are valuable to the security of the property in a corporation, surely that of the acts of those who gave it value cannot be too clearly exhibited. Even records of their opponents seem interesting, as showing how the title was perfected. In another city (New York) you are aware that a similar work to your own was for many years published under the auspices of its Common Council, prepared by the late D. T. Valentine, its



competent and indefatigable clerk, and is now best known as his "Manual." When its publication was discontinued a large element of population regretted the absence of a hand to fill its place. The volumes existing are eagerly sought for, and completed in libraries, as containing local information often unobtainable elsewhere. His memory, through this work, will be ever green, while that of many of his more aspiring cotemporaries will be forgotten. Of such work for the reputation and memory of others, often personally unknown to the laborer, it may be held a partial recompense that even "the deed in the doing it savors of worth!" Lords Howe, Cornwallis, and George Germaine, Gen. Robert Howe, Sir Henry Clinton, Admiral Mariot Arbuthnot, Generals Augustine Prevost, Nesbit Balfour (as Colonel), Alexander Leslie and Banistre Tarleton, were all, as we know, once factors in South Carolina History, and the name of the inimitable Col. John Laurens—one of the most remarkable characters in American History, whose early inspirations of a duty, afterwards so brilliantly performed, these letters convey—was especially the property of your city.

It appears proper to suggest another reason for this use of these papers, the writer's grateful appreciation of the recognition of some former small contributions, by your City Government, the South Carolina Historical Society, and otherwise; all better placed than to slumber in a private collection even when originating in appreciation, and the leisure and facilities for wide research. Any defect in their proper annotation will be excused by the writer's present absence from the facilities for reference.

Very truly yours, &c.,

T. BAILEY MYERS.

*Micanopy, Florida, March 14, 1883.*



*Col. John Laurens Opens his Inner Impressions of Public Affairs to his Companion and Friend.*

Helas! *mon cher ami*, It is now my turn to make apologies for long silence, but as my defence would nearly amount to the Pleas which you use in your Letter, and my Delinquency flows from the same Sources which you there point out, viz: the being strenuously employed sometimes in Study, sometimes in the pursuit of Pleasure. I beg you to suppose my Excuse made, ask Pardon, and tho' afraid to promise such a frequency of Letters for the future as is required to make amends, yet in my own mind I secretly resolve upon it. I thank you for that Language of gentle censure which your Letter speaks with respect to my Political Principles, and which is as much more grateful to me than undistinguishing Praise, as pure Friendship is to be esteemed beyond delusive Flattery. Your advice would be good were the Justice of our cause more doubtful, or the danger of our Country less imminent, but when the latter is as alarming as the former is evident, every citizen is loudly called upon to exert himself there, where it is thought he can be most useful. My Youth and many other Defects exclude me from Senatorial Duty, but that youth gives a vigor and ambition which under proper direction may be serviceable in the Field. Believe me, my Kinloch, my opinion respecting our present unhappy Disputes, is not the ill-formed offspring of Partial argument, but results from a candid comparison of whatever has been offered by the supporters of the Governmental Prerogative on the one hand, or the more popular advocates of Civil Liberty on the other. I think I see many errors on both sides, the Americans have certainly been very much to blame in frequent Instances. Their complaints have been for the most part well founded, their means for obtaining redress often erroneous and unjustifiable. In the main point for which they now contend they certainly have Justice and the Principles of the British Constitution on their side. In any circumstances therefore it would be a crime not to share







the fate of my countrymen. I should scarcely deserve hereafter to enjoy those Glorious Privileges which they now contend for, and which their Bravery and Perseverance will I hope establish on the most solid foundation, if I should now stand neuter, and I am persuaded that if you felt the same convictions your Sentiments and Resolutions would coincide with mine. I am not even midway advanced in my studies, being now but entered on the rudiments of a science, which is to fit me for the service of my country, if she think proper to call on me, in public life, and perhaps to be my only dependence for supporting a family. I have a tender parent, who would be grieved to see me return to my Mother Country without being properly qualified for both those important points, but I think his patriotic spirit, and I am sure my own feelings would disapprove of no sacrifice in the glorious service of my oppressed country. Why should we spend years in theory when so noble an opportunity offers for Practice? A late motion of Lord North's gives some hopes of an accommodation—Heaven grant that it may be brought about—it will be for the interest of both parties. Our country is at present a scene of the utmost confusion, the Courts of Justice stop'd and every man thinking himself equal to a share in Government. Some who are but illy calculated to move in the most limited ministerial spheres unfortunately suffered to have a voice in matters of the greatest Intricacy and Importance, in matters which require consummate policy and most unshaken Resolution. These errors I most heartily lament, but we must bear with these evils in order to avoid Greater, and hope that the few of the caste which I allude to above will be overruled by men of more respectable characters.

The New York Assembly you see has disavowed the proceedings of the Congress, here is the seed of dangerous dissensions amongst ourselves, if the Americans yield and basely submit, I almost wish to forget that I am an American; If they triumph over open oppression and the dangerous underminings of treacherous Friends, I shall glory in the name which will thenceforth raise the associate Ideas



of brave and free. I have written more upon one subject than I intended, and have left myself no room for a number of other things that I had to say. Mr. Boon has communicated your plan of spending the summer with Vegobre in some convenient retreat in Switzerland, a plan which I should of all things like myself, and which I dare to say you will find great benefit from. I am sorry not to be able to write to my good friend by this Post, *faites lui mille amities de ma Part*, and promise him a letter from me by the next. I sincerely love and am sorry that I am not nearer him. Adieu. Pray whenever you have a moment perdu employ it in writing to Your most affectionate,

March 10, 1775.

JOHN LAURENS.

If this find you there pray present my respects to Mr. Clayson. I wish him much pleasure on the long Tour that he is about to make with his two young friends. Lord Lumley who called on me yesterday informed me of poor Boccones death. This probably has obliged you to change your lodgings. Lord Chesterfield desires his compliments to you. If I am not mistaken Lord Lumley told me you were going to Lyons for a little while.

(Address)

à Monsieur, Monsieur

Par Paris

FRANCOIS KINLOCH,<sup>1</sup>

*Gentilhomme Anglais  
à Genève.*

<sup>1</sup> Francis Kinloch justified the selection of Colonel Laurens as his confidential friend by his after life. He appears to have returned to South Carolina, and to have been in service as an Aid-de-Camp to General Moultrie, and in other capacities participating with his friends in the early struggle. He subsequently served in the early Congress. It is to be regretted that more material is not readily accessible to trace his career. His remains are interred in St. Michael's Church-yard.



*Henry Laurens to Colonel John Laurens.*

CHARLES TOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA, 15th May, 1775.

*My Dear Son :*

This will probably reach you as soon as my last, which was dated the 9th instant, and sent at some expense to overtake the *Juno*, Capt. Farrington, in Rebellion Road—continued easterly winds and most violent storms of rain have detained that vessel to the present hour—those violent rains have drowned all the low inland Swamps and ruined the growing Rice. Mr. Izard's three plantations at Dorchester have suffered as much as any and I expect to hear no better tidings from Wrights, Savanna and Mepkin—we must replant but cannot expect above half crops.

You will have heard before this reaches you of the "actual commencement of hostilities" in New England against the inhabitants by the King's Troops and more particulars of the action of the 19th April than we yet know in this country—the associated Colonies have taken the alarm, and but three days ago I put the question, "Is it your pleasure gentlemen to agree with your committee" when the following association was unanimously approved of :

"The actual commencement of Hostilities against this Continent—the threats of arbitrary impositions from abroad—and the dread of instigated Insurrections at home—are causes sufficient to drive an oppressed people to the use of arms. We therefore, the subscribers, inhabitants of this unhappy Colony, holding ourselves bound by that most sacred of all obligations, the duty of good citizens towards an injured Country, and thoroughly convinced that under our present distressed circumstances we shall be justified before God and man, in resisting force by force; do unite ourselves under every tie of Religion and of honor, and associate as a band in her defence against every Foe, and we do solemnly promise that whenever her Continental or Provincial Councils shall decree it necessary we will go forth and be ready to sacrifice our Lives and Fortunes in attempting to secure her *Freedom and Safety*."







This association I say was unanimously approved of in the General Committee 48 members present—it will be recommended to the Provincial Congress at their first meeting on the first of June. I have no doubt of a favorable reception there and believe it will be subscribed to by the Inhabitants throughout the Colony, in the meantime the daily and nightly sound of Drums and Fifes discover a spirit in the People, to make all possible resistance against that Arbitrary power complained of. Upwards of one hundred men, besides the common town watch, mount guard every night, and Committees of Observation, of Intelligence and of Safety find employment every Day—in a word the people are bound to do all in their power to resist against the force and that agent of the British Ministry, and I find even amongst those few who are suspected of disaffection to the Americans there are many and perhaps a majority who will on the day of trial appear on the side of the American Cause. Doctor Garden has changed his mind and does not accompany your uncle to London. You will be surprized when you come to know that he has declared his readiness to associate with the injured inhabitants of this Continent in every article of opposition to the arbitrary power of parliament, he excepts only to the actual bearing of arms against the King in which he is not single. We all agree with him—we will not bear arms against the King. We hold our allegiance—pray for the House of Hanover and will have no other King to reign over us. It does not follow that we are tamely to submit to be plundered by soldiers sent over for the purpose by a few of our fellow subjects. This sort of reasoning may not be understood by Lord Bute, Lord Mansfield or Lord North, but we hold it to be sound and hope to maintain it until those Lords are convinced of their Impotence if not of their Errors.

Attend diligently to this unhappy circumstance in Union Court until your uncle arrives and takes that trouble from you and for a while from me. I shall write to you by Ga Manigault in a day or two—and by your uncle in the course



of this week. The vessel in which they go will carry a few turtle for yourself and other friends.

Your sister will be bearer of letters to the two boys, in the meantime present my love to them. Tell Harry the account of his advancement at Westminster makes me very happy. I shall propose a plan of removing James if your uncle goes to Geneva as he probably will, with regard to yourself need I say any more than I have already said and repeated?—surely not—Your interest, your reputation are valuable considerations—if any stimulus was necessary I might be induced to add, that from the complexion of the present times there is more than a bare possibility of our being obliged to depend *wholly* upon practice in your profession for a livelihood—to qualify yourself therefore for encountering the utmost difficulty is your duty—a duty to yourself and to society.

Adieu, my Dear, Dear Son.

HENRY LAURENS.

Mr. JOHN LAURENS,

at Mr. C. Bicknells,

per Le Dispenser,

*Chancery Lane,*

*Packet, Capt. Pond,*

*London.*

*Q. D. C.*

*The South Carolina Council of Safety to Joseph Kershaw.*

The Council of Safety have ordered me to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 8th Instant and to return their thanks for your assiduity in treating with the Old Men and Head Warriors of the Catawba Indians.

Your assurances that those people are hearty in our Interest, and your Hopes that forty or fifty of them will cheerfully enter into the service of the Colony affords the Council additional Satisfaction, and the Design of uniting them to the Regiment of Rangers is a measure which they altogether approve of, but to be under the particular leading and direction of a white man agreeable to a Resolution of Congress in their late Session.



The Council requests you to give them immediate notice when any body of the Catawbases are ready to march in order to join the Rangers, and that you will recommend a white man well qualified to lead them in Scouts and in Action. Transmit your notice by the hands of such a one; the Council will give him a commission and despatch him with a letter to Col. Thomson, in whose camp he will meet the Indians.

The scanty store of Gun powder and Lead for the whole Colony, while Plans for the Defence of this most exposed Frontier have been under Deliberation has hitherto rendered it impracticable to establish Magazines in the Back Country, besides the Council had considered the quantities at Fort Charlotte and at the Cheraws, as nearly if not fully a proportion for the Western and Northern Districts of the whole stock comparing Quantity, Numbers and Danger.

The Council have just expectation from the Success of some of the many measures now in Process that in a few days a considerable augmentation of Powder will be acquired. The good people in your District may rest satisfied of an impartial attention to them in this important article.

I am with great regard sir

Your obedient servant

In the Council of Safety      HENRY LAURENS

25 July, 1775      *President of ye Council of Safety*

JOSEPH KERSLAU Esquire

*Stephen Bull to Henry Laurens, Prest—Scarcity of Powder.*

BEAUFORT 3d August 1775

Sir I this day came to this Town, where I found a report very current that the Council of Safety was exceeding wroth and had highly disapproved of my detaining Six Hundred weight of powder taken from Maitland.

I am exceedingly sorry that any part of my conduct in a Public Character should be disapproved of and thought de-







serving of censure, as I act from principle and mean to serve my country.

I beg you will as President of the Council, acquaint them that I should not have presumed to interfere or meddle was I not well convinced of the exceeding scarcity of that article amongst the Inhabitants of this County, and had not Mr Danl. DeSaussure and several of our militia officers informed me that Captain Joyner, who had the care or charge of the powder, said that if I would write him a letter, certifying the great want of powder and the quantity that I thought would be sufficient for the use of this County, that he would deliver it to any officer that I would order to receive it from him. Upon which information I went to Mr. Joyner and told him what the officer had related to me, which he said was true, and I did not know what discretionary Power or Orders he might have had from the Secret Committee who sent him on that service, for the benefit of this Province I took it for granted that I should not err, if I did give Mr. Joyner such a certificate as he thought would be sufficient to justify him and to receive from him only Six Hundred Weight of Powder, instead of One Thousand which many persons thought was the smallest quantity really necessary to be detained here, and perhaps would have been detained had I not been here and said that Six Hundred might do for the present, by which it must plainly appear that I did not take it without Captain Joyner's consent.

I this day received a letter from Mr. Bourguine, Major of the Regiment, wherein he informed me that agreeable to my directions he had been to two Companies of Militia in St. Peters Parish, and that near one half of the men in each of those Companies had not a single charge of powder, and that they had endeavored to supply themselves at Savannah as usual, but could not, and I this night was informed by the officers who command the Beaufort Company, and had them under arms to-day, that nearly half of the men had not a single charge of powder in their horns, nor a sin-



gle cartridge in their cartridge box, and this you may depend is the case of the majority of the men in this County. Should a sudden insurrection happen or any other unfortunate attack upon the People of this County, I leave the Council of Safety to imagine the unhappy situation the numerous Inhabitants of this County would be reduced to. I did some months ago when I found Powder grew scarce, and thought the People of this County might be distressed for want of it, buy and secure one thousand weight, and would have bought much more could I have got it. Out of this quantity which is my own private property I will replace twenty-five pounds weight, which I had ordered to be delivered out of the Public Powder, and to the Captain of the Oaketty Creek Company to be divided between him and the Captain of the Puryburg Company, to be distributed to those men who are without Powder, not to be used on any account but in defence of themselves and their Country, which powder they will be obliged to produce to their Field Officers on every Field Day, on pain of being fined, should they appear without Powder. The quantity of each man will not be more than one-quarter of a pound which will only make a few rounds of cartridges to each man. However, Sir, as I have been censured I shall be much obliged to you as President of the Council of Safety to acquaint me in what manner and by what opportunity I shall send the Six Hundred Weight of Powder to Charles Town, and to whom it shall be delivered.

It is exceedingly discouraging when a person means, and is desirous of serving his country that his conduct is so liable to unfavorable construction. At any other than the present critical time, when every member of the community ought to render his best service to his Country, this censure would have been sufficient to make me resolve never to act again in any public character whatever, tho' few men love their Country more, and are more Jealous of her Liberties. I beg you will excuse my troubling you with this Epistle, and saying so much on the subject as I



have done, but I cannot help feeling when I am conscious that I have been censured without deserving it.

I am Sir

Your Most Obedient Servant,

STEP'N BULL.

P S. You will much oblige me by acquainting me by whom the Council of Safety was informed that I by force detained the powder.

To HENRY LAURENS Esqr

*D. DeSaussure to President Laurens—on the same subject.*

BEAUFORT 26 September 1775

Sir

I received your favour of the 23d Instant to the Committee for this Parish and note the Contents. The Two Thousand weight of Gunpowder which the Council of Safety ordered to be left here to be delivered to the order of the Council of Safety at Savannah is still here and we shall take care not to deliver it now. I am of opinion they will not want it, having been informed that they got upwards of 6000 lb out of Raniers Vessel lately arrived from London. The Council of Safety may rest assured that no waste shall be made of the 400 lbs powder left here by Capt Lampriere. Very little is as yet given out, it is in my possession and I shall deliver it but on very particular occasions. Col Bull has also lodged the 600 lb in my care.

I am Sir

To Col HENRY LAURENS Your most obedt servt

*Charles Town*

D DE SAUSSURE

endorsed 'Recd 28. Read in Council of Safety same day'

*Colonel John Laurens to Henry Laurens.*

I have before me, My Dear Father's kind letters of the 18th and 20th July, with a copy of 30th August, the original of which I have not yet received—the deplorable state of Carolina grieves me very much, your unremitting Labours







in its service I am afraid are not so efficacious as if they were seconded by men of like Wisdom and Firmness with yourself—the Defection of such a considerable number of your own People, the Instability of your newly raised Troops, would make you fall an easy prey, if the Ministers should send Regulars among you in these Circumstances—luckily for the Provinces I do not believe it to be their present Intention, but forbearance in this respect cannot be answered for long, especially where there is such a temptation for it. Certain it is, that vigorous preparations are making, against the Continent in general, and it becomes each Province to be upon its Guard. I am sorry to think that our People should Jescend to tar and feather a Gunner of Ft. Johnson—and suffer a Fletchal to live within their Territories—however I hope the first was merely the Fury of an enraged Riot, and that by steadiness and better conduct than we have hitherto pursued, we shall triumph over all the efforts of secret Treachery or open Violence. Our Countrymen seem to be wrong headed upon many occasions, and not sufficiently in earnest when exertion is really required. This disbanding is a terrible affair and I am afraid owing to mismanagement of the officers. The affair of the negro man Jerry has been quite differently represented here. I shall set it in a proper light whenever it occurs here in conversation, for according to the prevailing story the character of our countrymen for justice and humanity would suffer very much. The paragraph you desire to be published will appear in to morrow's Morning Chronicle, it could not be admitted in the evening paper. The description which you give of yourself My dearest Friend and Father rends my heart. Your want of Society and load of Public Business, are circumstances too cruel not to demand pity even from a stranger. Oh that I could relieve you by any means. I wish to be with you but sometimes when I reflect upon the conduct of my countrymen, I dread that men who are in earnest will fall a sacrifice to vain boasters, and wish you to be in England and out of a country where all your Patriotism I am afraid will be counteracted by rash and wrong headed men.



I have such a cold that I can scarce hold up my head. I must therefore beg my Dear Papa's excuse till the next opportunity which will be in a few days and commend him to God's protection. Remaining his most dutiful

and affectionate

JOHN LAURENS.

(*Chancery Lane London*) 4th Oct 1775.

HENRY LAURENS Esq.

P S Parliamentary Registers No 11, 12, 13 & Remembrance No 4 go with this.

*General Moultrie asks for Discipline.*

OCTOBER 8, 1775.

GENTLEMEN

We have several deserters now in Confinement; and as it is absolutely necessary to make some severe example, I shall be obliged to you to Order a General Court Martial

I am Gentlemen

Your obedient humble serv't

To the Hon'ble

WILL'M MOULTRIE

THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY

*Endorsed* in hand writing of Henry Laurens Read in Council same day & Gen'l Court Martial ordered.

*Lord Howe's Proclamation to the Colonies, from Boston in 1776.*

By Richard Viscount Howe of the Kingdom of Ireland, one of the King's Commissioners for restoring Peace to His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America, &c. &c. &c.

#### DECLARATION.

Whereas by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament to prohibit all Trade and Intercourse with the Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, The three



lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, *South Carolina*, and Georgia; and for other Purposes therein mentioned; It is enacted, that "it shall and "may be lawful to and for any Person or Persons, appointed "and authorized by His Majesty to grant a Pardon or Pardons "to any Number or Description of Persons, by Proclamation, in His Majesty's name, to declare any Colony or "Province, Colonies or Provinces, or any County, Town, "Port, District or Place, in any Colony or Province, to be "at the Peace of His Majesty; and, "that from and after "the issuing of any such Proclamation, in any of the afore-said Colonies or Provinces, or if His Majesty shall be "graciously pleased to signify the same by His Royal "Proclamation, then, from and after the issuing of such "Proclamation, the said Act, with respect to such Colony "or Province, Colonies or Provinces, County, Town, Port, "District, or Place, shall cease, determine, and be utterly "void." And whereas the King, desirous to deliver all His Subjects from the Calamities of War and other oppressions which they now undergo, and to restore the said Colonies to His Protection and Peace as soon as the Constitutional Authority of Government therein may be replaced, hath been graciously pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, dated the Sixth Day of May in the Sixteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, to Nominate and appoint me, Richard Viscount Howe of the Kingdom of Ireland and William Howe Esquire, General of His Forces in North America, and each of us, jointly and severally, to be His Majesty's Commissioner and Commissioners for granting His free and general Pardons to all those who, in the Tumult and Disorder of the Times, may have deviated from their just Allegiance, and who are willing, by a speedy Return to their Duty, to reap the Benefits of the Royal Favor; and also for declaring, in His Majesty's Name, any Colony, Province, County, Town, Port, District or Place, to be at the Peace of His Majesty: I do therefore hereby declare, that due Consideration shall be had to the Meritorious Service of all Persons, who shall aid and assist in restoring the public







Tranquility in the said Colonies, or in any Part or Parts thereof; that Pardons shall be granted, dutiful Representations received, and every suitable Encouragement given, for promoting such measures as shall be conducive to the Establishment of legal Government and Peace, in pursuance of His Majesty's most gracious Purposes aforesaid.

Given on board His Majesty's Ship the Eagle off the coasts of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, the Twentieth Day of June, 1776.

HOWE.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Lord Howe had been early deeply interested in an accommodation with the Colonies. Perhaps the kindness which had been extended to his elder brother,—whom he succeeded when killed in the French War,—and the honors conferred in his interment, (near the old Church in State Street, Albany, in front of the present Capitol) had attracted his attention more particularly to their interests. His efforts to effect a reconciliation through Dr. Franklin, then in London, the memorable game of chess with his beautiful lady, by which the Dr. also a proficient, was induced to come to his home and meet him, are interesting details in his life, and form the subject for a fine picture. In this negotiation Lord Hyde who represented—by marriage with its heiress—the King-making House of Clarendon, was also engaged. It was proposed that Howe should go out as Peace Maker, accompanied by Franklin in some undefined official position, but with a magnificent future reward. Dr. Franklin failed to accept the basis proposed, and this overture failing, Lord Howe here appears alone, (or associated with his brother Sir William,) seeking to compass a solution by other means.

*General Robert Howe sympathizes with all officers who had suffered in his reverses.*

CHARLESTOWN, June 9th, 1777.

*Dear Sir:*

I have received your letter and am exceedingly glad to



find your recovery so far advanced. Be assured I heartily wish you perfectly re-established. You seem apprehensive that aspersions may be cast upon you, in consequence of the late unfortunate affair, but I think you may set even malice itself at defiance, as everybody speaks of it in a manner much to your honour. I am so very busy in writing public letters that I have no time to enlarge at present. I leave my letter to Col<sup>o</sup> Elbert<sup>3</sup> open for your perusal, after which you will seal it up and forward it by express instantly, with the strictest orders to the person you send, to proceed with it night and day till he delivers it, and I must beg the favor of you not to let one moment be lost. Col. Laurens<sup>4</sup> has set out, but my own packets are to be sent after him by express. Yours shall go at the same time.

Please make my compliments to Col<sup>o</sup> Habersham<sup>5</sup>, tell him that I really have not time at present to answer his obliging letter which I beg of him to excuse. I shall make it up to him by some other opportunity. I am Dear Sir

With great respect, Your Most Obedt

ROBERT HOWE.<sup>6</sup>

3 Gen. Samuel Elbert born in South Carolina 1740; Lieut.-Colonel Continental Army 1776, being Member of Savannah Committee of Safety; Colonel in 1776, commanded expedition into East Florida; 1777 actively engaged about Savannah. Taken prisoner with Col. Ashe at Briar Creek; was at capture of Cornwallis; a Major-General at the end of the war, and Governor of Georgia in 1785.

4 Col. John Laurens had arrived home, and joined Washington in this year.

5 Col. Joseph Habersham, of Savannah; Lieut.-Colonel in Continental Army; 1785 in Congress from Georgia; in 1795 Postmaster-General under Washington.

6 General Howe, an early patriot, marched with his regiment (1st North Carolina) to support the rising of Cols. Woodford and Stevens at Norfolk, in December, 1775. In February, 1776, made one of the first five Brigadiers. In that year he made a movement, devised by Gen. Chas. Lee, to capture St. Augustine; countermanded at Sunbury on account of insufficient material. In May Clinton destroyed his plantation, and excluded him, with Cornelius Harnett, from grace, under his proclamation. Created Major-General, and moved from Charleston to Savannah in 1778; pushed forward to meet Gen. Prevost's advance to Fort Tongu on the St. Mary's, but for want of concert, and a question of precedence with Governor Houston, of Georgia, lost his opportunity, and returned to Charleston, with his eleven hundred men reduced by sickness



and death to three hundred and fifty. When Clinton and Parker landed at Savannah, he again advanced to meet them with seven hundred men, and attempted, with Col. Elbert, to hold the city. Being defeated by Col. Campbell—who subsequently so opportunely for Clinton arrived before Charleston—he narrowly escaped from Savannah to that place, but with great loss, and was superseded by Gen. Lincoln in September, 1776. He was apparently brave, but unfortunate. His duel with Col. Christopher Gadsden cost no blood, while it gave Major André material for sixteen stanzas of his caustic verse.

*Lord Carlisle, Sir Henry Clinton and Governor Eden, the  
British Peace Commissioners, to Colonel Campbell.*

SIR,

(Most Secret.) It being the Intention of the Commander in Chief to detach you upon a Service, the result of which if successful may possibly open a way for the Re-establishment of Civil Government within the Provinces of Georgia and South Carolina, We have thought it our Duty to concur, in confiding to you provisional appointments to the Governments of those Provinces, to be produced and carried into execution in case the course of Events should give you a reasonable expectation, of being able thereby to encourage and maintain any considerable proportion of the Inhabitants, in a return of Loyalty to their Sovereign, and of affection to their fellow Subjects.

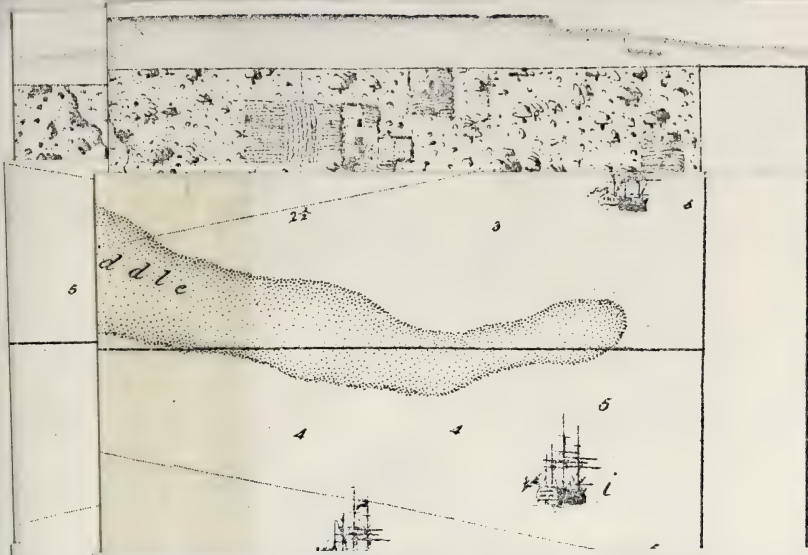
We accompany this appointment, with copies of all our public Proceedings under His Majesty's Commission, upon which, and in particular upon our Manifesto of Proclamation of the 3d October, we recommend you to ground any overtures which you may find expedient to address to the People.

In case you should meet with Success, to any considerable Extent, you will find it of essential Importance to remain on the spot, and pursue your Advantage till His Majesty's farther Pleasure can be known. And in any event, you will from Time to Time report your Proceedings under this Letter and Appointments inclosed with it, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for His Majesty's Information.

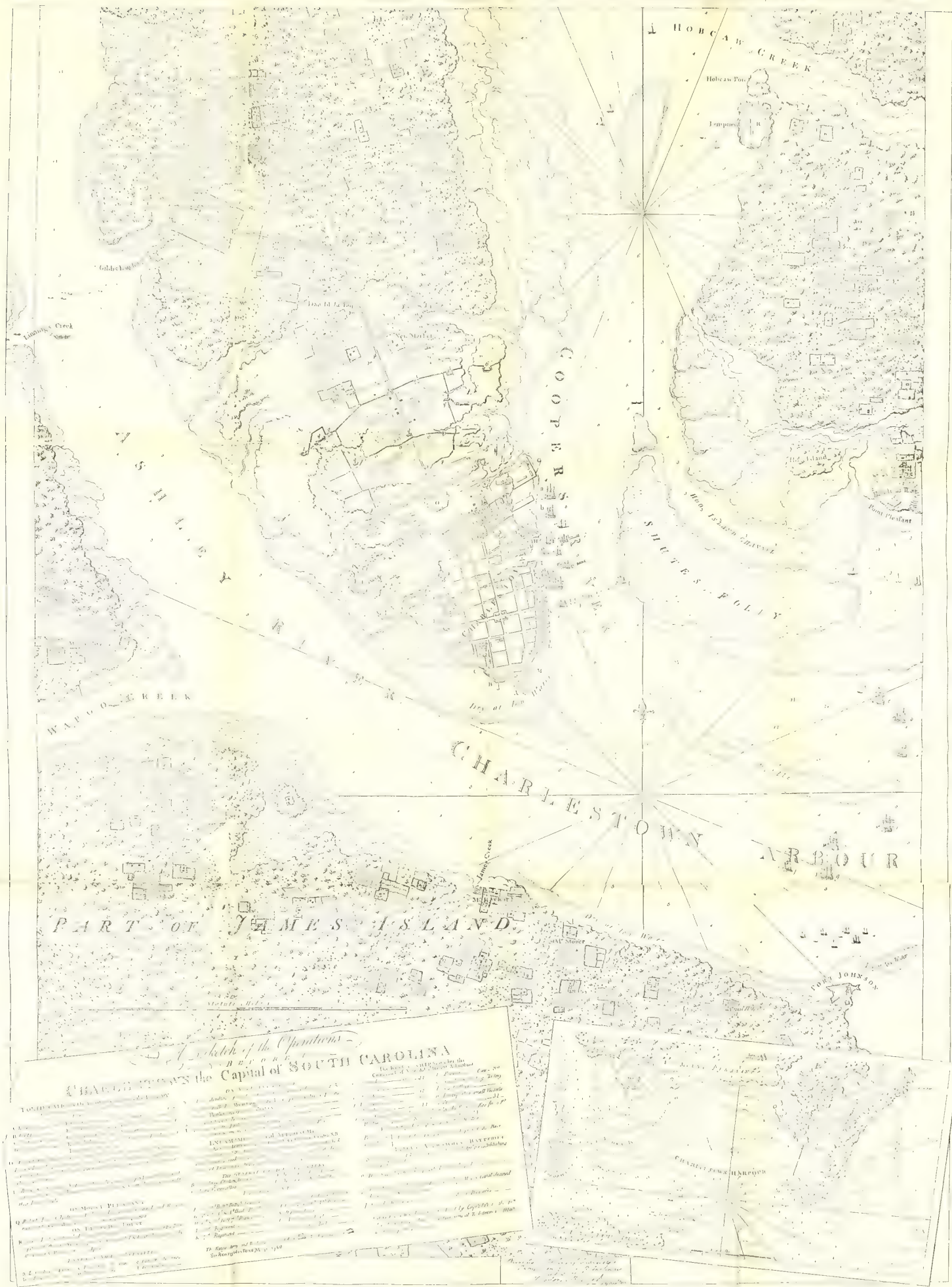












*Sketch of the Operations*

**CHARLESTON, the Capital of SOUTH CAROLINA**

The following table gives a summary of the operations of the City of Charleston, from the year 1780 to 1860, as far as the same are recorded in the official records of the City.

Year	Population	Exports	Imports	Shipments	Receipts	Disbursements	Balance
1780	1,000	100,000	50,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	0
1790	1,500	150,000	75,000	25,000	12,000	12,000	0
1800	2,000	200,000	100,000	30,000	15,000	15,000	0
1810	2,500	250,000	125,000	35,000	18,000	18,000	0
1820	3,000	300,000	150,000	40,000	20,000	20,000	0
1830	3,500	350,000	175,000	45,000	22,000	22,000	0
1840	4,000	400,000	200,000	50,000	25,000	25,000	0
1850	4,500	450,000	225,000	55,000	28,000	28,000	0
1860	5,000	500,000	250,000	60,000	30,000	30,000	0

*TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA*

*Presented at the Session of the Senate, January 1st, 1861.*

*By T. B. MYERS, Esq., of New York.*

Copied from 'Dr Henry Clinton's Map 1780. The original presented to the City Council of Charleston by T. B. Myers Esq. of New York.





But, if you should find it expedient to absent yourself from said Province, or to return to England after having re-established His Majesty's Government, you will then by filling up the Blanks of the inclosed Commissions, appoint a proper Person in either or in each of the Provinces above mentioned, to act as Governor, and to report his Proceedings in the manner above mentioned.

Lastly, if the situation of Affairs should prevent your acting in any manner under these appointments, you will preserve them carefully within your own Custody, till you can deliver them to His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be cancelled.

At New York, 3d day of November, 1778.

CARLISLE.  
H. CLINTON.  
WM. EDEN.<sup>7</sup>

To Lieutenant-Colonel ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, *Commanding a Body of Troops detached into the Provinces of Georgia and South Carolina.*

<sup>7</sup> Afterwards Lord Auckland.

*Sir Henry Clinton to the same.*

(Secret.)

5th APRIL, 1779.

DEAR SIR:

I wished much to have Communicated with you more frequently while you were in Georgia, but whenever I applied for a safe conveyance I was told all the frigates were blown of the Coast, and after waiting six weeks I was obliged to send my dispatches by a privateer which had likewise under convoy the provisions for your army. The only dispatches I received from you were of the 19th Jan'y and 5th or 9th of March. Your success has been complete, your establishment of Civil Gov't highly proper, and will soon begin to operate. If I remain in the Command, (which ~~x~~ entre nous I sincerely hope may not be the case) and a Solid attempt is made in S. C. next fall I request your





presence & shall consequently expect you here as soon as your private affairs will permit.

Ever sincerely yours &c.

H. CLINTON

To Lieut Col ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

*General Augustine Prevost in Charleston.*

The Quarter Master General,

1779.

To BASIL COWPER Dr.

May 2. For Two horses taken from my Plantation by John Bays Waggon Master General and his receipt,

3. For Four horses more taken by said Waggon Master General and receipt.

The above Six horses valued upon an average at Ten pounds each amounts to £60 Sterling.

B. COWPER.

I do hereby Certify that Basil Cowper hath produced to me the above mentioned receipts and that John Bays was at that time Waggon Master General.

A. PREVOST,<sup>s</sup>

*Charles Town, 6th June, 1780.*

*M. Gen'l.*

To the Actg Q. M. General.

<sup>s</sup> General Augustine Prevost was then in Charleston, which he had earlier failed in entering. He was one of the most efficient of the British officers serving in the South. He distinguished himself in checking Gen. Robert Howe, at Sunbury and at Briar Creek, and particularly in his defence of Savannah, for which he was promoted to Major-General.

*Proclamation of General Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot,  
British Commanders, as to Prizes.*

By Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces, and Mariot Arbuthnot Esquire, Vice Admiral of the Blue, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships &c &c &c, His Majesty's Commissioners to restore Peace and good Government to the several Colonies in Rebellion in North America.



## PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an Act of Parlaiment, made and passed in the Seventeenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to authorize the carrying of the Captures therein mentioned into any Port of His Majesty's Dominions in North America; and for ascertaining the Value of such Parts of Ships and Goods, as belong to the Recaptors"—It is enacted that the Persons appointed by His Majesty to grant Pardons, may grant His Licence or Warrant, authorizing any Captors, or any other Persons in their Behalf, to carry the Captures therein described into any Harbour or Place in any of His Majesty's Dominions.

We Do hereby give full Licence and Warrant to the Commanders of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War, and to all others legally and properly authorized to make the Captures described in the abovementioned Act, to send all such Captures to the Ports of New York *and Charles Town, South Carolina.*

And we further declare that such Captures, or any part of such Captures, after Condemnation as lawful Prize, may be exported into and landed in Great Britain or any other of His Majesty's Dominions, upon Payment of the same Duties and Subject to the same Restrictions in all other Respects, as the same now are subject to by the said recited Act; the Officers appointed in the Proclamation of their Excellencies Sir William Howe on the 17th July, 1777, and Sir Henry Clinton on the 27th May, 1780, granting such Licences for the said Exportations as we shall direct.

Given under our Hands and Seals in New York, the 15th day of July, 1780.

H. CLINTON. (Seal.)

H. Clinton by direc'n, M. ARBUTHNOT. (Seal.)

By their Excellencies Command,

J. A. SIMPSON, *Secr'y.*



*Lord George Germain's Anticipations and Instructions to  
those Officers.*

WHITEHALL, 3d August, 1780.

*Gentlemen,*

*The Reduction of the Whole Province of South Carolina,* and the Concurrence of all Our Accounts from the Provinces in Rebellion, of the Distress of the Inhabitants, and their anxious desire to return to the King's Obedience, together with the reduced state of Mr. Washington's Force, the decay of the Power of the Congress, and the total Failure of their Paper Money, open a fair and flattering Prospect of a speedy and happy termination of the American War. Your able and vigorous Conduct in your respective Commands, leaves no room to apprehend any thing will be wanting to accelerate this happy Event, that the Exertion of great Military Talents can accomplish, and therefore I have thought it my Duty to receive the King's pleasure and to send you such explanations of your Instructions, in your Capacity of His Majesty's Commissioners for restoring Peace to the revolted Colonies, as I understand you are desirous of receiving, and which may obviate any Difficulties, you might otherwise find Yourselves under, in the Execution of the high Trust His Majesty has reposed in you.

The authority, which was given to the King by the Prohibitory Act to appoint Commissioners to restore the Revolted Provinces to His Majesty's Peace, was at that time judged fully sufficient for the purpose, and Lord Howe and Sir William Howe being appointed to command his Majesty's Ships and Troops in America were vested with such Powers as the King was enabled to confer upon them as His Commissioners: When afterwards it was discovered that France meditated an alliance with the Revolted Colonies, and His Majesty and the Parlaiment, anxious to prevent a conjunction which threatened the greatest danger to this Kingdom, judged it proper to make further Advances towards a reconciliation with America, an Act was passed







Enabling the King to appoint Commissioners with more Extensive Powers, but limiting the Continuance of them to a Short Period, manifestly intending, that if the Commissioners should fail to prevent the Alliance with France, or to bring back the Colonies to their Duty before the War with that Crown became unavoidable, those powers should no longer be Entrusted out of the Legislature.

The Object of the Commissioners not having been obtained, the Act was suffered to Expire, and with it the Powers it gave, but the King still retaining the authorities vested in him by the prohibitory Act, His Majesty ever desirous of affording His Revolted Subjects the most speedy means, upon returning to their Allegiance, of delivering themselves from the calamitous condition they had brought themselves into, was graciously pleased to grant you, by His Royal Commission, the same powers as he had formerly granted to Lord Howe and Sir William Howe, and which indeed comprehended all the authorities vested in His Majesty for the purpose by the Prohibitory Act.

These Powers you are (as they were) authorized to Exercise jointly and severally, the nature of your different Commands making it probable you would not always be together, and that the Commander in Chief of the Land Forces might not be prevented from Exercising the Powers of the Commission in case the King's Ships should be obliged to quit the Coast of America in pursuit of the Enemy, and be thereby prevented from acting in Conjunction with the Commander in Chief of the Land Forces, and as, when both are present, the concurrence of both in any measure must be understood to be necessary, by the Powers being given jointly (or otherwise they should have been given severally). No Contradiction of Measures was supposed possible, though it might happen, from the difference of opinion, that no Resolution would be taken on a particular Point, but this it was expected would so seldom happen, between Commanders who were known to prefer Promotion of the King's Service to every other Consideration, that it was judged better to risque that Inconven-



ience, rather than increase the number of Commissioners by adding a Third.

So very important a Matter as the restoring a Province to the Peace of the King ought certainly to be maturely weighed, and as the Inhabitants may, without it, be delivered from all the Oppressions they endure from the Rebel Tyranny, and in consequence of the late Act for opening the Trade of such Places as are in the possession of the King's Troops, may enjoy the advantages of legal commerce, there cannot be so immediate a necessity of taking that step as to render it proper to be done by one Commissioner in the occasional absence of the other, and when they are together neither that nor any other measure can be effectual (as I before observed) without the concurrence of both.

Your Powers extending to the receiving and discussing Propositions, as well as to the restoring the Revolted Colonies to Peace, and the Magnitude and Weight of your Military Commands necessarily engaging the greatest Part of your Attention, the Council was given you as a Body on whom you might repose the Labour of your Investigation, and the Care of giving Form to whatever you might think fit to be adopted or submitted to Discussion, or transmitted to be laid before the King.

So great an Aid in transacting affairs of such vast Importance, could not be supposed displeasing to you, for besides relieving you from much Trouble and Anxiety, by composing an office for the Business of the Commission, a consistency would be given to the whole, and those Contrarities and Omissions, which generally happen in desultory Transactions, avoided.

A mistake seems to have been made by the Civil officers, that desire their appointment from the Crown, in the Revolted Provinces, that the prohibitory Act extinguished their Commissions, and that notwithstanding the Recovery of the Country by the King's Forces, the Jurisdiction of their Offices cannot revive unless the Province is restored to the King's Peace; whereas the Prohibitory Act works





no Extinction of such commission, but leaves the King's Officers to exercise their Powers, as far as Circumstances will admit, subject to the Restraints that Act and other Laws have laid them under. The Presence of the King's Governor, and Members of the Council, and other Civil Officers, will therefore enable you to restore such a portion of its Civil Policy to any Province as may be necessary or convenient, and it must no doubt be more pleasing to the People to see their former Magistrates exercising their Functions among them than to be subject to new Officers and Judicatures they have not been accustomed to.

I have now, as well as I was able, conveyed to you His Majesty's Sentiments upon the several matters I understood you wished to have explained. If there be any other Points which are the Occasion of Doubts or uneasiness to you, I shall lose no time after I am made acquainted with them, to receive, and transmit to you, the Royal Pleasure thereupon.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

To Sir HENRY CLINTON K B      GEO. GERMAIN.  
Vice-Admiral ARBUTHNOT

*Lord George Germain's Further Instructions as to the Captured Merchants of South Carolina.*

WHITEHALL 3d Augt 1780.

*Gentlemen,*

The Merchants, trading to South Carolina, to whom many Individuals in that province are largely indebted, having put into my Hands an humble Petition to the King, I have had the Honor to lay it before his Majesty, who was pleased to receive it very graciously, and to command me to transmit it to you, and to signify to you His Royal Pleasure that you do take the prayer of it into consideration, and give all the Relief and Facility in your Power to the Petitioners, and all other His Majesty's faithful Sub.





jects residing in Great Britain in the like circumstances, in recovering and receiving Satisfaction for their just demands against the Inhabitants of that Province.

I am happy to find that the motive which induced you to restrain Effects from Carolina until their property and destination should be ascertained by the Commissioners you had appointed for that purpose are done Justice to by the Petitioners; and I have no doubt the very measures prayed for will have already been taken by that Board, in consequence of your Instructions; But as the Petitioners' Case requires my particular attention, and to be treated with the utmost Tenderness, it will be proper for you to instruct the Board to be extremely circumspect in their Investigations, and carefully to distinguish what is really the Property of Rebels, from what may be apparently theirs, but ultimately that the British Merchants; for you will readily conceive that although the person in whose Possession Effects may be found has borne arms against the King, and no British Merchant has any Demand against him, yet, if the Merchant in Carolina to whom he is indebted, be himself indebted to the British Merchant, and unable to pay him, unless he is paid by the Revolter, the Confiscation of the Effects in the Revolter's Possession must prove ultimately the Loss of the British Merchant, which would be the greatest Cruelty, Hardship and Injustice, to men who have struggled with every difficulty, the suspension of their Trade, and the stoppage of their Remittances have laid them under, since the Rebellion broke out, without murmur or complaint, and, therefore, Entitled to the fullest Protection and most liberal consideration of Government.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Humble servant,

Sir HENRY CLINTON

GEO. GERMAIN.

Vice Admiral ARBUTHNOT



For

For,  
and

step  
Pace.

and Eighty.

U

W

but not

Esq. of New York.



Smith's Co.  
Ina

These words, His Majesty's Proclamation, and good grace, with Archbishop, Legation, and Admiral, of the  
ment in the several Colonies in Rebellion in  
His Majesty's Proclamation.

His Majesty's Proclamation, being, from pleasure, by His Letters Patent, under the  
do hereby enjoin, to restore the Affection of Peace and Liberty to  
his beloved Subjects, his most gracious Intentions, and in relation  
Men: that Subjects, as have been prevented from their duty by the  
and a due regard will still be received with mercy and forgiveness, if  
nobles, in obedience to those Laws and that Government which he  
granted for instance, and upon a due experience of the severity of  
Majesty the Inconceivable Offences which they have heretofore committed.

Nevertheless, His Majesty's Proclamation, doth direct:

That, if it is only to those, who convinced of their Errors, are  
and the Government under which they were so happy and free, that  
the assistance these Persons are entitled, who, notwithstanding,

in the absence of the miseries of the People, which  
necessity, are nevertheless still so hardened in their guilt,

in this Province, which will otherwise soon be reinstated in its former prosperity, security and Peace.

And can we at present need to extend the Royal Clemency to those who are polluted with the Blood of their  
Fellow Citizens, most wantonly and unhumanly shed under the mask of Justice, because they refused

suborn to an usurpation which they abhorred, and would not offend that Government with which they deemed  
themselves inseparably connected: and in order to give quiet and content to the minds of His Majesty's faithful and

well affected Subjects, We do again assure them, that they shall have effectual Countermeasures Protection and  
Support, and as soon as the Situation of the Province will admit, the Inhabitants will be reinstated in the

possession of all those Rights and Immunities which they heretofore enjoyed under a free British Government,  
except from taxation except by their own Legislatures: And we do hereby call upon all His Majesty's faithful

Subjects to be aiding, with their endeavours, in order that a measure, so conducive to their own happiness, and  
the welfare and prosperity of the Province, may the more speedily and easily be obtained.

Given under our Hands and Seal, at Charles Town, the first day of  
June, in the Eleventh Year of His Majesty's Reign, and on the Year of  
our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and Eighty.

By their Excellencies Command  
Samuel  
Secretary

Wm. M. M. M.  
Wm. M. M. M.





*Colonel Nesbit Balfour, Commander at Charleston, the subordinate of Lord Rawdon, who executed Colonel Isaac Hayne.*

By Nesbit Balfour Esquire, Lieut Colo. of the 23d Regiment and Commandant of Charles Town &c— &c— &c—

You are hereby directed and required out of such monies as are, or shall come to your Hands for the Subsistence of His Majesty's Forces under the command of His Excellency, General Sir Henry Clinton, to pay, or cause to be paid to Captain Richard Lambert Paymaster of the 3d Regiment or his assigns, without Deduction, the Sum of Nine hundred and forty Eight pounds Sterling, being Subsistence for His Majesty's 3d Regt. of Foot whereof Major Gen'l William Styles is Colonel from the 1st of February to the 17th March 1785 Inclusive as by the annexed Abstract, and for so doing, this with the Acquittance of the said Captain Richard Lambert or his Assigns shall be your sufficient Warrant and Discharge.

Given under my Hand at Charles Town the 6th day of June, 1781.

N. BALFOUR.

To DAVID THOMAS, Esq, *Deputy Paymaster General of His Majesty's Forces.*

By order of the Commandant.

H. BARRY, *Secretary.*

*The Last British Commander in South Carolina.*

No. 184.

By the Honorable ALEXANDER LESLIE, Esq., *Lieutenant-General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Southern District of the American Colonies, &c., &c., &c. :*

You are hereby directed and required out of such monies as are, or shall come to your hands for the Subsistence of His Majesty's Forces under the Command of His Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton, to pay, or cause to be paid to



Captain Hildebrand Oakes, Paymaster of His Majesty's 33d Regiment of Foot, whereof Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis is Colonel, or his Assigns, without Deduction, the sum of two hundred and seventy-seven pounds ten pence sterling, being subsistence for the said Regiment, from the 25th Day of August to the 26th October, 1782, both Days included, as per the annexed Account, from whom you are to receive at the same time, the sum of Four hundred and twenty-eight pounds twelve shillings and eight pence half-penny for 41,149 Rations of Provisions issued to said Regiment, between the 25th Day of August, 1780, and the 24th Day of August, 1782, both Days inclusive, as per the annexed Receipts; with which last mentioned sum, you are to surcharge yourself in your Account with the Paymaster-General; and for so doing, this with the Acquittance of the said Captain Hildebrand Oakes or his Assigns, shall be your sufficient Warrant and Discharge.

Given under my Hand, at Charles Town, the 26th Day of October, 1782.

ALEX'R LESLIE.<sup>9</sup>

To DAVID THOMAS, Esq.,

*Deputy Paymaster-General of His Majesty's Forces.*

By Command of the Lt.-General.

EDWARD SCOTT.

<sup>9</sup> Another active British officer who came with three thousand troops from New York to join Cornwallis, in October, 1780; landed at Portsmouth, Va., and finding that the latter had retreated, after King's Mountain, to Charleston, joined him there. He was at the battle of Guilford, and performed much duty; finally commanding the forces at Charleston, and evacuating it on the approach of Gen. Greene.

*Lord Cornwallis temporarily at home, still in service.*

WHITEHALL, July 27th, 1787.

DEAR SIR,

I return you the letters which you were so good as to send to me, and am very much pleased with that of Sir John Stone. I have put into the box for your perusal a



letter which I have received from Major Scott, who now succeeds Lt.-Col. Peter Murray as Adjutant-General. It is perfectly private and confidential.

Yours sincerely,

CORNWALLIS.

Right Honorable HENRY DUNDAS.

*General Tarleton refers to his South Carolina Disaster.*

UARGES STREET (LONDON) May 25th 1789.

SIR. Upon my arrival in town last week I had the favour of your letter, and in answer to it I must beg you to state to the Auditors of public accompt, that the government money entrusted to my care by Lord Cornwallis for secret service, and to purchase horses, &c &c &c was expended under his Lordships immediate direction, that all the accounts of the year 1780, were lost by the unfortunate affair of the Cowpens; that the accounts of 81, met with a similar fate on a forced march in No. Carolina, and by a capture at sea, and that Lord Cornwallis, with his own hand certified to the Lords of the Treasury, in a memorial which may be found amongst official papers, that all the public money entrusted to my charge was properly and honorably expended. If however, my memory which must be faint at this period, can be of any service I will readily give you any attention you may require

I have the honor to be

Sir Your very obedient  
and humble servant

BAN TARLETON

To the Secretary of the Board of Auditors.

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MAP OF THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON—1780.

When Sir Henry Clinton effected his landing before Charleston he sent a competent Corps of Engineers in the advance, of which Major Moncrieffe, of the Royal Engineers, was an experienced officer. He was the father of Margaret





Moncrieffe, whose romantic connection with Col. Burr at New York formed an episode in the early history of the War of Independence. Their diary kept by an officer is now in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and its examination has shown the daily and accurate progress of the details of the accompanying map, in front of the Continental lines, afterwards perfected, after they were broken and the surrounding country open to careful survey.

Sir Henry Clinton's map may therefore be considered as the most accurate view of their territory, which surrounded Charleston at that period, which can now be given. The well known reputation for accuracy which has made the early British maps of North America reliable gives it credence. It is gratifying to be able to place it here in such form as to be preserved for future convenient reference in many collections. The original is preserved in the Mayor's Office, City Hall.



HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE INDEPENDENT  
OR CONGREGATIONAL (CIRCULAR) CHURCH,  
FROM ITS ORIGIN TO THE PRESENT TIME.

*Selected from the most reliable sources.*

This Church was constituted between the years 1680 and 1690. The exact date cannot now be ascertained from the fact that in the fall of 1713 a violent hurricane occurred, in which the records were swept away by the winds, and the house in which they were kept badly damaged; but a letter written in 1750, by the Church, to Rev. Drs. Guyse, Doddridge and Jennings, states "that upwards of sixty years ago they had been a Church." This brings the date, certainly, as above stated. The persons who founded it were Presbyterians from Scotland and Ireland; Congregationalists from Old and New England, and French Protestants who had been lately exiled from France by the revocation of the edict of Nantz. These agreed in doctrines and modes of worship, but differed in their respective forms of Church government.

In the year 1724, forty-three persons subscribed their names to a call, which they forwarded to Rev. Mr. Bassett, inviting him to be their Minister or Pastor. This was expressed in the following words:

"In the name of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ,  
"Amen. We, the members of the Presbyterian Church in  
"Charlestown, and others resorting to this public place of  
"worship, having made our application to the Rev. Messrs.  
"Colman and Cooper, Ministers of the gospel in Boston, to  
"send us a pious ordained Presbyterian Minister; and they  
"having prevailed with you, the Rev. Mr. Nathan Bassett,  
"to come amongst us; we, therefore, being very well satisfied  
"of your ability and capacity to take upon you the pastoral  
"charge of us, not only from the character given of  
"you by the Reverend gentlemen above mentioned, but by



“our own experience, do humbly beseech and invite you,  
 “the Rev. Mr. Nathan Bassett, to accept and take upon you  
 “the office and charge of a Minister or Pastor over us, to  
 “administer unto us God's holy word and ordinances, and  
 “to do and perform whatsoever else does appertain or any  
 “ways belong to a Minister of the gospel. And on our part  
 “we do solemnly promise and declare, in the presence of  
 “God and this congregation, that we will at all times en-  
 “deavour to behave and carry ourselves towards you as be-  
 “comes christians to do to a Minister of Jesus Christ; and  
 “as you will dispense unto us your spiritual things so we  
 “shall not be wanting constantly to administer our tempo-  
 “ral things, humbly desiring that you'll please to accept of  
 “this our call and invitation.”

LUKE STOUTENBURGH.

JOHN CARMICHAEL.

JOHN FRASER.

JOHN BALLENTINE.

JOHN ELLIS.

JOSEPH MASSEY.

JOSEPH BANY.

SAMUEL MORRIS.

DANIEL TOWNSEND.

HENRY VARNOR.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

MOSES PLUMMER.

JOHN JEFFORDS.

STEPHEN BEDON.

ROBERT FLADGER.

JOHN BOHANNAN.

THOMAS BARKSDALE.

JOHN MILLINS.

BENJAMIN JONES.

ROBERT BOHANNAN.

THOMAS HOLTON.

JOHN SIMMONS.

SAMUEL EVELEIGH.

GARRET VAN VELSEN.

HENRY PERONNEAU.

SOLOMON LEGARE.

TIMOTHY BELLAMY.

FRANCES HOLMES, JUNR.

EBENEZER SIMMONS.

ANTHONY MATHEWES, JUNR.

JOHN MILNER.

BENJAMIN MASSEY.

HENRY SALTUS.

JAMES BALLANTINE.

JAMES MATHEWES.

DUN. CAMPBELL.

JOSEPH MOODY.

ANTHONY MATHEWES.

MILES BRENTON.

JEREMIAH MILNER.

GEORGE DUCAT.

NATHANIEL MARINER.

EDGAR WELLS.

The original building used by the Church was only forty feet square, and as early as 1729 a subscription was opened for rebuilding it, representing it “as having, by long time, gone to decay, and become very old and out of repair.” This was subscribed by one hundred and four persons, who





put down their names for various amounts from one hundred pounds to one pound ten shillings, and amounting to £8,322.15s.

In 1731 an additional £332 was provided, the building enlarged twenty-two feet and a half in length, and a base added for the steeple, and contained forty-seven pews, subject to an annual assessment; and in 1732 they were assigned to the following persons:

Pew No. 1—Samuel Fley.	Pew No. 23—Elizabeth Holmes.
" " 2—Anthony Mathewes, Sr.	" " 24—
" " 3—John Milner and Mary Ellis.	" " 25—Jno. and Edmund Atkin.
" " 4—Daniel Crawford.	" " 26—John Fraser.
" " 5—James Payne.	" " 27—James Mathewes.
" " 6—Samuel Morris.	" " 28—Samuel Eveleigh.
" " 7—Mary Betson and Charles Pinckney.	" " 29—Anthony Mathewes, Jr.
" " 8—Samuel Jones.	" " 30—John Bee and Elizabeth Mathewes.
" " 9—Garret Van Velsen.	" " 31—George Ducat and William Cleland.
" " 10—John Stone.	" " 32—Benjamin Savage.
" " 11—Solomon Legare, Jr., and James Ballantine.	" " 33—Mary Owen.
" " 12—Ebenezer Simmons.	" " 34—Alexander Peronneau.
" " 13—Joseph Bany and Luke Stoutenburg.	" " 35—George Heskett.
" " 14—Joseph Bedon.	" " 36—Kath. Joor.
" " 15—Daniel Townsend.	" " 37—Andrew Allen.
" " 16—Henry Peronneau, Jr.	" " 38—John Simmons.
" " 17—Henry Peronneau, Sr.	" " 39—Thomas Lamboll.
" " 18—Joseph Moody.	" " 40—Othniel Beale.
" " 19—Solomon Legare, Sr., and William Warden.	" " 41—Paul Jengs.
" " 20—Isaac Holmes.	" " 42—Miles Brenton.
" " 21—Thomas Cooper.	" " 43—Joseph Massey.
" " 22—John Dart.	" " 44—
	" " 45—Henry Livingston.
	" " 46—Henry Livingston.
	" " 47—Jeremiah Milner.

The first three Ministers of the Church are supposed to have been Congregationalists—the next two Presbyterians; the sixth was a Congregationalist. During his pastorate the Presbyterians separated from the Church. So many of these were natives of Scotland that the Church thus formed by them was called the Scotch Presbyterian Church. This



separation originated in 1731, and was completed in 1734, when divine service was first performed in their new house of worship erected in Meeting Street, to the South of Tradd.

The popular name of the original Church was, at this time, the "White Meeting," owing to the color of its place of worship; and in its records it is indiscriminately styled a Presbyterian, Independent or Congregationalist Church, and its Pastors were called from either denomination.

In 1748 a serious difficulty arose from the undefined manner in which business was done, through the Rev. Mr. Fairweather, a licensed but unordained Minister, who had been employed to assist Rev. Josiah Smith in his sickness. After the expiration of one year's service, Mr. Fairweather was elected, by the unanimous vote of both members and supporters, to the office of *Assistant Minister*. After some of the voters had withdrawn, it was stated that Mr. Fairweather preferred to be chosen as co-Pastor, and upon a vote being taken of the remaining members, he was so elected by a majority vote. This irregularity gave rise to much dissension, which was quieted only by the withdrawal of Mr. Fairweather from the Province.

In 1750 the following fixed rule for choosing a Pastor was adopted:

"Hereafter the sole power of nominating as well as dis-  
"placing or suspending the Pastor of this Church shall be  
"only in such freemen as are members for the time being,  
"admitted by consent of the Pastor and members of said  
"Church into full communion therewith, and which contri-  
"buted to the support thereof at least two years' then last  
"past; *Provided, also*, that in case of any dispute no such  
"nomination to, or suspension or removal from, said pasto-  
"rate shall be good or valid unless two-thirds of such sup-  
"porting members shall concur therein." "But whenever  
"an assistant shall be judged necessary to the said Pastor,  
"such other freemen as have been supporters of the said  
"Church for two years' last past may also be admitted to  
"vote for and choose such assistant by plurality of votes."



In the year 1772, under the pastorate of the Rev. William Tennant, A. M., the Church conceived and entered upon a scheme for the erection of an additional house of worship in so close connection with the one already established in Meeting Street that the two might be considered as one Church; and so far progressed as to complete the wall, covering and part of the pews, when the Revolutionary war stopped their work, and the house was left in this unfinished state for more than eight years.

Prior to the independence of the United States the members of this Church, in common with the other dissenters from the Church of England, labored under great disadvantages. They built their own houses of worship and maintained their own Ministers, while they were taxed in common with others for the building of Episcopal Churches and the support of Episcopal Ministers. Their Churches, being unknown in law, could not recover legacies left them, and could hold property only through the intervention of trustees. These inequalities were done away with by the State Constitution in 1778 and 1790, which declared the Protestant Christian religion the established religion of the State, and withheld public support from all, and permitted that any society consisting of fifteen or more persons should be an established Church and entitled to incorporation after having petitioned for it and subscribed the five following articles:

1st. "There is one Eternal God and a future state of rewards and punishments.

2d. God is to be publicly worshipped.

3d. The Christian religion is the true religion.

4th. The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament are divinely inspired and are the rule of faith and practice.

5th. It is lawful and the duty of every man, being thereunto lawfully called, to bear witness to the truth."

This Church promptly availed itself of this privilege, and





at its request became an incorporate body. Its funds, \$18,857, were loaned to the State treasury and subjected to a depreciation, by which they were reduced in 1783 to \$3,515.65. In consequence of the war the Church was for a time broken up, and remained without a settled Minister for six years.

When the British vacated Charleston they left only the shell of the Church building. The pulpit and pews had been taken down and destroyed, and the empty enclosure used, first as an hospital for the sick, and afterwards as a storehouse of provisions for the royal army.

Thirty-eight families had been exiled, partly to St. Augustine in 1780, and partly to Philadelphia in 1781.

One year after the evacuation of Charleston by the British in December, 1782, viz: on the 11th December, 1783, the house had been repaired at a cost of \$6,000, and the Rev. William Hollinshead, the newly arrived Pastor, preached his first sermon in Charleston from the pulpit of this Church. This circumstance was made doubly sacred on account of this having been the day set apart by Congress for returning thanks to Almighty God for the blessings of peace and independence.

Immediately after the reorganization of the Meeting Street Church the demand for pews made the wisdom of completing the new Church on Archdale Street, began in 1772, apparent. Six thousand dollars were spent in its completion, and it was opened for worship by the Rev. William Hollinshead, D. D., on the 23th of October, 1787. In 1788 the Rev. Isaac Stockton Keith was regularly settled as co-Pastor. The worshippers in both houses formed but one corporate body, and the Pastors preached the same sermon in both houses the same day.

In fifteen years after the opening of the Archdale Street Church the demand for pews became so great that the corporation appointed a committee to consider the practicability of making alterations or additions to their houses of worship in order that more room might be obtained. After fourteen months deliberation it was agreed, on the 13th of



February, 1804, to build an entire new edifice, in circular form, 88 feet interior diameter, at a cost of \$60,000.

For the two years which elapsed between the pulling down of the old building and the finishing of the new one the society worshipped in the South Carolina Society's Hall, in Meeting Street. The building was commenced with inadequate funds and without any subscription. The cost was found to be more than the estimate, and in order to provide necessary means to satisfy all claims it was found expedient to sell a number of the pews. Sixty choice seats were selected, the first choice was sold to William Payne for \$605, and the whole sixty brought \$20,300; the remaining one hundred and six were distributed at valuations amounting to \$25,550. A fixed rental of from \$8 to \$40 was imposed in addition to the purchase money. By these means near \$46,000 was secured to complete the payment of the building, and an annual income of near \$4,000 secured toward defraying the expenses of the Church.

The Circular Church was dedicated May 25, 1806, with an appropriate sermon from each of its co-Pastors. The two Churches on Meeting and Archdale Streets maintained their organic unity until July, 1817, when they became two distinct bodies--the Archdale Street Church being known as the Second Independent Church.

In 1838 a lofty and graceful spire was erected. In 1853 extensive repairs were executed at a cost of \$20,000, and reopened August 7th with an appropriate sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Rueben Post, D. D.

In the great fire of December 11, 1861, this beautiful and costly structure was destroyed. Notwithstanding this severe blow the congregation continued to worship in Hibernian Hall, the lecture room of the Central Presbyterian Church and the Orphan House Chapel respectively, near four years; when, in consequence of the results of the disastrous war, they became dispersed and divine service was discontinued.

June 11, 1866, the following named members of the corporation met and agreed to reconstruct the Circular Church



Chapel: J. B. Betts, T. D. Ruddock, John Cudworth, C. W. Styles, H. W. Mitchell, J. D. Mitchell, J. F. Roberts, A. G. Cudworth, G. W. King, James Smith, T. W. Glen, D. L. Glen, Jr.

And on February 11, 1867, the completed Chapel was dedicated to the service of God by the Rev. William H. Adams, who had been called to the pastorate. In a few months one hundred and seven of the former members were gathered in the ancient fold.

The Pastors of this Church and the date of call and retirement, or death, as nearly as can be ascertained, is given in the following table:

Pastors.	Nativity.	Settled.	Resigned.	Died.
Rev. Benj. Pierpont.....	New England....	1691	....	1696
Rev. — Adams.....	New England....	Short time.		
Rev. John Cotton .....	Boston. ....	1696	....	1699
Rev. Arch'd Stobo.....	Scotland.....	1700	1704	....
Rev. Wm. Livingston.....	Ireland.....	1704	....	1720
Rev. Nathan Bassett .....	Massachusetts....	1724	...	1738
Rev. James Parker.....	England.....	1740	....	1742
Rev. Josiah Smith.....	South Carolina....	1742	1750	1781
Rev. James Edmonds.....	England.....	1754	1767	1794
Rev. Wm. Hutson, Assistant..	England. . ....	1757	....	1761
Rev. Andrew Bennett.....	England.....	1762	1763	1804
Rev. John Thomas.....	Wales.....	1767	....	1771
Rev. Wm. Tennant.....	New Jersey.....	1772	....	1777
Rev. Wm. Hollinshead.....	Pennsylvania ....	1783	....	1817
Rev. Isaac S. Keith.....	Pennsylvania....	1788	....	1813
Rev. Benj. M. Palmer.....	South Carolina...	1814	1835	1847
Rev. Reuben Post.....	Vermont.....	1836	....	1858
Rev. Thos. O. Rice.....	Massachusetts....	1860	1864	....
Rev. W. H. Adams.....	Massachusetts....	1867	1877	1880
Rev. A. H. Missildine.....	South Carolina....	1879	....	...

Of the first three but little is known.

Mr. Stobo, who was the first Presbyterian Minister in South Carolina, was a Scotchman; having left his native country with an expedition for making a British settlement on the Isthmus of Darien, and failing in this, was returning home. The vessel stopped near Charleston for supplies. Mr. Stobo was invited by a deputation from this Church to







preach, and while on shore a hurricane arose and destroyed the vessel and all on board. He lived near half a century, and became the founder of a numerous family and several Churches. His early descendants were named Stanyarn, Bullock, Perry and Bedon.

Rev. William Livingston was from the North of Ireland. The names acquired through the female members of his family are Tunno and Stewart.

Rev. Mr. Bassett was from New England, and was educated in the University of Cambridge, and in 1719 received the degree of A. M. He died in the thirty-seventh year of his age. The following is the Latin inscription placed upon his tombstone :

1738—REV. NATHAN BASSETT. Luget hoc marmor nobis ademptum, Virum Rev<sup>m</sup> Nathan Bassett, Artium Cantabrigiæ apud Nov.—Anglos Magistrum ; Unde primas hauserat literas, Bonisque artibus ita vocavit Ut Laurea decoratus, nec mediocriter doctus, Inde prodierit : Eximiis nature dotibus prædites inclaruit, Ingenio imprimis facili, vultu hilari. Blando sermone ; Moribusque urbanis, cum vita bene morata, Insignis. Ecclesiæ huic gementi Quindecim circiter annos præfuit Pastor. Amandus æque ac Amans, Fidei cum pace cultor atque Custos ; Inter concionandum hæud ita Copia Fandi, Judicio tamen et Salibus, dictione tersa. Methodo arctiore, Sententiarumq. nexu, Magis pollens. Tandem munere suo functus, Stadiumq. emensus Variolis succumbens e vivis excessit, Die Junii 26, Anno Dom. 1738. Etatis suæ 37. Flere et meminisse relictum est.

Mr. Bassett left a widow, who married Mr. George Inglis. He also left two sons, James and George, who died young.

The Rev. James Parker was an Englishman, born in Leicester, educated under Dr. Latham in Findern, ordained to the ministry in London. In 1740 he was sent to Charleston by the Rev. Dr. Isaac Watts and three other dissenting Ministers in London, to whom the Church had applied for a Minister, by letter dated 1738, and was stated to be the act of the whole Congregational Presbyterian Church of Christ, lately under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Bassett. The Rev. James Parker's tombstone bears the following inscription :



1742—REV. JAMES PARKER. The Rev. James Parker was born in Leicester, educated at a private academy under Dr. Latham in Finbern, ordained to the ministry in London; five years settled Pastor of a Church at Gravesend; from whence he was invited over to this, and arrived in Charleston November 9th, 1740. Here he acquitted himself with much honor and secured a general esteem as a scholar and a Christian. His temper was naturally sweet, pleasant and engaging. His prudent, inoffensive deportment acknowledged and valued by all within the compass of his acquaintance. His powers of mind and ministerial talents made a considerable figure. He was of a generous and catholic sentiment, yet a warm asserter of the rights of Providence and Divine government. A strong and open enemy to infidelity and skepticism. The style of his composures was manly, open and clear. He was a man of presence in the pulpit, and pronounced his sermons with a solemn air and decent gravity. He departed this life under a complication of distempers July 6, 1742, ætat. 37; and was committed to this spot of earth with that tribute of respect and mourning which was due to his character and merits.

Rev. Josiah Smith, A. M., was born in Charleston in 1704. He was the grandson of Landgraves Thomas Smith, who, in 1693, had been Governor of the Province, and was the first native of Carolina who obtained a degree from a college. Commenced preaching in 1726, and continued to perform his official duties for twenty-three years, but was then disabled for the remainder of his life. When Rev. George Whitfield was forbidden to preach in the Episcopal Churches, Mr. Smith opened to him his Church, and fully endorsed his character and doctrines in a sermon from the words of Elihu, Job xxxii, 17: "I said, I will answer also my part; I also will show mine opinion."

He published an octavo volume of sermons in 1752, and several single ones on particular occasions, which were well received.

In the years 1749-50 he received three strokes of the palsy, from which he never recovered so far as to be able to articulate distinctly. For thirty years he was unable to attend the duties of his office, and became to a great degree dependent upon his eldest son, Josiah Smith, for support. This noble son of a noble sire lived to a great age, and at his death a monument was placed in the body of the Church, which bears the following inscription:



1826—JOSIAH SMITH, Esq. By this Church this monument is consecrated to the memory of Josiah Smith, Esq., her eldest Deacon and her Treasurer, who, with fidelity, munificence and exemplary piety having executed these offices for half a century, peacefully fell asleep in Jesus on the 12th of February, 1826, in his 95th year. In the life of this patriarch, shone with steady light whatever exemplifies and adorns the Christian character; his principles of religion were fixed and steady, but unostentatious and tempered with liberality. He was meek in conduct, conciliatory in manner, industrious in business, conscientious in his dealings, charitable to the poor, and, in what concerned his country, firm and patriotic. Of this Church he was a zealous and beneficent patron, dedicating throughout the course of his long life his purse, his counsel, his labors, and his bright example to its spiritual growth and secular prosperity. To the great cause of American Independence he early devoted himself and all that was dear to him, and tho' severely tried by captivity, imprisonment, and a persecuting exile at St. Augustine, his confidence in his God and invincible constancy to his country triumphed over them all. For instruction and example to posterity, and to honor the memory of a man so worthy, this monument is dedicated.

The Rev. Mr. Smith so much delighted in his calling that he asked as favor that he might be permitted to deliver a sermon once every month in the Church lately under his pastoral care. This was conceded, and his friends gave him a patient hearing, though the palsy had so far affected his utterance that they understood but little of what he said.

In the year 1781, the Royal Commanders compelled Mr. Smith, with his son's family, of which he was a member, though in the seventy-seventh year of his age, to leave Charleston. He was with them safely landed in Philadelphia, and in the month of October of the same year died there. Though he died in a strange land, he was particularly honored. His funeral was respectably attended by the citizens of Philadelphia, and by most of the Carolina exiles there. His body was buried within the walls of the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, and between the remains of his two friends, the Rev. Gilbert Tennent and Samuel Finley, D. D., late President of Princeton College. Mr. Smith left two sons, Josiah and George, and two daughters, one of whom married Captain Edward Darrell, the other Daniel Bordeaux, Esq.







Rev. James Edmonds, an Englishman by birth, was called to this Church from a Church at or near Cainhoy. He next removed to a Church at Newport, Georgia, and afterwards became an itinerant preacher, in which vocation he became blind, and died in Charleston in 1794.

Rev. William Hutson was a follower of George Whitfield, and came with him from England in the year 1740. Mr. Hutson commenced preaching in 1743, and was called to this Church in 1757. He was an eloquent preacher, an exemplary christian and an accomplished gentleman. By his first wife, the widow Chardon, he acquired considerable estate, and by her had two sons and four daughters. One of these married General Barnwell, another Arthur Peronneau, one to Colonel Isaac Hayne, one to Major Wigg. Mr. Hutson died in 1761, of an apoplectic fit, in the forty-first year of his age. The following is the inscription on the tombstone of Mr. Hutson in the cemetery of the Church :

1761—REV. WILLIAM HUTSON. Notent omnes hic positas esse reliquias Rev. Guilielmi Hutson, Qui, a vitiis (quibus juvenis illectus est Gratia Divina) Reclamatus officio sacro ministri *se dedit*, A. D. 1743, quo Et domesticis clare et integre fungendis perduravit, ideo ut erat conjux charus, amans, fidelisque parens, et benignus herus vitam Prosperam egit, et (ad Deum Vocatus) reliquit populum. Liberosque lugentes, A. D. 1761. Etatis suae, 41.

Hinc fugit spiritus de corpore morte revulsus,  
Incolum ad Gloriam quin iterum veniet,  
Charo hoc pulvere ne semperque manebit,  
Felix in Jesu gaudia pura fruens.

How joyful was his flight  
Up to the blest abode,  
Guided by troops of angels bright,  
To meet a smiling God.

Grief no more assaults him now,  
Nor any tears annoy,  
Safe landed on the heavenly shore,  
He doth his God enjoy.

Rev. Andrew Bennet was a native of England, and educated under the Rev. Drs. Condor and Gibbons, in London. He came to Charleston from Philadelphia, where he had been an assistant Preacher to the Rev. Mr. Cross, of the Presbyterian Church in Market Street. He went from



Charleston to Bermuda, and afterwards, on account of ill health, to Barbadoes, where he died in 1804. Having no family, he bequeathed two thousand dollars to the Clergy Society of the Independent or Congregational Church of South Carolina.

Rev. John Thomas was born in Wales, and educated at a dissenting academy there. In early life he was sent from England by the Rev. Drs. Condor and Gibbons, dissenting Ministers of London, to whom the Church had applied by letter to procure for them a suitable Minister. Mr. Thomas left two daughters, one of whom married Samuel Beach, the other Adam Gilchrist. Mr. Thomas died at the age of twenty-six years, of consumption, contracted while performing acts of special christian charity.

The Rev. William Tennant was born in New Jersey, in the year 1740, and educated at the College of Princeton, while the Rev. Aaron Burr was its President. In 1758 he received the degree of A. B., and in about two years afterwards was licensed to preach. He was distinguished for his learning and piety, and after having officiated eight or ten years as Minister in Connecticut, was called in 1772 to the pastoral charge of this Church. At the opening of the Revolutionary war he took his position in favor of Independence, and both by his words and pen aided the cause. On the 11th of January, 1777, he delivered an address in the House of Assembly on the subject of Religious Liberty. This address has become historical, and at the time of its delivery carried conviction to the hearts of many that establishment of particular sects of religion were partial, oppressive, and impolitic. He died at the early age of thirty-seven at the High Hills of Santee, while bringing his aged and lately widowed mother from New Jersey to Carolina. He left five children—two sons and three daughters. His daughters married Mr. Charles Brown, Dr. Joseph Hall Ramsey and Mr. Samuel Smith. The congregation erected a monument to his memory in the Archdale Street Church, of which he is the father.

Rev. Dr. Hollinshead was born in Philadelphia; graduated



in 1770, and licensed to preach in 1772; called to this Church in 1783. In 1793, received the degree of D. D. from Princeton College. He died on the 26th of January, 1817. A monument was erected to his memory on the Eastern wall of the Church, which bore this inscription:

1817—REV. WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD, D. D. Sacred to the memory of the Rev. William Hollinshead, D. D. This venerable servant of God was the senior Pastor of the Independent Church in this city for nearly one-third of a century. After a long and afflicting illness, sustained with the most pious resignation, he was called to the joy of his Lord on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1817, in the 68th year of his age. He was blessed with a meek and gentle spirit, which peculiarly qualified him to be a teacher of the benevolent doctrines of his Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. He was fervent in prayer, earnest and eloquent in his pulpit discourses, and eminently persuasive and consoling in his pastoral visits to the sick and the afflicted. His active beneficence, ardent piety; his humility, blended with mild dignity, and his faithful labors in his ministry, greatly endeared him to his own people, and procured him the respect of others. His congregation, deeply sensible of his great worth, and of their severe loss, erect this monument to their beloved Pastor.

The Rev. Dr. Isaac Stockton Keith was born in Bucks County, Pa., January 20, 1755, and was educated in the College at Princeton, N. J. In 1775 he was admitted to the degree of A. B. In 1778 he was licensed by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. In 1788 he accepted a call from this Church to become co-Pastor with Dr. Hollinshead, and continued in this relation for twenty-five years, and until his death, which occurred in 1813. In 1791 he was constituted D. D. by the University of Pennsylvania. He was thrice married—first to Miss Hannah Sproat, of Philadelphia; next to Catherine Lagaré, of Charleston; third to Miss Jane Huxham, a native of Exeter, England. He died childless, with an estate of \$30,000 at his disposal. Of this he bequeathed \$5,000 to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. To each child named after himself or either of his three wives he bequeathed a copy of Woodward's edition of Dr. Scott's Commentary on the Bible. A monument was erected in the Church with this inscription:







1813—REV. ISAAC S. KEITH, D. D. Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Isaac S. Keith, D. D., for twenty-five years a beloved co-Pastor of this Church, from which he was suddenly removed by death on the fourteenth of December, 1813, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He was a learned, amiable and successful Minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. In prayer copious and fervent, in doctrine clear and evangelical, in exhortation warm, affectionate and persuasive. In his pastoral intercourse, and in his private and public deportment, he adorned the doctrine of his Lord and Saviour. His charity to the poor, his hospitality to the stranger, his patronage to the meritorious, his munificence to the Church, his suavity of manners, and unwearied activity in the cause of humanity and religion, conspired to render him dear to his people and society at large. Its mourning congregation, in testimony of his merit and their affection, erect this monument.

On the 22d of August, 1814, the Rev. Benjamin Morgan Palmer was elected co-Pastor in the place of Rev. Dr. Keith. He was the fourth of the sixteen children of Mr. Job Palmer, who had been a worthy member of this Church for the preceding forty-two years, and grandson of the Rev. Samuel Palmer, of Barnstable County, Mass. Mr. Palmer had been under the fostering care and aided in his studies in preparing for the Gospel Ministry by Dr. Keith, and providential circumstances seemed to point him out as the proper person to take his place. He was the second native of this State to occupy the pulpit as Rector of the Church, although born in Philadelphia, September 25, 1781, during the temporary exile of his parents to that city. Dr. Palmer began his studies at the Charleston College and graduated at Princeton, N. J., studied divinity under Doctors Keith and Hollinshead, and was licensed in 1806.

Previous to the death of Dr. Hollinshead, Rev. Anthony Forster was appointed temporary assistant of Dr. Palmer, and on the 2d June, 1817, an amicable division of the Circular and Archdale Street Church occurred, Dr. Palmer retaining charge of the Circular Church and Mr. Forster of the Archdale Street Church.

Dr. Palmer preached his last sermon in this Church on the 1st day of July, 1835, from the text, "And they began to be very sorrowful and to say unto Him, one by one, 'Is it I,' and another said 'Is it I.'" Mark xix: 19.



The congregation erected a monument to his memory with this inscription :

1847—REV. BENJAMIN M. PALMER. Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Benjamin M. Palmer, who, October 9th, 1847, exchanged the sorrows of earth for the joys of heaven. He was called to the Ministry of this Church August 22d, 1814, and for upwards of twenty years proclaimed from this pulpit the glad tidings of salvation. Constrained by declining health and growing infirmities, he resigned his pastoral charge July 1st, 1835, but retained his connection with the Society of this Church, as a disabled clergyman, up to the day of his death. Gifted by nature with talents of a high order, his mind enlarged with literature and polished by taste, profoundly versed in theology and deeply imbued with the devotional spirit of the Bible, he was eminently qualified for the holy office to which for more than forty years he consecrated his efforts as a Minister of the Gospel. He was orthodox in creed, luminous in exposition, graceful and elegant in diction, in exhortation impressive and affecting, in prayer fervent, evangelical and sublime. As a man he was conscientious and exemplary in the discharge of every relative and social duty, and by his humble walk and godly conversation conciliated the affection and esteem of all with whom he was associated. He was born in Philadelphia, September 25, 1781, during the temporary exile of his parents from Charleston, and died at Orangeburg, S. C., October 9th, 1847, in the 67th year of his age. His remains rest in the Cemetery of this Church; and this tablet is erected by the unanimous resolve of the congregation to attest their veneration for his memory.

On the 7th of February, 1836, the Rev. Reuben Post, called from the Presbyterian Church at Washington, D. C., succeeded the Rev. Dr. Palmer. His inaugural sermon was from Acts, x: 29: "Therefore came I unto you, without gainsaying, as soon as I was sent for. I ask, therefore, to what intent I was sent for?" Dr. Post served the Church twenty-two years, and died in the 77th year of his age, leaving a son, and daughter who married Mr. Henry L. Pinckney, Jr.

The Church erected a monument to his memory in the cemetery with this inscription :

1858—REV. REUBEN POST, D. D. Our faithful and beloved Pastor, Reverend Reuben Post, D. D. Born January 17, 1792. Died September 24, 1858. "For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain."



Early in the year 1859 the Church, upon the recommendation of Rev. Dr. Styles, engaged the services of Rev. A. G. Fay, a young man of New York, of Presbyterian connection, who, when invited to supply the Church, was licensed to preach, but after having served the Church some months was refused ordination, and accordingly withdrew from the work and from the ministry.

In the fall of the same year the Rev. Thomas O. Rice, of Massachusetts, accepted a call and became Pastor of the Church, and served under the adverse circumstances—fire and war—until the fall of 1864.

In 1867 the Rev. William H. Adams, of Boston, was called and became Pastor of the Church. Mr. Adams was a son of the Rev. Niemiah Adams, and was born January 8, 1838; ordained to the ministry November 21, 1863, by Hopewell Presbytery, in Georgia. Was married first to Miss Pauline Thomas, of Athens, Ga., afterwards to Miss Margaret E. Holmes, of Charleston, who, with two children, survives him. Mr. Adams resigned the charge of this Church in 1878. The last years of his administration were with serious difficulties and dissensions, which threatened the life of the Church.

His death occurred on Sullivan's Island, in March, 1885. A highly eulogistic memorial was prepared by Rev. G. R. Brackett, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, and published by Mr. Adams' friends.

On October 5, 1879, the Rev. A. H. Missildine, having been recommended by Rev. N. J. Morison, D. D., President of Drury College, Springfield, Mo., and invited by this Church, preached from 37th Psalm, 3d verse: "Trust in the Lord and do good, so shalt thou dwell in the land and verily thou shalt be fed."

The present incumbent is a native of South Carolina, the third native of the State occupying its pulpit in its long and eventful history.

#### BENEFACTORS.

In 1704 Frances Simonds, widow of Henry Simonds, gave







a lot of land 100 by 130 feet, on which the old White Meeting was built.

1707—Frances Simonds bequeathed another plot of ground adjoining the first, and one large silver cup marked H. S.

1730—Andrew Allen gave part of three town lots, which forms a part of the burying ground.

1730—Lydia Durham bequeathed a moiety of yearly rents, outhouses and lands on the Bay of Charleston, subject to some deductions.

1730—Robert Tradd, the first male child born in Charleston, bequeathed to Miles Brenton, Thomas Lamboll and Garrett Van Velson, and to their survivor or survivors and their successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, current money, upon trust, that they should put out said sum to interest yearly, on good security, and pay the clear profits thereof yearly, forever, unto such Ministers of Preachers, successively, as should, from time to time, officiate in the Presbyterian Church of Charleston, aforesaid, (of which Society the Rev. Mr. Bassett was then Minister,) according to the form and discipline of the same, to be and to remain to the proper use and behoof of such Ministers and Preachers for their better support, &c.

1731—William Warden gave a strip of land, now part of the burying ground.

1732—Thomas Ellery gave a piece of ground adjoining the above.

1737—Samuel Eveleigh bequeathed £500 for a pew free of rent to his heirs.

1740—Charles Peronneau bequeathed £1,500.

1745—James Mathewes bequeathed £200.

1754—Henry Peronneau bequeathed £500.

1756—Benjamin D'Harriette bequeathed £500.

1760—John Mathewes bequeathed £400.

—An Mathewes bequeathed £500.

1768—George Mathewes bequeathed £350.

1769—William Dandridge bequeathed £350.

1770—Henry Heskit bequeathed £200.



1774—Alexander Peronneau bequeathed £500.

1776—Othniel Beale bequeathed £150.

1776 and 1786—Eighty-three ladies subscribed and paid for the purpose of building a pulpit in the Archdale Street Church, \$650.

1779—Sarah Stoutenburg bequeathed \$1,005.

—Josiah Smith presented to the Church a lot of land on Archdale Street and two tenements, which, in 1774, prior to depreciation, cost him £4,000 currency. The South wall of the Church is built on part of this lot.

1777—Mrs. Mary Lamboll Thomas gave £2,660 towards the purchase of another lot and tenement.

1780—Mrs. Mary Ellis bequeathed in indents £3,000.

1784—George Smith bequeathed a pew in St. Michael's Church, which, being sold in 1787, produced \$300.

1792—Dr. Richard Savage bequeathed £50 sterling.

—John Scott, Jr., bequeathed £150.

1799—Widow Ruth Powell bequeathed £100.

1801—Mrs. Frances Lagaré bequeathed a house in Tradd Street, which netted 650 guineas.

1807—One hundred and forty-seven ladies gave towards building the pulpit in the Circular Church, \$2,063.

1808—Rev. Dr. Keith bequeathed by his will of that date \$5,000, with a recommendation that the income alone should be expended, at their discretion, for pious purposes.

1810—Rev. D. Keith gave the pulpit branches to the Circular Church, costing \$195.26.

Besides these Miss Elizabeth Huxham bequeathed a legacy of \$1,000 to the Church, appropriating the income for the relief of poor females of the congregation, and \$1,000 to the Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Mrs. Eliza Lucillo Simons bequeathed a legacy of \$2,000 to the Church, the income to be used in repairing the house, besides \$5,000 to the Theological Seminary at Columbia.

Mrs. Jane Keith gave \$2,500, and bequeathed \$2,000 more for the purchase of the organ used in the Church and destroyed by fire in 1861.



Miss Sarah Stephens bequeathed a portion of a legacy of \$10,000, left her by Mrs. Jane Keith, to the Pastor and Deacons, to be appropriated by them to the preaching of the gospel to the poor of Charleston.

Mrs. Rebecca Barksdale and Mrs. Dr. Francis Y. Porcher, during their lives were valued contributors to the Church.

In addition to the monumental inscriptions already noticed, there were several in the Church so truly historical as to render their notice imperative. First, that of Robert Tradd, which was in the following words:

1731—MR. ROBERT TRADD. To the grateful memory of Mr. Robert Tradd, the first male child born in this town, son of Mr. Richard and Elizabeth Tradd. He was agreeable in person, of a noble mind, just in his dealings, sincere in his friendship, devout in the public and consistent in the private duties of religion, and catholic in his charity; who discharged several public trusts with honor, and died the 30th day of June, 1731, in the 52d year of his age; and is interred within the body of this Church, to the support of the ministry whereof he bequeathed the profits of £1,000 forever, besides a considerable legacy to the Poor of the Province.

Also,

1814—THOMAS BENNETT. Thomas Bennett, who died on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1814. *Ætat.* 60. He was an architect of distinguished merit; to the beauty and symmetry of whose designs many of the public buildings of this city bear testimony. In the difficulties and privations of the Revolutionary War he bore an honorable part, and in the councils of his country maintained an influence acquired by the correctness of his perceptions, and established in the integrity of his conduct in private life. He was benevolent in the true spirit of philanthropy; esteemed equally for the suavity of manners and the purity of his principles. The Religion of the Cross he early professed, and attested by his forty years' communion with this Church that he was a Christian, unshaken by the anguish of dissolution. He met death with a calmness and resignation which afforded the strongest encouragement to believe that in the morning of the Resurrection he will awake among "the spirits of the just made perfect" to Eternal Life.

A time honored and worthy Chairman of the Corporation is thus chronicled:







- 1842—THOMAS LAGARE. Sacred to the memory of Thomas Lagaré, who departed this life on the 9th July, 1842, aged 75 years and 1 month. As the Chairman of this Corporation, he presided over its deliberations for nearly a quarter of a century; and by his devoted attention to the welfare of this Church, and his ardent exertions in subserving its interests, he conciliated the esteem and enjoyed the confidence of all its members. As a Deacon of this Church and a Christian Professor, he was orthodox, consistent and benevolent; as a man, honest, energetic and virtuous; as the presiding officer of this corporation, courteous, prompt and intelligent; and in all the varied relations of life his dignified, manly, affectionate demeanor endeared him to his family and friends, and commanded the respect of the whole community. By the unanimous concurrence of the Corporation, this tablet is erected to his memory.

Another is

- 1845—JOB PALMER. In memory of Job Palmer, a native of Falmouth, Mass. For 73 years a resident of this city, and, during 39 years, Clerk of this Church, in which he afterwards discharged the office of Deacon for 30 years, till he closed his office and his life on the 30th of January, 1845, having reached the unusual age of 97 years and 5 months. Favored with an uncommon share of health during nearly the whole of his protracted life, he exhibited an unblamable and exemplary christian character, and till within two or three months of his decease enjoyed in a rare degree both his physical and mental powers. Himself the son of an exemplary and useful Minister of Christ, the Pastor of his native town, he had the additional satisfaction of witnessing the accession of two of his own sons to the ministry of reconciliation, one of them having been upwards of 21 years Pastor of this Church. "And now behold my witness is in Heaven, and my record is on high." Job xvi: 19.

Another is

- 1806—MRS. SARAH WILLARD SOMERSALL. Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Sarah Willard Somersall, wife of Thos. Somersall, Esq., and the last and only child of Col. Dan'l Stephens, who departed this life 9th day of October, 1806, aged 29 years and 8 months, whose earthly remains are here deposited with those of her infant daughter Maria Stephens Somersall, who died 30th of July, 1799, aged 2 weeks. This monument is erected by her very tender, disconsolate, and truly afflicted father. In her were fully combined the bright virtues of the dutiful and affectionate child; the loving and endearing wife; the fond and tender parent; the humane and indulgent mistress; the sincere friend; the poor's benefactor, and the upright christian.



This Church has given to the world more than twenty Ministers of the gospel.

The first Sabbath School in South Carolina originated in this Church. The first Superintendent was Miss Harriet Bunce, afterwards the wife of Rev. Alfred Wright; Missionary to the Choctaws.

The Charleston Bible Society, which preceded the American Bible Society by six years, and is but six years younger than the British and Foreign Bible Society, originated with the Rev. J. S. Keith, D. D., a Pastor of this Church.

The Congregational and Presbyterian Society for Assisting in the Education of Pious Youths for the Gospel Ministry was projected at the house of Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., March 8th, 1816. This Society's records mention donations to individuals amounting to \$5,590. It has also donated to Princeton Theological Seminary \$2,300; to the Educational Society in Yale College \$100; American Educational Society \$450; Andover Theological Seminary \$500; Columbia Theological Seminary \$5,434; Library of Columbia Theological Seminary \$200; General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church \$675. Total, \$14,239.

This Society is still in active operation, and, with funds and membership greatly reduced, are striving, with the help of God, to carry on their noble work; and under the "new name" of "The Ladies' Home Mission Society" have enlarged their plans for helping on the Master's cause.

#### DOCTRINE.

The following Preamble and Articles of Faith set forth fully both the polity and principles of this Church:

#### PREAMBLE.

Whereas, The Independent or Congregational Church in Charleston, consisting of members and supporters worshipping in the two buildings in Meeting Street and Archdale Street, at a regular and full meeting consisting of one hundred male white members and supporters, being nearly the whole of the corporation, held at the Circular building in Meeting Street on the 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1817, and by a unanimous vote of all the members and supporters so assembled, did agree to divide the congregation, and that the two houses of worship in Meeting and Archdale Streets should be independent



of each other; their respective congregation forming separate and independent Churches—each Church and congregation to have full and exclusive power to adopt and maintain such rules, regulations and by-laws as they may deem proper—the adherents to the Church in Meeting Street remaining members of the corporation known by the name of the Independent or Congregational Church in Charleston, the Circular Church continuing the property of said corporation; and providing that the congregation formed and attached to the house of worship in Archdale Street should have the said Church conveyed to them for their use, they to obtain an Act of Incorporation. And that so many of the existing rules and by-laws of the Independent or Congregational Church as were contrary to any of the Articles of Separation, so far as they might operate to impugn the same, should be and were declared to be repealed; all which, in and by the said articles, amongst other things, may more fully and at large appear. And, whereas, the said Articles of Separation have, so far, been executed, as that this Church has now become a separate and distinct Church. And, whereas, in consequence of such separation, and for other good causes, it hath become expedient and proper to revise the constitution, as well as the articles and by-laws for the government of the same, we, the said corporation, exercising the unalienable right which, as a Christian Church, we have ever maintained to govern ourselves in such manner as to us appears most expedient and best suited to our circumstances, without control in ecclesiastical matters from any man or set of men, civil or ecclesiastical, do declare and establish as follows:

*As to the Faith of this Church:* It is hereby declared that the following are the fundamental Articles of Faith of this Church, upon which it was originally established, and which it hath uniformly professed to maintain, as all its records fully testify, which this Church doth now solemnly confirm and profess to hold:

1st. That there is one eternal God, and a future state of rewards and punishments.

2d. That God is to be publicly worshiped.

3d. That the Christian religion is the true religion.

4th. That the holy scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are divinely inspired, and are the rule, faith and practice.

5th. That it is lawful, and the duty of every man being lawfully called thereunto, to bear witness unto the truth.

6th. That there are three distinct persons mentioned in the scriptures, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; to each of whom the name of God is properly given, divine attributes are ascribed, and religious worship is due; that these three, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, are One God, the same in substance, power and glory.

7th. That the scriptures reveal and declare man to be a fallen creature; that by his transgression of the law of God he has lost the divine image in which he was first created, incurred the displeasure of God, and subjected himself to the penalties annexed to the breach of His most holy law, and is become so wholly impotent that he can do nothing meritoriously to atone for his guilt,







recover the forfeited favor of God, and restore the divine image in his depraved soul.

8th. That the scriptures reveal a method of recovery for fallen man through the divine interposition ; to accomplish which the eternal Father gave His only begotten Son to become a substitute for man ; that the eternal Son voluntarily submitted to this appointment and substitution, and in the fulness of time took upon Himself our nature, and was made under the law, to which he paid perfect obedience, and died as a sacrifice and atonement for human guilt ; and that by His active and passive obedience He perfected and brought in an everlasting righteousness, by the imputation of which, through faith, mankind are again restored to the lost image and forfeited favor of God, and delivered from the curse of the law ; that the Holy Ghost by His enlightening influences and saving operations on the human heart is the author and efficient of the faith by which we apprehend the righteousness of Christ, and through which we are made partakers of the blessings of grace.

These doctrines are considered thoroughly evangelical and sufficiently broad to enable the Church to adopt as its motto: "IN ESSENTIALS, UNITY ; IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY ; AND IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

In summing up this brief sketch the compiler would call attention to a few points worthy of note :

1st. This Church was established upon the principles of Christian liberty and equality.

2d. It has ever maintained an Evangelical Ministry and sound doctrines.

3d. It has ever been forward in Christian enterprise and work for the advancement of the Kingdom of Christ.

4th. Its associations and charities have not been sectarian.

5th. It has passed many vicissitudes, brought about largely through outside influences, but partly through internal mistakes.

6th. God has wonderfully preserved and upheld it in its troubles, and with every affliction has found for it a way of escape.

May she learn wisdom by her past misfortunes, and ever trust that kind Providence which brought her into existence, and which has so kindly watched over her and preserved her. May she use to God's glory the manifold blessings so kindly given and mercifully preserved for her, shall ever be the prayer of her Pastor,

A. H. MISSILDINE.



## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The material for a sketch of this Church is very meagre, as its records were destroyed with the burning of Columbia during the war, having been sent there for safety. From such sources of information as are available, it appears that about the year 1685, "a religious society was formed by persons from Scotland and New England, who erected a place of worship, then called the Presbyterian Meeting. For more than fifty years they continued united, obtaining their Ministers chiefly from the Presbyterian establishment in Europe. Their names, as far as preserved, were Thomas Barrett, Benjamin Pierpont, Mr. Adams, John Cotton, Archibald Stobo, William Livingston and Nathan Bassett. In 1731 there appeared a disunion of sentiment upon the subject of ecclesiastical government; the Europeans being zealously attached to the forms and discipline of the Church of Scotland, while the majority preferred the Congregational system. This difference of opinion terminated in an amicable separation, when the Presbyterians, consisting of about twelve families, formed another society, purchased the ground adjoining the present Church, and erected a small wooden building for purposes of worship. They guarded against the evils they had experienced, for in the titles to the land it is expressly stipulated that it is for the use of a Presbyterian Church, according to the forms and discipline of the Church of Scotland, having Ministers ordained in the Presbyterian form, believing in the Westminster confession of faith, and to be converted to no other purpose forever. The names of the patriarchs of the congregation were James Abercrombie, John Allen, Daniel Crawford, John Bee, John Fraser, George Ducaff and James Paine. Their first Minister was the Rev. Hugh Stewart, from Scotland. His place was supplied by the Rev. Messrs. Grant, Kennedy, Lorimor and Morrison, who successively filled the pastoral office until the year 1763. At that time, owing to the growth of the congregation, the building was enlarged. The trustees were George Marshall,





William Woodruff, George Inglis, Dr. John Murray, William Simpson, George Murray, Alexander Rantowle and James Grindlay. The Rev. Dr. Hewat, of Edinburg, was chosen as their Pastor, who continued with them until 1775, when, on account of the Revolutionary war, he returned to Europe, and settled in the Gospel Ministry in London. He was the author of an excellent history of South Carolina.

"At the time the Church was dispersed by the war, the trustees and leading members were: Robert Philp, Robert Brisbane, William Glen, Robert Wilson, William Ancrum, Robert Rowand, Andrew Marr, Alexander Chisolm, William Wilson and James Johnston; when 1455 pounds currency was the sum annually subscribed for the support of the Minister. After the departure of Dr. Hewat, the congregation was dispersed for several years. In 1784 the Church was reorganized, at which time Dr. Robert Wilson, Messrs. David Lamb, James Gregorie, John Mitchel and James O'Hear were elders. On the 26th day of March, in this year, the Church was incorporated, Hon. John Lloyd being President of the Senate, and Hon. Hugh Rutledge Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Rev. James Graham officiated as Minister until 1788, when the Rev. James Wilson, of Scotland, was called to the pastoral office, which he held for four years, when ill-health compelled him to resign. The congregation then had the distinguished felicity to obtain the Rev. Dr. George Buist, of Edinburg, as their Pastor. He arrived in Charleston in June, 1793, and was installed in November following. He was a man of eminent talent, impressive eloquence, and sterling character, who enjoyed the confidence of the entire community. During his ministry the congregation flourished in so great a degree that two additions were made to the building for the accommodation of the worshippers. On the 31st of August, 1808, after a brief illness, he died at the early age of 39 years, leaving the Church without a Pastor, Charleston College without a President and the city of his adoption bereft of one of her most useful characters."





The important vacancy was filled by the Rev. Dr. John Buchan, from Edinburg, who was succeeded in 1812 by the Rev. Aaron W. Leland, D. D., who subsequently was elected a Professor in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C. It was during his incumbency that the present handsome Church edifice at the corner of Meeting and Tradd Streets was erected and dedicated to the worship of God. He was followed by the Rev. Arthur Buist, bringing the ministry of this Church down to the year 1831.

On the 9th of February, 1832, a call, signed by Mitchell King, David Haig, Thomas Ogier and Daniel Cruikshanks, Elders, was sent to Rev. John Forrest, of the Presbytery of Edinburg, to undertake the pastoral office. About this time the following names occur as members of the congregation: Campbell Douglas, John Duffus, Adam Tunno, Samuel McCartney, Mitchell King, Thomas Milliken, Samuel Cruikshanks, Robert Dowie, Alexander Gordon, Thomas Walker, Daniel Cruikshanks, Alexander Gibson, Samuel Corrie, James Smith, George Brown, Samuel Patterson, James Lamb, George Buist, Thomas Ogier, George Chisolm, George Chisolm, Jr., Andrew Moffett, George Macaulay, John Cessford Kerr, Daniel McNicoll, Wm. J. Vincent, Wm. Davidson, Samuel McKnight, John B. Thompson, William Calder, John White, Hugh Blair, John Douglas, Robert Bec, David L. Christie, James Patterson, John Drummond, Whiteford Smith, Alexander Robertson, Robert Rowand, Robert Pennal, Charles Rowand, Phineas Pierce, John Gordon, John Paul, Chas. Edmonston, John Fraser, John Magrath, John Black, Wm. Birnie, John Kirkpatrick, Peter Porcher, James Missroon, Dunbar Paul, William Bones, Samuel Wyley, Thomas Y. Simons, Josiah Sturgis and Charles Macbeth.

Dr. John Forrest was born in Edinburg on the 19th day of September, 1799; graduated at the University of Edinburg as Master of Arts, and in 1854 received from his *Alma Mater* the well-deserved honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. On the 27th of June, 1832, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Edinburg to the gospel ministry; on the 19th



of October of that year he reached Charleston, and on the 21st of that month preached his first sermon to this, his first and only charge. He was a man of great learning, of splendid endowments, cultivated to the last by the closest study, an uncompromising lover and defender of the truth, a genial, generous friend and gentleman, and a faithful, able, devoted Pastor. His last sermon was delivered on the 6th day of July, 1879, and on the following Saturday, in the eightieth year of his life and the forty-seventh of his pastorate, he peacefully passed away, lamented by all classes of the community. Thus ended a pastorate singularly long and also singular in the confidence and affection that distinguished the tie which through all of those years bound the congregation to their chosen teacher. Tributes of sympathy were received from the Second, the Central, and the Zion Glebe Street Presbyterian Churches, and a sermon commemorative of his life and labors was preached by the Rev. W. C. Dana, D. D., in the First Presbyterian Church on the 19th day of October, 1879.

The Rev. Wm. S. Plumer, D. D., LL. D., served the congregation as a supply until the spring of 1880.

On the 6th of July, 1880, a call, issued by Elders A. S. Johnston, A. Sydney Smith and S. Elliott Welch, was extended to the Rev. W. T. Thompson to become their Pastor. He accepted it, and entered upon his duties in October of that year. Mr. Thompson is a native of Virginia, and was a student at the University of Virginia when the war between the States began. He served as a soldier in the armies of the Confederacy.

In the spring of 1872 he graduated from the Theological Seminary at Columbia, and in April of that year was ordained a preacher by Harmony Presbytery, at Marion, S. C. Under his ministry, Messrs. A. S. J. Perry, John Paul and Robert B. Dowie have been elected elders; and on the second Sabbath in March, 1882, the Church decided by a vote almost unanimous to retire from the independent position it had held for more than half a century, and to unite with Charleston Presbytery; and the Presbytery cordially





welcomed it through its Pastor and Mr. A. S. Johnston, its first representatives in that body, at its meeting in the following April.

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The Presidents of the Corporation since the year 1824 have been: James Lamb, 1825; Mitchell King, 1826; Thomas Milliken, 1827; James Lamb, 1828; Samuel McCartney, 1829; John Cessford Kerr, 1830; Mitchell King, 1831; Campbell Douglas, 1832; John Gordon, 1833; Dr. Thomas Y. Simons, 1834; James Robertson, 1835; Andrew Moffat, 1836; Campbell Douglas, 1837; Dr. Peter Porcher, 1838; Charles Macbeth, 1839; Samuel McCartney, 1840; Whiteford Smith, 1841; George Brown, 1842; John M. Greer, 1843; Robert Mure, 1844; Andrew McDowal, 1845; Mitchell King, 1846; Alexander Gordon, 1847; Robert Downie, 1848; Dunbar Paul, 1849; A. S. Johnston, 1850; D. Leckie, 1851; Dr. T. Y. Simons, 1852; Wm. M. Lawton, 1853; A. F. Wilmans, 1854; Robert Mure, 1855; James McLeish, 1856; Dunbar Paul, 1857; A. G. Magrath, 1858; Dr. J. J. Chisolm, 1859; John Bonnell, 1860; Robert Mure, 1861; A. Gordon, 1862; John M. Greer, 1863; Robert Mure, 1866; Robert Mure, 1867; John Paul, 1868; A. Sydney Smith, 1869; George Dowie, 1870; D. J. Paul, 1871; S. E. Welch, 1872; Robert D. Mure, 1873; A. Sydney Smith, 1874; George Paul, 1875; R. D. Mure, 1876; R. B. Dowie, 1877; S. E. Welch, 1878; John Paul, 1879; A. Sydney Smith, 1880; Hon. A. G. Magrath, 1881; Henry F. Welch, 1882.

The Secretaries of the Corporation since 1787 have been: Alexander Chisolm, 1788; Wm. Blacklock, 1789-90; Alexander Chisolm, 1791; Wm. Blacklock, 1792-96; Alexander Shirras, 1797; Wm. Blacklock, 1798-99; Langdon Cheves, 1800-8; James Blair, 1809-13; John Duffus, 1814-34; James M. Walker, 1835-52; D. C. Gibson, 1853-58; R. B. Dowie, 1859-75; and Dr. Benj. McInnes, who was elected January 17, 1876, and still holds the office.

Besides those already mentioned, the following gentlemen have been members of the session during the present cen-





tury: Alexander Gordon, Robert Rowand, Samuel McCartney, Dunbar Paul, Robert Mure, Dr. Peter Porcher, John Douglas, James Robertson, and Robert M. Gordon.

This concludes a brief and but too imperfect narrative of one of the most venerable Church organizations of the City of Charleston; an organization which has always included some of the most distinguished citizens of this ancient Commonwealth.

W. T. THOMPSON, *Pastor.*

TABLETS ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

1822—DAVID LAMB, Esq. In memory of David Lamb, Esq., late merchant in Charleston; who held for near forty years the office of an Elder in this Church; who contributed munificently to its support; whose religious principles were avowed without ostentation; and whose commercial transactions were characterized by punctuality, honour and enterprise. He was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in August, 1751, and died in this city, where he had spent the greater part of his life, on the 11th of June, 1822.

Also,

1819—MRS. JANET LAMB. To the memory of Mrs. Janet Lamb, his wife, who died June 16th, 1819, in the 73d year of her age. Possessed of warm affections, and a steadfast faith in religion, her conduct was marked by habitual devotion, kindness and sincerity. Erected to them by their sons.

1819—ALEXANDER BARON, M. D. Sacred to the memory of Alexander Baron, M. D., who departed this life on the 9th of January, 1819, in the 74th year of his age. He was born in the latter end of the year 1745, in the County of Merns, in Scotland, and being there initiated in the classics, he afterwards entered and completed his classical and philosophical education in the Medical School of Aberdeen, from whence he was removed to the Medical School of Edinburg, where he studied physic, and its kindred sciences, under the care and direction of the celebrated Doctor Gregory, and in the year 1768 obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1769 he removed to and settled in Charleston, S. C., where, with eminent success and reputation, with a peculiar and faithful attention to the sick, and a characteristic sympathy that soothed the afflicted, he practiced the healing art for nearly half a century. In the year 1770 he became a member of the charitable and



honorable Society of St. Andrew, and was its President when he died. He was one of the principal and active founders of the Incorporated Medical Society of South Carolina, which was no less cultivated, adorned and enlightened by his professional knowledge, skill and experience, than delighted by those gentlemanly manners and social qualities which rendered him so much respected and beloved by the Society at large. These Societies, with a large and spontaneous assemblage of the most respectable citizens of both sexes, testified at his obsequies how greatly they had beloved, and how deeply they deplored the loss of him, whom, as a man, a christian, a physician, a friend and a neighbor, they had so long regarded with reverence and affection. To consecrate the memory of a husband most beloved, a father most affectionate, who, through a long life, had been a cherished blessing to his family, his disconsolate widow, Sarah Baron, has caused this monument to be erected. *Sperat Infestis.*

1826—GEORGE MACAULAY. To the memory of George Macaulay, a native of the Island of Lewis, nearly fifty years a resident of this city, and thirty-five years an Elder in this Church, who died on the 8th of May, 1826, in the eighty-second year of his age. To him who, through a long life of usefulness and virtue, maintained an unsullied reputation and honorably performed all his relative duties; charitable, venerable, patriarchal, of dignified simplicity of manners, of unfeigned unpretending piety, a merchant of distinguished integrity, a kind and indulgent master, a good neighbor, a faithful friend, a protector of the widow and orphan, of the poor and the afflicted, a generous and benevolent husband, a father most affectionate and most beloved: this monument is dedicated by his sons, George and Daniel Macaulay.

#### TABLETS ON NORTH WALL.

1837—DANIEL CRUIKSHANKS. Erected in memory of Daniel Cruikshanks, one of the Elders of this Church, a native of Moray, Scotland, who died on the 17th November, 1837, in his 80th year. "His delight was in the Law of the Lord."

1833—THOMAS OGIER. In memory of Thomas Ogier, one of the Elders of this Church. Born at London, 25th April, 1755. Died 1st September, 1833. Upwards of fifty years resident in Charleston, his life and manners afforded a practical illustration of the christian faith and charity; his death evinced "The hope that maketh not ashamed." Revere his memory. Imitate his virtues.

1871—ROBERT MURE. This tablet is erected by the Charleston Chamber of Commerce in memory of their late President, Robert Mure. Born in Minigaff, Kirkeudbrightshire, Scotland, July 26, 1812; died in Charleston, S. C., June 1, 1871.



## TABLETS ON EAST WALL.

- 1768—LADY ANNE MURRAY. In this Cemetery lie the remains of the Right Honorable Lady Anne Murray, third daughter of George, Earl of Cromarty; a young Noblewoman, as conspicuous for piety and virtue as she was for high birth and illustrious descent. She died the 17th of January, 1768, much lamented.
- 1772—GEORGE MURRAY, Esq. Near her lies the body of George Murray, Esq., Deputy Secretary of South Carolina; a gentleman of rigid honesty and inflexible integrity; who died on the 24th of September, 1772.
- 1806—MRS. ANN WILSON. Among the mouldering heaps adjacent to this Church, are deposited the ashes of Mrs. Ann Wilson. This excellent woman was much distinguished for good sense, suavity of disposition, and gentleness of manners. Her devotion, free from austerity, diffused a lustre over her many virtues. An affectionate mother, she educated with great care and diligence a numerous offspring for stations of usefulness and respectability; and having discharged in a most exemplary manner the important duties of her sex and condition, she terminated a virtuous and happy life on the 27th November, 1806, aged 63 years.
- 1815—DR. ROBERT WILSON. There also rest the mortal remains of her husband, Dr. Robert Wilson; a native of Scotland. For more than half a century this respectable Physician, and amiable man, was an Elder in this Church, and a member of the Charleston St. Andrew's Society. Steady in his principles, and warm in his friendship, his piety was ardent and sincere; his morals strict and regular. Constitutionally a valitudinarian, he expired on the 20th August, 1815, aged 79 years and 4 months, much honored and beloved; leaving an instructive example of the efficacy of care, temperance and regularity, to protract, beyond the usual limit of human life, a frame naturally feeble and much debilitated, by reiterated assaults of an incurable malady. As a monument of their filial piety and gratitude, the surviving offspring of their excellent and much lamented parents, have consecrated to their memory this tablet.
- 1813—On Monday, 12th July, 1813, George Macaulay being then President, Aaron W. Leland, Pastor, and Robert Wilson, Senr., Robert Rowand, David Lamb, Samuel Wilson, George Macaulay, John Champneys, Thomas Ogier, David Haig, and James Blair, Elders, the members of the Scotch Presbyterian Congregation, laid the Corner Stone of this Church; and it was dedicated to the worship of God according to the Doctrines and Rites of the Church of Scotland, on Thursday, the 29th of December, 1814. It was built principally from the voluntary contributions of its members, under the superintendence of a Building Committee composed of David Haig, Chairman, George Macaulay, Samuel Wilson, Samuel Robertson, John Wilson, John Duffus, Thomas Walker, George Chisolm, Thomas Napier, Aaron W. Leland, Charles E. Rowand, William Hall and Robert Downie.







At a meeting of the Congregation, held July 27th, 1879, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, looking to the erection of two additional tablets:

*Resolved*, That in an appropriate part of this Church a tablet shall be placed in memory of the Rev. George Buist, an able, faithful, and devoted Minister of this Church, who died while in its service.

*Resolved*, That in some appropriate part of the Church a tablet shall be placed, in memory of the deceased Pastor of the Church (Rev. John Forrest, D. D.), which will show forth the grateful recollection, by this Congregation, of his devotion to their spiritual welfare, and his unceasing effort to sustain in this Church the truths of the religious faith to which it has been dedicated.



## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

The Unitarian Church in Charleston, as a separate organization, dates from the year 1817; but in its historic origins it runs back near to the beginning of the corporate existence of the city. Until the above date it was an equal and undivided portion of the Independent Congregational or Presbyterian Church. We cannot, therefore, rightly apprehend and survey its real history except in connection with the history of that Church.

The Independent Church of Charleston, whose history is fully given in the previous pages of this Year Book, was apparently the second religious organization in the city, admitting that the presence of an English Colony is *prima facie* evidence of an English Church.

Rev. Benjamin Pierpont, Congregationalist, a native of Massachusetts, and graduate of Harvard University, 1689, emigrated from near Boston in 1691, with a select company, to found an Independent Church in Carolina. He died in 1698, aged about 30. This religious colony was undoubtedly the beginning of a long and honorable ecclesiastical record, the nucleus of an organization which immediately gathered into its broad and charitable fold a large proportion of the "Dissenting" element of that period. French Protestant, or Huguenot, Scotch and Irish Presbyterian, Old and New England Congregational, all these for a time found hospitable shelter and religious peace in the generous "circle" of that historic organization now popularly known as the "Circular Church;" though as early as 1693 the Huguenot element had separated and established its own organization. The Ministers of this Independent Church were drawn indiscriminately from Congregational or Presbyterian sources; and while they were themselves respected and protected by their congregation in their individual preferences in matters of ecclesiastical polity, they were expected to allow in their congregation the like liberty. It had three Ministers—all of the Congregational order—before 1700. The third of these, Rev. John Cotton, (Congregationalist,



Harvard University, 1675,) was son of the celebrated John Cotton, of Boston, and was eminent for his acquaintance with the Indian tongue, and his revision of Eliot's Indian Bible. He served the Church one year, and died of yellow fever in 1699. The next two, covering a period of nearly twenty-five years, were Presbyterians. In 1724 the Rev. Nathan Bassett, a Congregationalist and graduate of Harvard University, took charge of the Church, and retained it until his death in 1738. During his ministry the more strenuous Presbyterian element withdrew and organized the First Presbyterian Church on the model of the Church of Scotland. From this time the ministry of the Independent Church appears to have been of the Congregational order.

From the official action of this Church, taken from time to time as exigency required, we learn its attitude and general tenor. In 1775 resolutions were unanimously adopted to the effect that, "This Church has never in formal manner adopted any name, platform or constitution, but suffered itself to be called Congregational, Presbyterian, or Independent—sometimes by one of these names, sometimes by two of them, sometimes by all three." These resolutions say: "The main thing this Church has had in view since 1732 was not so much to define exactly the mode of their discipline, and to bind their hands up to any stiff form, adopted either by Presbyterians or Congregationalists or Independents, as to be upon a *broad dissenting bottom*, and leave themselves as free as possible from all foreign shackles, that no moderate person of either denomination might be afraid to join them. The constitution of this Church is to have no absolute invariable form, but to act upon the freest and most liberal principles, as occasion may serve and edification direct."

Such is the historic root, and such the liberal atmosphere, in which the Unitarian Church had its origin. Whether, or not, the old organization consistently maintained "the freest and most liberal" course, it has unquestionably ever stood in the interests of a "moderate" liberalism, such as might be satisfactory to "moderate persons of





any denomination." When any persons, like the Presbyterian element, desired something different and more defined, secession was the natural and honorable course. But when others desired action strictly consistent with this repeated manifesto of liberalism, and in a way that touched the rules of the corporation, and showed conflict between its sentiments and its habitual practices, this involved a reconsideration of principles, and must result either in a modification of these or in another separation.

The organization so constituted and conducted found its reward in a marked prosperity and rapid growth, so that in 1772, under the lead of its new Minister, Rev. Wm. Tennent, from Connecticut, steps were taken for the erection of a second edifice, that its congregation might be divided into two parts and served by two Ministers. In the pursuit of this purpose the Archdale Street edifice was nearly completed at the outbreak of the Revolution. In 1777, when Dr. Tennent was bringing his aged and lately widowed mother\* from the North to spend the remainder of her days in his home, he was overtaken with sudden illness at the High Hills of Santee, and died, never seeing the completion of the work in which he took so great interest.

Tradition says, although no record of this has been found, that the land on which the Archdale Street Church stands was given by Mr. Thomas Lamboll, a parishioner of Mr. Tennent, from whom Lamboll Street has its name. The walls, the roof, the pews and the pulpit were completed prior to the Revolution. Mrs. Thomas, daughter of Mr. Lamboll, had the pulpit removed from the Church and preserved in a place of safety. After peace it was restored to its original position and used for about forty years.

"The times of the Revolution," says Dr. Gilman in his

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\* In Freehold, N. J., formerly called Monmouth Courthouse, stands the Church—the same in form both outside and inside as at the time of the Revolution—which was built in 1750. Under the middle aisle lie buried the remains of Rev. William Tennent, after a pastorate of forty-three years. On the wall on the right of the pulpit is a tablet erected to his memory, with a brief inscription. On the other side are the three pews used by Mr. Tennent—one to hang his coat upon, another his hat, and the third his wig, in warm weather, when he became excited in preaching. He died in March, 1777.—*Benj. F. Lossing: Harper's Magazine, June, 1878: "Battle of Monmouth Courthouse."*



Historical Discourse, "were greatly disastrous, both to the two edifices and to the joint congregation who were to occupy them. Especial favor was shown by the British to the Episcopal Churches, and corresponding contempt and abuse lavished upon those who at that time bore the epithet of dissenting." Both edifices suffered desecration and injury, and even the privileges of burial in the White Meeting Churchyard were denied to those of the congregation remaining in the city during its possession by the British.

Immediately after the peace steps were taken, both by those at home and by the exiles, to resume, with all possible expedition, the occupancy and use of their Church on Meeting Street; and this was reopened for public worship on December 11, 1783, with a sermon by Rev. William Hollinshead, a new Pastor from Philadelphia. But the congregation soon outgrew this house, and they proceeded to complete the Archdale Street edifice. This was dedicated with sermon by the same Pastor, October 25, 1787.

Rev. Isaac Stockton Keith, born in Pennsylvania, and graduated from Princeton College in 1775, became co-Pastor with Rev. Dr. Hollinshead in 1788, the year after the dedication of the Archdale Street edifice. His efficient and devoted ministry continued twenty-five years, and he died in 1813. He was succeeded by Rev. B. M. Palmer, who, after a temporary supply of several months, was formally elected Pastor in August, 1814.

At this time the venerable Dr. Hollinshead was traveling in the Northern States for the benefit of his broken health; and the Rev. Anthony Forster (born in Brunswick County, N. C., in 1785,) was invited to become a temporary supply. But the Doctor's age and infirmities were such as to preclude the expectation that he should ever be able again to resume his active ministry, and in the spring of 1815 Mr. Forster was practically though not formally invested with the office of Colleague-Pastor with the lately installed Palmer. Thus in the space of fifteen months this double Church had new Ministers in both its pulpits. The death of Dr. Hollinshead at the close of this year necessi-





tated the formal election of a successor, and precipitated the events which resulted in the separation of the associated Churches.

The constitution of this Church required its Ministers, on their induction into office, to sign its Creed and Articles, which Creed was substantially the Westminster Confession. This Mr. Forster would no doubt unhesitatingly have done a year earlier, on the occasion of his first coming to this ministry; but during this time a spiritual experience had come to him such as has come to many another equally zealous for truth as for doctrinal soundness.

Mr. Forster's wife was daughter of Joseph Gales, Esq., of Raleigh, N. C., and Mrs. Gales was daughter of Dr. Priestley, the English Unitarian and scientific scholar. Mr. Forster, educated a Calvinist, and in a community unfamiliar either with other phases of thought, or with liberal habits of thinking on theological topics, naturally felt it a duty pressing upon him to do whatever he might to reclaim his father-in-law, for whose character he entertained the highest esteem, from what he regarded as dangerous error. The more effectually to do this he possessed himself of the works of leading Unitarian authors, especially from Dr. Priestley's own library. He had not proceeded far ere he felt his original confidence changing into serious apprehensions for his own faith. The evident love of truth for its intrinsic worth, the candor and singleness of heart of these writers, naturally summoned the same qualities in himself. His first lesson, therefore, was one of charity. The second lesson was one of discrimination between theological systems or theories and those devout affections and pious aspirations which are in each soul the essence of its religion. As he read his mind experienced painful struggles and misgivings. He felt, he relates, as if the ground were sinking beneath his feet. His faith and his confidence were shaken, and he knew not when and where they might again settle on a firm and secure footing. Such were his feelings that at times during whole nights his eyes were unvisited with sleep. Though every out-





ward consideration—position, comfort and the regard of friends—was such as to induce him to desist from his inquiry, the love of truth was more commanding, and the result was that when, on the death of Dr. Hollinshead, the Church invited him to enter into formal pastoral relations by signing its Creed and Articles, Mr. Forster replied that he could not do so; and in a letter of some length he discussed the expediency of requiring, on the part of pastor or people, subscription to human creeds or systems of theology. He declined to accept any pastoral charge but such as might be offered to him simply on the principles of the gospels. This decision and letter naturally produced a crisis in the affairs of the Church. It became evident that either the ministry of Mr. Forster or the rule of the society requiring such subscription must be abandoned. But in the meantime Mr. Forster's ministry and preaching had won the approval and love of a large proportion of the congregations. He had, in the period of his unsettled views, avoided all controversial or theoretical topics, and addressed himself with especial fervor to the more spiritual and vital matters of faith and life, and had done this with a power which the congregation felt. They therefore esteemed and desired to retain his valuable ministry. Besides this there were many in the society who had never approved either the rule requiring subscription to the Creed and Articles, or the double character of the organization. Many felt neither was quite consistent with the principles of Congregationalism, or the position of Independency which the Church had so often assumed and insisted on. Excitement grew, feeling became warm, and many plans were proposed for amicable adjustment of the difficulty. One proposal was that the two congregations should be made independent in the matter of pulpit ministrations, while in all other respects they should continue to act as one body. But this was rejected; and as the patience and charity of the parties became exhausted Mr. Forster dissolved his connection entirely with the society. A meeting of Mr. Forster's friends followed this to



consider what course they ought in this emergency to pursue. Approving his position and course, they pledged themselves to take all proper measures to secure him a place and support for the exercise of a free ministry; and, convinced as they were of their actual majority, they maintained their right in the Churches and other property of the corporation. In the meantime they sought a temporary place of worship with Mr. Forster. The South Carolina Society generously placed its hall at their service. At a subsequent and somewhat stormy meeting of the corporation a plan of entire separation of the two congregations and assignment of the two edifices was considered, and a mutual committee appointed to arrange the articles and conditions. At the final separation the Calvinistic element, numbering sixty-nine subscribers, took the Circular Church, and the Unitarian element, numbering seventy-five subscribers, took that on Archdale Street. The Unitarians relinquished their share of the funds and endowments of the original corporation, assumed \$10,000 of the mutual debt, and agreed to pay \$500 for the small dwelling and grounds immediately South of the Church. This was in 1817; and by Charter, issued 13th December of that year, to continue in force twenty-one years, the Archdale Street Church became "the Second Independent or Congregational Church of Charleston."

Such are the local and immediate circumstances that divided this prosperous and double organization into independent Churches. But the theological change is not fully explained by local or temporary causes. It was part of that widespread movement of the Spirit which was at that time affecting theological thought along the whole Atlantic coast. It is fully explained only by reference to the action of that Spirit of Truth which separated its first members from the English Establishment, and made it originally a "Dissenting" Church. About the beginning of the present century the great undivided Congregational Church in America, and especially in New England, found its thought developing and unfolding into two wings, or sections,





under the influence of that quickened intellectual action which followed the peace. Up to that time there was no Unitarianism, so called, in this country, no "Liberal," and consequently no "Orthodox," Congregationalism, for all was one. These terms came in at that period. The drift of thought in one direction caused a drift or reaction in the other. A new term to describe one extreme seemed to necessitate a new term for the other. One found its representation and utterance in Harvard College; the other in other institutions pledged to the promulgation of only such sentiments as might be trusted as "Orthodox." The change was not one of men alone, nor chiefly, but of the sentiments the men entertained. The new thought was taking possession of men already in their places, and unfolding itself gradually and progressively.

The parallel of the experience of this Congregational Church in Charleston with that of the Congregational Church in the country at large is full of interest and significance. The larger view interprets the local symptoms, and helps to reconcile the rational mind to what appears as a movement of Providence and leading of the Spirit of Truth.

Mr. Forster's health, for many years delicate, began to fail almost immediately on the full establishment of the Second Church in 1817, and in 1819 he was obliged to close his pastoral labors. He returned with his family to Raleigh, N. C., where he died January 18, 1820.

Rev. Samuel Gilman, born in Gloucester, Mass., February 16, 1791, entered Harvard University at the age of sixteen, and in 1811 graduated with high honors, both in scholarship and character. But he lingered long under the roof of his *Alma Mater*, and was for a time a member of the Faculty of Instruction. At the recommendation of Rev. President Kirkland, he came to Charleston in the spring of 1819 as candidate for the pulpit of the Second Independent Church. He came by land, making the most rapid journey then practicable, viz: eleven days and nights. He preached four Sundays, and was unanimously elected. Returning North





in the summer, he was married to Miss Caroline Howard, a young lady of Boston, whose literary productions were winning her a name, and had already won the admiration of the young man while an undergraduate; and they took up their residence in Charleston in the autumn of that year. On the first Sunday in December, 1819, he was ordained to the ministry by Rev. Joseph Tuckerman, afterwards so distinguished as the first Minister to the Poor in Boston; Rev. Jared Sparks, subsequently President of Harvard University, so noted as biographer of Washington and other statesmen; and the Rev. Mr. Parks, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Salkehatchie, or Saltketcher, in South Carolina. The last named Clergyman gave the young candidate a searching private examination, becoming convinced that, though they differed widely on certain matters of Scriptural interpretation, he could conscientiously assist in his ordination.

The ministry of Mr. Gilman was eminently successful. Though at first attended, as was natural, with some disaffections and reactions, it entered on a peaceful and prosperous course. Dr. Gilman says in his Historical Discourse: "A considerable number of persons very soon severed their connection with us—either because their adhesion had been one of personal friendship to Mr. Forster, or because they were dissatisfied with the services and the unfolded views of his successor—some expecting a looser and some a stricter system of doctrine, or because they could not brave the odium of bearing a new and unpopular name. A heavy encumbrance was entailed on the Society at their separation, in consequence of their assuming one-third part of the large debt due by the joint Churches, which burdened those first interested, and debarred others from joining." But the transparent purity and conciliation of Dr. Gilman's personal character and his fine intellectual culture soon had their influence; and the Church took a good position among the Churches, and he an honored place among the clergy of the city. As the twenty-five years' joint ministry of the Revs. Hollinshead and Keith were the palmy and culminating days of the original double organization, so Dr. Gilman's



ministry of nearly forty years was the culminating period of the independent life of the Archdale Street Society. During this time the debt of the Church was paid—in part by generous subscriptions from the congregation; in part by the sale of a convenient avenue which once connected the Church-yard with King Street; in part by removing the parsonage from the grounds South of the Church, and laying out the territory to be sold as family burial lots; and in part by a legacy from Colonel Thomas Roper, a distinguished Unitarian, who also left to the city the splendid bequest of the Roper Fund. From that time to the present the Church has been under most excellent financial management; no debt has been allowed to accrue, nor the edifice to fall out of tolerable repair; and it is kept well insured.

The original charter of the Society was issued in December, 1817, constituting Dan'l C. Webb, Hugh Patterson, and others, a body corporate and politic, in deed and in law, by the name and style of the Second Independent or Congregational Church in Charleston. In 1839 this charter, which was for twenty-one years, having expired, the Society was rechartered as "The Unitarian Church in Charleston," and the amount of "estate and property" which it may hold increased from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars. This also was for twenty-one years, and has been from time to time renewed.

In March, 1818, a series of rules for the government of the communing members was adopted, of which the first two articles are as follows:

"In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, we, the communing members of the Second Independent or Congregational Church in Charleston, solemnly asserting for ourselves, and as fully allowing to all others, the right of private judgment and freedom of opinion in all things pertaining to the conscience, do, with a view of securing the regular and orderly administration of our ecclesiastical affairs, agree to the following rules and regulations:

"Article First. We receive the written Word of God,



contained in the Scripture of the Old and New Testaments, as our only rule of faith and practice.

"Article Second. We admit to a participation of our common privileges all who acknowledge the divine authority of the religion of Jesus Christ, as preserved in the writings of the Evangelists and Apostles, and whose lives exhibit evidence of their sincerity and uprightness."

In 1821 an association was formed called "The Charleston Unitarian Book and Tract Society," with the following names as Managers: Hugh Patterson, President; Sam'l Gilman, Secretary; Thomas Lee, Daniel Perkins, James Smith, Daniel Stevens, Daniel C. Webb, Joshua B. Whitridge, Jeremiah A. Yates.

About 1835 a Ladies' Society was organized for the purpose of supplementing the ordinary benefactions of the Church. In the year following it held at South Carolina Hall the first Fair ever given and conducted by ladies in Charleston. The generous patronage of the community made the results of this experiment nearly a thousand dollars. Of this sum one hundred dollars were given to the Charleston Port Society, and the remainder contributed towards certain repairs then being made on the Archdale Street Church. This Society still continues, its efficiency and its annual proceeds constantly increasing.

In 1853, Dr. Gilman's health having broken under his long continued and unrelieved duties, an assistant Pastor was secured in the person of Rev. Charles M. Taggart. He was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1821, his parents being from County Antrim, in Ireland; but he spent most of his youth in Pennsylvania, and in 1849 graduated from the Unitarian Theological School in Meadville. His ministry here was brilliant but brief. He had visited Charleston two years before and preached two Sundays with marked acceptance to the people. On the first Sunday an affecting incident occurred, which made a deep impression on the young Preacher's mind. At the close of the morning service he was introduced to several persons, among them Daniel C.







Webb, Esq. In the afternoon, near the close of Mr. Taggart's discourse, which was upon death, and the intimate relations of the seen and the unseen worlds, Mr. Webb leaned his head forward on the pew, and died, passing instantaneously from the seen to the unseen. After a ministry of two years in Nashville, Tenn., Mr. Taggart returned to Charleston, accepting an invitation to its junior pastorate, and beginning his services in June, 1853. In November he experienced a violent hemorrhage from the lungs, which undermined his strength and introduced a rapid decline. All was done by rest and travel that might possibly arrest his disease, but in vain; he died October 22, 1854, aged thirty-three.

In 1852, when repairs somewhat extensive had become necessary, a proposition came from the younger members of the congregation that the edifice should be entirely remodelled and modernized. The cordial reception of this proposition seemed to warrant the undertaking, and plans were sought. The late Wm. Thompson, both architect and builder, submitted a plan similar to that which he afterwards carried out in the remodelling of the Huguenot Church. But the plan finally accepted was one offered by young F. D. Lee, also a member of the congregation, who was then establishing himself in the city as an architect. His plan was modelled on the Chapel of Edward VI. in Westminster, and was estimated to cost about \$21,000. The final cost was \$35,000, including the organ and furnishings. Two years were given to the work. The congregation left the old Church with special services April 4th, 1852, and dedicated the new on the 2d of April, 1854. At the close of the work the pews were sold. They were valued at from two to four hundred dollars, according to size and eligibility; and it was hoped these prices, with the premiums for choice, would chiefly liquidate the indebtedness. Henry S. Griggs, Esq., who was Chairman of the Building Committee, and who has for more than fifty years been an indefatigable and generous member of the Church, relates a pleasant anecdote belonging to this period. Dr. Gilman felt a natural appre-



hension for the successful issue of so great an undertaking, and as the crisis drew near he was far from sanguine. He sent for Mr. Griggs on the morning of the day of sale, and expressed his apprehensions. "Do you know of any one," he said, "who is prepared to give a high premium on the price of a pew?" Mr. Griggs answered that he knew of several, showing him a list of the persons pledged; adding, "You know the character of these gentlemen for reliability as well as I do." "I shall never forget," says the narrator, "the gleam of joy that lit up his benign countenance. Just then Mrs. Gilman, who was passing the library door, paused, and looking in, said: 'Ah, here are Christian and Hopeful in conference together; no doubt it's all right now!' At which the Doctor looked up with a smile, and responded: 'Caroline, dear, the ark's afloat!' And so it soon proved." The late Charles H. West, Sr., always a constant and generous friend of the Church, gave twelve hundred dollars for the first pew. The late Charles H. West, Jr., after his father's death, and as his memorial, appropriated this pew to the use of strangers. It now bears a plate to that effect. The second pew was sold at the same price to the late Henry T. Street. The first day's sale realized fifteen thousand dollars; the second from five to six thousand. Most of the pews in the middle aisle averaged a thousand dollars apiece, and the smaller ones in the same proportion. In the two years following all the obligations incurred on the new and beautiful Church were cancelled.

On Sunday, April 2d, 1854, the Church was rededicated with exercises which continued through three services of the day. The visiting clergymen were: Rev. Dr. Burnap, of Baltimore; Rev. J. H. Heywood, of Louisville, Ky.; Rev. John Pierpont, Jr., of Savannah; Rev. C. J. Bowen, of New Bedford, Mass. Dr. Gilman gave the dedicatory sermon in the morning, and Dr. Burnap offered the Prayer of Dedication. Rev. Mr. Taggart gave the "Inauguration," interpreting the symbolism of the Church, and Rev. Mr. Pierpont extended the Salutation of the Churches. In the afternoon the communion of the Lord's Supper was cele-





brated, the sermon being given by Rev. Mr. Heywood; and in the evening was a sermon by Dr. Burnap, on "Unitarian Christianity Expounded and Defended."

In January, 1858, having arranged an exchange for several weeks with Dr. Burnap, of Baltimore, Dr. Gilman went North; and, after fulfilling these engagements, proceeded to visit friends in New England, and reached at length the home of his son-in-law, Rev. C. J. Bowen, in Kingston, Mass. On Saturday evening he prepared for his expected services on the following day in the neighboring town of Plymouth, and retired apparently in his usual health. About two hours later he had a violent attack of *angina pectoris*, and the family were summoned. He supposed himself dying, and said repeatedly, "I am going, I am going quickly." He, however, rallied somewhat, and continued comfortable for a few days. With the utmost equanimity and cheerfulness he proceeded, as he said, to "set his house in order;" for he fully appreciated and accepted the significance of his condition. He dictated only an hour before his death a tender letter to his congregation; he responded to some watchful service from his daughter by quoting a verse from a thankful hymn; he joined in clear voice with the family in the morning praise; and in full consciousness and full peace, received the dis severing of soul and body on the 9th of February, 1858.

Rev. James McFarland, born in Charleston, Va., December 17, 1829, was the choice of the congregation as successor to Dr. Gilman. He received an unanimous invitation to this ministry, and was to have been installed in November, 1858. But he was of delicate constitution; and while travelling with friends in Virginia in August, he over-exerted himself with assisting to right an overturned carriage, and ruptured a blood-vessel of the lungs. He returned to his new home and work, however, to which he cheerfully and courageously gave his waning strength until the last. He lingered until the following spring, and died April 4, 1859.

After the death of Mr. McFarland, the ministry of this pulpit was broken. Rev. George G. Ingersol, D. D., of





Massachusetts, supplied the pulpit in one season, of 1859 and 1860. But as all the records prior to the late war were destroyed, the details of the few intervening years cannot well be supplied.

At the outbreaking of the civil war the organ, communion plate, records, library, including that purchased from Mr. Forster's widow, and the Church furnishings, were removed to Columbia for safety, and were all burned with that city. Fortunately the edifice sustained little injury; and as the families of the congregation returned to the city, steps were at once taken to resume religious services. Thaddeus Street, Esq., as representing the officers of the Church at the time the congregation scattered, applied by letter to the American Unitarian Association, in Boston, for a Minister, and Rev. Calvin Stebbins, then newly graduated from Harvard Divinity School, was sent in response. This was in April, 1865. But the disturbed condition of local affairs, the bitterness of feeling natural to those returning at that time to their desolated homes, rendered his ministry unprofitable and unsatisfactory alike to himself and to them. With whatever generous conciliation and charity he might come—and it is now confessed that no Northern man at that time could, in human probability, have been more acceptable, or have acted in general more wisely—it was soon agreed on both sides that a little time must be allowed for sectional animosities and differences to subside and adjust themselves, and Mr. Stebbins withdrew.

John Gibbon, Esq., then resident in Paris, at that time opened correspondence with Rev. James Martineau, of London, with reference to securing an English Minister for this pulpit. His correspondence resulted in the coming of Rev. Thomas Hirst Smith. Born at Clifton Heights, near Bradford, in 1837, and graduated with high honor and great promise from London University, Mr. Smith came to Charleston in November, 1866, and remained in the service of this Church till February, 1868. In these two years he made a permanent and valuable record. This Church had in previous years adopted a liturgical service; but its books



had been so largely lost as to necessitate a new edition. Mr. Smith's first work, therefore, was to aid in the preparation of a new service-book. The Committee of Revision consisted of Rev. T. Hirst Smith, H. S. Griggs, G. W. Logan, A. B. Rose and S. W. Fisher.

The new book consists of the one formerly used, with some additions taken chiefly from the "Common Prayer for Christian Worship," just previously issued by Rev. James Martineau in England.

In 1867 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Alice O., daughter of Joseph Walker, Esq., for many years an active supporter and officer of the Church. The sudden death of his father recalled him to his own country in February, 1868. He accepted a settlement and had a successful ministry in Halifax, where he died in May, 1873, leaving a widow, a son and two daughters. Dr. Pilcher, in his funeral discourse, said of Mr. Smith: "No man of such brilliant promise has graduated from London University in many years."

In 1866 the Second Unitarian Society of Baltimore, through its Pastor, Rev. C. J. Bowen, presented the Church with a communion service of silver, to replace that lost during the war. For this, Dr. James Moultrie, Senior Deacon, expressed by letter the thanks of the Church, saying: "The beautiful and sanctified gift is received in the spirit of the donors," and trusting that in its use it may prove "in the future as in the past, the means of imparting peace and comfort to many hearts." The significance of this gift has never lost its power. Perhaps it was better chosen than its givers knew, as intercourse between the sections, and communication between scattered brethren, is at once the best preventive of animosities, and

——— "the sovereign'st thing on earth  
As *parmaceti* for an inward bruise ;"

so this gift aids both our communion with the Lord of the Church, and is also a constant invitation and help to the communion of the brethren; and on the "cup of blessing" Northern and Southern lips meet in pledge and sense of human fellowship, Christian loyalty, and eternal hope.



With the passage of years, and with increased intercourse between the sections, animosities faded; and the next Minister of this Church was Rev. Rufus P. Cutler, of Brooklyn, N. Y. His services were secured through the interested and kind offices of Rev. Frederick A. Farley, D. D., who, on the occasion of a Southern tour, spent some time in Charleston, and warmly sympathized with the condition of the Church. Mr. Cutler came to this ministry December, 1868, and served with great acceptance for about six years, until his failing health necessitated a withdrawal from active labors. He died in Brooklyn in 1877.

Rev. James Boyd, an Englishman, served the Church for one year; and Rev. Henry F. Jenks, of Boston (Harvard University and Divinity School), officiated for two years, from 1873 to 1875, and was, in January, 1876, succeeded by the present Minister, Rev. E. C. L. Browne.

Not a few of the most honored names of Charleston have had place in the memberships of the Unitarian Church; though, from the loss of its documents, no lists are now available. At the meetings of the corporation for reorganization in 1865-6 the following names appear: Dr. James Moultrie, Joseph Walker, G. W. Logan, N. M. Porter, Thaddeus Street, H. S. Griggs, S. W. Fisher, S. S. Mills, W. L. Webb, James M. Bee, Dr. S. Logan, J. H. Colburn, C. M. Innes, John Webb, G. E. Gibbon, F. J. Porcher, L. M. Jones, A. H. Jones, W. H. Jones, W. E. Howland, B. M. Strobel, M. D. Strobel, T. A. P. Horton, G. D. Connor, Dr. A. G. Mackey, Z. B. Oakes, Wilson Glover, O. Wilkie, J. W. Gray, James Chapman, Robert Chapman, A. G. Rose, Dr. A. B. Rose, Henry S. Tew, J. R. Wiltberger, William McComb, A. F. Black, D. Barrow, G. A. Locke, William Shepherd, J. W. Harrison, T. D. Eason, J. M. Eason, Chas. H. West, Wm. Thompson, Chas. Love and H. H. Williams.

The Board of Officers on the occasion of the induction of Rev. Mr. Smith in 1866 was constituted as follows:

*Deacons*—Dr. Jas. Moultrie, Joseph Walker and Wm. L. Webb.







*Vestrymen*—N. M. Porter, F. J. Porcher, Thaddeus Street, T. D. Eason, L. M. Jones, Wm. McComb and C. H. West.

*Wardens*—S. G. Horsey and Wilson Glover.

*Treasurer*—James M. Bee.

*Secretary*—G. W. Logan.

*Clerk*—S. W. Fisher.

In the Church and Cemetery are monuments and tablets as follows:

On the right of the Church vestibule a tablet—

1777—REV. WILLIAM TENNENT, A. M. In memory of the Rev. William Tennent, A. M., Pastor of this Church, (and principally instrumental in the erection of this building, dedicated to the worship of Almighty God,) who died at the High Hills of Santee, August 11, 1777, in the 37th year of his age. He was distinguished for quickness of perception and solidity of judgment, for energy and firmness of mind, for inflexible patriotism and ardent public spirit, for sincere and zealous piety, for the boldness with which he enforced the claims of the Deity and vindicated the rights of man. As a preacher he was prompt, solemn, instructive and persuasive. Of every social virtue he was a bright example. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

On the left of the vestibule a tablet—

1824—MRS. MARTHA SAVAGE. Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Martha Savage, widow of Major William Savage and daughter of the Hon. Isaac Holmes. Born in the City of Charleston, where she died on the 5th of August, 1824, in her eighty-second year. Taught in her infancy to adore her Creator, piety advanced with her age, and was the comfort and decoration of a patriarchal life. For sixty years with undissembled devotion she partook the solemn sacrament commemorative of her Saviour's agony and expiatory death. Adversity distinguished her with many a severe visitation, yet fortitude never failed, and these dispensations were received with submission, which declared her conviction that they came from that Being whose right it is to favor us with blessings or try us with calamity. No impious murmurings of unholy and presumptuous pride were extorted by distress; but a dutious acquiescence under the will of Heaven mitigated the pungency of grief. She saw that the desolation of winter was succeeded by the luxuriant verdure and fragrant elegancies of spring, and practically believed that the God of Christians could "Make her wilderness like Eden, and her desert like the garden of the Lord."



1818—MISS ELIZABETH SAVAGE. Also of Miss Elizabeth Savage, who died on the 12th November, 1818. In this lady were united exemplary love to her parent, with most unvarying affection towards her sister; and she was characterized alike by amiableness of temper and urbanity of deportment. This memorial is placed by her who remains to mourn the double bereavement of a parent venerated for her virtues, and of a sister whose attachment never knew abatement.

On the right of the portal entering the auditorium—

1855—MISS SARAH SAVAGE. This tablet is erected by the corporation of the Unitarian Church in Charleston to the memory of Miss Sarah Savage, who resided during a life of more than eighty years in this her native city. She died on the 11th day of January, 1855. Her lofty rectitude of character, her long and consistent profession of Christianity, and especially her unwearied devotion to the interests of this Church, render the present monument a fitting tribute to her many virtues. "The memory of the just is blessed."

On the left of the portal, entering the auditorium, a tablet—

1828-1831—SAMUEL AND HANNAH SMITH.\* Erected to the memory of Samuel and Hannah Smith, natives of New England, and for nearly half a century residents of Charleston. They died A. D. 1828 and 1831, aged 84 and 82 years, having been united in wedlock sixty years.

On the right of the chancel, a mural tablet with this inscription:

1820—REV. ANTHONY FORSTER. This monument is erected by this bereaved congregation to the memory of their late Pastor, the Rev. Anthony Forster, as a token of their affection and respect for his character as a man, a Christian and a Minister. As a man, he was distinguished for originality and vigor of mind, for discriminating judgment, for simplicity and purity of character, for correctness and elevation of moral feeling, for ardent love of truth, and intrepidity in its defence. As a Christian, he was rational, consistent, liberal, pious and devout. As a Minister, he was affectionate, faithful, judicious and ardently devoted to the labors of his office. His discourses were serious, practical, and persuasive; addressed by turns to every faculty

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\*Samuel Smith was born at Newport, R. I., 29th October, 1749. (O. S.) Hannah, his wife, was born at Ipswich, Mass., December 23, 1749. Their eldest daughter, Lydia, was born in Newburyport, Mass., August 4, 1769, and was married in Charleston, S. C., on 11th May, 1794, by the Rev. Dr. Hollinshead, to Mr. Edward Courtenay, merchant, who was born in Newry, Ireland, September 9, 1771, and had settled in Charleston.



of the mind, and awakening the kindest emotions of the heart. This faithful servant of Christ, after enduring with exemplary patience and fortitude the sufferings of a long protracted illness, expired at Raleigh, N. C., January 18, 1820, aged 35 years.

On the left of the chancel, a mural tablet—

1858—REV. SAMUEL GILMAN, D. D.\* Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Samuel Gilman, D. D., who succeeded the Rev. Anthony Foster as Pastor of this Church December 1st, 1819, and died 9th February, 1858, after a ministry of nearly forty years. As an apostle of Jesus Christ he magnified and sanctified his office by a life of faith and works. In all the relations of life his walk and conversation were a living epistle of Liberal Christianity, to be read of all men. Distinguished by an ardent love for the good, the beautiful and the true; and by nature, education and grace in the possession of so many blended virtues and excellencies; in him mercy and truth met together, righteousness and peace kissed each other. This grateful tribute to a venerated presence, who though dead, yet speaketh, is dictated by the affection of a sorrowing congregation, who have known "how blessed a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright."

At the opposite end of the Church, on one side of the entrance—

1854—REV. CHARLES MANSON TAGGART. This tablet is erected by the congregation of this Church in affectionate remembrance of the late Rev. Charles Manson Taggart, their Junior Pastor, who was born in Montreal, Canada, October 31, 1821, and died in this city October 22, 1854, at the early age of 33 years. As a Minister of the Gospel he was eminently distinguished for the sweetness and eloquence with which he advocated a system of practical and liberal Christianity, based upon the simple, pure and beautiful teachings of Jesus of Nazareth, the Christ, the anointed Messenger of God the Father; while at the same time he evinced great originality and boldness in attacking the narrow creeds of sectarianism, the inventions of man. As a Christian, he exhibited the most fervent piety towards God, and the most comprehensive charity for his fellow-man; ever inculcating in his public and private teachings the paternity of God and the brotherhood of man.

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts not breaths;  
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.

He most lives  
Who thinks most, feels noblest, acts the best."

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\* A bust of Dr. Gilman, by the distinguished sculptor, the late Clark Mills, has recently been placed in the Church—the gift of his venerated widow, Mrs. Caroline Gilman.





On the other side of the entrance is a tablet—

1859—REV. JAMES R. MCFARLAND. In memory of the Rev. James R. McFarland, elected Pastor of this Church May 24, 1858, died in Charleston, S. C., April 4, 1859, aged thirty years. Zealous and independent in preaching Christ's gospel, untrammelled with human creeds, careful in regulating his daily life by Christ's principles, and devoted to the propagation of God's saving truth, he lived and died a true Christian. With a mind original, clear and well-balanced faculties, and possessed of rare powers of eloquence, he commanded the respect and admiration of all. With a manner simple and natural, and a heart overflowing with kindly sympathy, he secured the good will of his acquaintances, and the tenderest love of his friends and family. As a Pastor, he was peculiarly well fitted to the wants of this congregation. As a citizen, he was an ornament, and a blessing to society; and in all his domestic relations he was affectionate, just and unselfish. As a disciple of Christ, though his years on earth were few, he filled them with the pure light of a noble example; and his bereaved congregation are solaced with the conviction that he has received the promised greeting, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

In the Cemetery, East of the chancel, is the grave of Rev. Dr. Keith, bearing the following inscription:

1813—REV. ISAAC STOCKTON KEITH. Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Isaac Stockton Keith, D. D., who was born at Newtown, Buck's County, Penn., on the 17th January, 1755, and was educated at the New Jersey College, where he was honored with the degree of A. B., A. D. 1775. After having labored eight years in his Lord's vineyard in the Presbyterian Church at Alexandria, in Virginia, he was called to the pastoral charge of the Independent or Congregational Church in Charleston, S. C. Of this Church he continued during a period of five and twenty years the faithful, affectionate, beloved and successful Pastor, when he was suddenly called away from his earthly labors to his heavenly rest, on the 14th December, 1813, Ætat 58 years 11 months. An eminent example of every Christian virtue, he was pre-eminently distinguished for liberality to the poor, sympathy with the afflicted, forbearance and forgiveness of injuries, hospitality to strangers, and a zeal in promoting the interests of religion. In his public ministrations remarkably observant of the dispensations of divine Providence, and peculiarly happy in improving them for the spiritual benefit of his hearers. In doctrine deep and instructive, in delivery solemn and impressive, in prayer copious and fervent. His mourning widow, in testimony of her sense of his worth, and affection for his memory, erects this frail monument.

E. C. L. BROWNE, *Paster.*



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